This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

B 492055

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN · LIBRARIES · 1817

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN · LIBRARIES · 1817

497-1110-1100

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

1909-1910

JOSEPH S. MYERS
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS

AUSTIN, TEXAS
VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO., PRINTERS
1910

HC
107
.T4
A3
1909/10-1921/22

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, November 1, 1910.

To His Excellency, Thomas M. Campbell, Governor of the State of Texas.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with Chapter 24 of the General Laws of the Regular Session of the Thirty-first Legislature, I have the honor to present herewith for your consideration the first biennial report of this Bureau.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH S. MYERS,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

GENERAL BOOK BINDING CO.
QUALITY CONTROL MARK

INTRODUCTION.

The establishment of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Texas was authorized by an act of the Thirty-first Legislature, and was organized September 1, 1909. Many unsuccessful attempts had been made in the past to create such a department in our State government, and in view of the fact that thirty-two States, the Federal government and nineteen foreign countries had previously established labor bureaus which were rendering a great service for their people, it is to be regretted that Texas was so tardy in this respect. Our State's industries have multiplied to that extent that laborers constitute a large class of our citizenship, and it is highly important that reliable information concerning them should be disseminated to manufacturers considering locating in Texas, as well as to the public generally. It is also indispensable that such information should be available for the use of our legislators in considering laws for the benefit and protection of the laboring class. Mr. Thomas Brassey, an English railroad magnate, declared in a speech in 1885 that "good statistics of labor were the basis of all social reform."

The primary function of the Bureau, as defined by the law creating it, is to "collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports to the Governor statistical details relating to all departments of labor in Texas, and especially as affecting or bearing upon the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of employes and their families, the means of escape from dangers incident to their employment, the protection of life and health in factories and other places of employment, the labor of children and of women and the number of hours exacted of them, and in general all matters and things which affect or tend to affect the prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of this State, and of the persons employed therein."

Other duties, broadly stated, are to enforce the laws relating to labor, and to collect information from the various counties as to the mechanical, mining and manufacturing interests therein, and as to all sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the location and operation of any of the different branches of industry, and to impart such information to interested parties throughout the country with a view to inducing manufacturing and producing plants to locate in this State.

This report will be somewhat brief and incomplete on account of a lack of time and necessary funds. With only a few months time to gather and compile the statistics, and having to use much of this time in assuring wage-earners that the information desired of them was necessary and for their own welfare and that their names would not be divulged, it will be seen that the work has progressed under difficulties. The Legislature did not provide sufficient funds to carry on the work in the most efficient manner. For example, the appropriations for postage and stationary was only $100 for the first year, and had not Governor Campbell allowed a deficiency for an additional $100 little could have been accomplished.

I desire to acknowledge the many courtesies extended by Governor T. M. Campbell; also, the able assistance rendered by Attorney General J. P. Lightfoot, former Attorney General R. V. Davidson, Assistant Attorneys General R. E. Crawford, R. M. Rowland, J. D. Walthall, J. W. Brady, L. A. Dale and C. A. Leddy by their many opinions and interpretations relating to laws coming under the jurisdiction of this Department. I desire to also thank Railroad Commissioner W. D. Williams and former Commissioner of Insurance and Banking Thomas B. Love for the assistance they so often cheerfully rendered. The hearty cooperation of various members of labor organizations is also most gratefully acknowledged. The able assistance rendered by former Deputy Labor Commissioner H. G. Wagner and by the present Deputy Labor Commissioner, H. M. White, is greatly appreciated, and their zeal and loyalty in the performance of their duties has been fully demonstrated.

JOSEPH S. MYERS,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

EMPLOYES' COMPENSATION LAW.

There is no public question of greater importance than that of compensating victims of industrial accidents, and further providing that the compensation be made without delay and without the unnecessary waste of heavy discounts to lawyers, brokers and other middlemen. This is important, not alone to the injured party, but to the employer and the public generally. Under our present system, or rather lack of system, conditions have arisen that undoubtedly call for legislative attention. Few men will deny that victims of industrial accidents should be compensated. Yet an investigation will reveal the fact that countless numbers are forced to go without compensation because of the inequalities of the law and its manifold technicalities. The delays incident to the average lawsuit are receiving a just condemnation everywhere. This evil, made possible by the existing system, is alone sufficient argument for a change. One case, that of a locomotive fireman who was killed in a railroad accident, was in the courts nine years, ten months and twenty-seven days before his widow and children were permitted to collect the small judgment given in the lower court. The enormous waste occasioned under existing conditions is demonstrated by statistics which show that of the $25,000,000 that is paid annually in the United States for employers' liability insurance a very small amount goes to the person entitled to it. According to Hon. Seth Low, it is divided in the following manner: 20 per cent to brokers; 20 per cent for maintaining offices; 20 per cent for the expense of litigation between the companies and claimants; 20 per cent for the latter's counsel, and 20 per cent to the injured party. The strongest indictment against the present system I have so far read comes from Mr. George M. Gillette, President of the Minnesota Employers' Association, and also of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, who said: "I bring the existing system before the bar of public opinion and charge it with, first, disturbing the relations between employers and employes; second, breeding perjury; third, failure to prevent or decrease accidents; fourth, uncertainty; fifth, inhumanity; and, sixth, waste."

Several States and twenty-two foreign countries have enacted laws covering this subject, which are giving general satisfaction. The theory of employes' compensation laws is that when an employe is injured while at work, not as a result of his own willful act, compensation should be paid him by the employer, according to a fixed scale, usually based on his wages, and the cost passed over to the consumer.

In view of the importance of this question, I would respectfully suggest that the Legislature pass a law providing for the appointment of a non-partisan commission of three members, one of whom shall be a representative of employers, another of whom shall be a representative of employes, and a third a neutral and studious member, empowering them at the expense of the State to thoroughly investigate the propriety

of transforming the present system of compensation to employes from the basis of negligence to that of a risk of the industry, and to report to the Governor before the next session of the Legislature a plan for such change, if possible, consistent with our constitutional systems, and equitable as between the employer, the employe and the State.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHILD LABOR LAW.

Chapter 28 of the General Laws of the Regular Session of the Twenty-eighth Legislature, known as the Child Labor Law, should be amended. The age limit prescribed by the law under which children are not permitted to be employed is shamefully below the standard of practically every other State in the Union. The law was enacted before the public conscience became aroused against the evils of child labor and the great wrongs to humanity which it constitutes. But public sentiment has changed in recent years, and it is gratifying to note an increased demand that little children be taken out of the mines, factories and other labor occupations that stunt the mind and dwarf the body, and place them in the school room. The credit for this change is largely due to the efforts of organized labor. These efforts, however, were undoubtedly supplemented by those of patriotic women and by those of the general public who take an interest in the welfare of future generations. The campaign conducted within the last three years has resulted in the enactment of fifty-four laws in thirty-two States restricting this evil. It is regrettable that Texas has failed to fully do her part in this great reform movement, and it is humiliating that her law permits little children of barely twelve years to work in factories and other manufacturing establishments, and places no limit on the number of hours exacted of them. Sections 1 and 2 of the law should be amended by raising the age limit to at least 15 years, limiting the hours exacted of children under 18 years, extending the scope of the law to apply to all mercantile, mechanical and manufacturing establishments, and eliminating all exceptions on cases of dependent children. Special provisions for safety and sanitation should also be added. It is urged upon the Legislature that the law be amended in accordance with the foregoing suggestions.

LAW RELATING TO CONVICT-MADE PRODUCTS.

The unfair and ruinous competition between convict-made goods and those made by free labor in this State has grown to an alarming extent. Such competition is not only unfair to free labor, but also to home capital and consumer. To free labor, it means a reduction of wages, and unjust working conditions. It is equally unfair to capital. For example, we have a number of concerns in this State which manufacture overalls, most of which are running their factories in accordance with the rules of the Garment Workers' Union, requiring good sanitary conditions, protected machinery and living wages for the employes; and the products of these factories must go on the Texas market in competition with overalls made in the penitentiaries of Missouri, West Virginia, and other States. If the sale of foreign goods, convict-made, was prop-

erly restricted in this State, it would mean that new factories would spring up which would thereby give additional employment to free labor and would also open a good field for the investment of capital. Merchants are not to be blamed for buying these goods, for frequently they are not aware of their origin. I would recommend the passage of a law requiring that convict-made products be plainly marked in the English language "convict-made." The Oklahoma law covering this subject is regarded as a model, and is herewith reproduced, with the recommendation that the same or a similar law be enacted for our own State. The Oklahoma law reads as follows:

LABELING OF CONVICT-MADE GOODS.

An Act requiring the labeling of all convict-made goods sold within the State of Oklahoma; prescribing the size and form of labels to be used; preventing the removal of labels until after goods are sold to consumer; and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oklahoma:

LABEL TO BE PLACED ON PRISON-MADE ARTICLES—DIMENSION.

SECTION 1. Each article of clothing, harness, saddles or shoes, tools, implements or machinery, or other articles of merchandise manufactured by convicts or in any prison or penitentiary of any State of the United States, "or in any Federal prison or penitentiary," or any Territory or district thereof, before being sold or offered for sale in the State of Oklahoma by any merchant, salesman, agent or representative of any firm or corporation or individual, shall bear a label not less than two by two (2x2) inches in dimensions, which shall bear thereon the words "convict-made goods," followed by the year and the name of the penitentiary, prison, reformatory, or other establishment in which it was made, in plain English lettering of the style known as Roman capitals. Said label shall be placed upon the outside of and upon the most conspicuous part of said article.

LABEL NOT TO BE REMOVED.

SEC. 2. Any merchant, person, firm or corporation or any salesman, agent, or representative of any firm, corporation or individual, selling or offering for sale within the State of Oklahoma, clothing, harness, saddles, shoes, or any other articles of merchandise manufactured by convicts, or in any prison or penitentiary of any State, or of the United States, or any Territory or district thereof, not bearing said label, or any merchant, salesman, agent, or representative of any firm, corporation or individual who removes said labels from any articles manufactured by convicts or prisoners, prior to its sale to the consumer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

PENALTY.

SEC. 3. Any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this act shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred ($100) dollars,

nor more than five hundred ($500) dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than one (1) month, nor more than six (6) months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved February 9, 1910.

Following is a synopsis of the requirements of similar laws in other States:

The United States prohibits the importation of any article, in whole or in part, the product of convict labor.

One State—Illinois—prohibits the sale of convict-made goods.

Seven States—Colorado, Indiana, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Oklahoma—require convict-made goods to be so marked.

Two States—Kentucky and Wisconsin—require convict-made goods that are brought in from other States to be so marked.

Three States—Colorado, Indiana and New York—require dealers to procure a license ($500).

Two States—Colorado and Indiana—require dealers to give bond.

One State—Pennsylvania—requires goods to be marked if offered for sale within the State.

One State—California—prohibits the sale of all except certain kinds specially sanctioned by law.

SYNOPSIS OF LAWS.

California—No convict-made goods may be sold in the State, except those whose sale is specially sanctioned by law.

Colorado—No convict-made goods or materials may be brought into State by any public officer for use in the erection or repair of any public building. Dealers in prison-made goods must give bond and procure an annual license, the fee for which is $500. Prison-made goods offered for sale in the State must bear a mark showing they are prison-made.

Illinois—No convict-made goods may come into competition with the products of free labor or be put into the market in any way.

Indiana—All convict-made goods must be so marked in plain English letters. Any person desiring to be an agent for or to deal in such goods must procure a license at a cost of $500 per annum and also give bond.

Kentucky—All convict-made goods brought in from other States must be so marked before being offered for sale.

Louisiana—Brooms made by convicts in the State may not be offered for sale within the State unless so marked.

Maine—All goods made at the State prison for sale must be distinctly marked.

New Jersey—All convict-made goods must be so marked when offered for sale.

New York—Dealers in convict-made goods must procure a license, the annual fee being $500. Goods made by convicts must be so marked in plain letters.

Ohio—All convict-made goods, whether manufactured within or without the State, must be so marked before being offered for sale within the State.

Oklahoma—All goods made in any State or Federal prison, which are offered for sale in the State, must bear a label not less than 2 inches square with the words "convict-made goods."

Pennsylvania—Convict-made goods must be plainly marked as such unless intended for shipment outside the State.

Wisconsin—All convict-made goods brought into the State for sale must be distinctly marked or branded as such.

RE-ENACTMENT OF THE STREET CAR VESTIBULE LAW.

Chapter 112 of the General Laws of the Regular Session of the Twenty-eighth Legislature, known as the Street Car Vestibule Law, has been declared unconstitutional by the courts upon the ground that it imposed duties and restrictions upon corporations operating electric street cars that are not required of persons (not corporations), firms or associations of such persons, engaged in the same business. The court also objected to the language used in Section 2 of the act, holding that it was so uncertain as not to be susceptible of reasonable interpretation. This decision may be found in 122 Southwestern Reporter, page 615. Notwithstanding this decision by the courts, great good was accomplished by the passage of this act, as nearly all of the street railway companies of the State complied with its provisions and placed vestibules on their cars after the law took effect and before the decision referred to was handed down. It will be an easy matter to remedy the defects of the old law and pass one that will be effective. No argument is necessary in support of a law to require street car companies to equip their cars with inclosed platforms to protect their motormen and conductors from wind and storm during winter months. The matter is called to the attention of the Legislature, with a recommendation that a suitable law be enacted on the subject.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS.

The enforcement of the various laws relating to labor has required much time and attention. Section 10 of the law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics reads as follows: "If the Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall learn of any violation of the law with respect to the employment of children, or fire escapes, of the safety of employes, or the preservation of health, or in any other way affecting the employes, he shall at once give written notice of the facts to the county or district attorney of the county in which the law has been violated, or of some other county, if any there be, having jurisdiction of the offense, and the county or district attorney to whom such notice has been given shall immediately institute the proper proceedings against the guilty person."

It has been the policy of the Department to use discretion in the enforcement of the labor laws, and to avoid unnecessary prosecutions. When it was found that employers were violating the law, they were notified and given an opportunity to bring themselves into compliance with it. This policy has resulted in securing a more general observance of the law, and a better understanding between the Bureau, and both employers and employes.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

This law was passed in 1903, but little attention has been given to its enforcement until within the past year. Soon after the Bureau was organized the State Mine Inspector, S. J. Taylor, reported that children under the age limit were being employed in practically every coal or lignite mine in the State. Copies of the child labor law were sent to the offending mine owners, with the request to take such children out of the mines. Some replied, admitting the fact that children were working in their mines, but claimed they were employed by and were only assisting their parents or persons controlling them. It was shown by the statement of the mine owners that they paid a miner so much per ton for the coal he produced, that some of the miners were taking their own sons and children under their control into the mines to assist them in their work, and that the mine owners had nothing to do with such employment. Believing this practice to be an evasion of the law, it was referred to the Attorney General for an opinion. He answered "that if the mine owner retains control of the mine and its operation, although he may contract with persons for the taking out of the coal therefrom, and pay such persons by the ton, he would, nevertheless, be responsible for the employment by such persons of children under the age of 16 years."

Copies of this opinion were sent to the mine owners, and they were again requested to remove from the mines all children under the age limit, which they promptly did, with the assurance to the Department that in the future none would be allowed to go into the mines. Several investigations have been made since, and no violations found. The Department next gave its attention to cotton factories and other establishments using machinery, and such investigations have been made in most

of the cities and towns. The names of many children under the age of 14 years who were unable to read and write simple sentences in the English language, and others believed to be under 12 years of age, were given to county attorneys in a number of counties. Also, grand juries have been asked to investigate child labor where it was thought necessary. Within the last year nearly one hundred children have been dismissed from mines, factories and other establishments where machinery is used, through the efforts of State Mine Inspector Taylor and of this Department. Considerable more than this number were dismissed by employers in a voluntary endeavor to comply with the requirements of the law.

CAR SHED LAW.

The law requiring railroad companies to provide suitable shelter for the protection of their employes engaged in the work of repairing cars from inclement weather, passed by the Regular Session of the Thirty-first Legislature, was found to be ineffective, and was amended by the Fourth Called Session. The law was undoubtedly unconstitutional, as it had the same defects as the Street Car Vestibule Law. Efforts to enforce its provisions were only partially successful. Several roads ignored the law, and refused to provide shelter for their employes. A suit for penalties was filed in McLennan county against the International & Great Northern Railroad Company in March on evidence furnished by the Department, showing that this company was forcing their employes at Mart to work in the open air unprotected from inclement weather. Subsequently the company built a very satisfactory shed, and the suit was dismissed. A number of roads built sheds that were open at both sides and ends, permitting cold blasts of wind, rain and snow to blow in to such an extent that it aggravated instead of ameliorating the bad conditions under which the workers had to work. A photograph of one of these sheds, together with a letter requesting an opinion as to whether same complied with the requirements of the law, was submitted to the Attorney General. He held that it did not so comply, but, on account of the constitutional defects known to exist in the law, the matter was dropped. The new law takes effect June 1, 1911, and is believed to be effective.

STREET CAR VESTIBULE LAW.

Early in December, 1909, the Bureau made investigations of reported violations of the Street Car Vestibule Law, and found that in some cities it was not being obeyed. The law required street car companies to have inclosed platforms that would fully protect their motormen from inclement weather during the winter season. A complaint was made to the county attorney of Travis county against the Austin Electric Company. At the request of the General Manager of this company, a conference was held, and prosecutions avoided by him agreeing to immediately comply with the law. Also a complaint was made to the county attorney of Harris county against the Houston concern, and again prosecutions were avoided by the General Manager of the Houston Electric Railway Company agreeing to equip his cars in accordance with the requirements of the law. Both companies began immediately to carry out their part of the agreement, and had equipped a large number of cars

with vestibules that would fully protect motormen from inclement weather when the court declared the law unconstitutional. Unfortunately, after this decision was made public, nothing more was done.

MISCELLANEOUS LAWS.

A number of violations of the ashpan law have been referred by the Bureau to the Interstate Commerce Commission for attention, but no prosecutions have been necessary, as the railroad companies would, in each instance, promptly comply with the law. No complaints have been received in the last few months.

Only one case of a violation of the law requiring railroad companies to equip their road engines with electric headlights has been reported to this office. The general manager of the road guilty of the offense was notified, and he immediately ordered the placing of an electric headlight on the engine. This was done, and no further action taken.

The law requiring locomotive engineers to have had three years' experience as locomotive firemen, and railroad conductors to have had two years' experience as brakemen before acting in either capacity, has been violated in only a few instances. The cases were quickly adjusted, and the men taken out of the service.

The Bureau has investigated and adjusted a number of cases of violations of the law requiring railroad companies to have a sufficient number of men in train crews to safely handle all trains.

It is regrettable to report that so many complaints of violations of the sixteen-hour law are made. Some of the managing officials of railroads demand of their employes a strict observance of the law, and from such roads no complaints have been made to this office. But on other roads it seems to be the policy to compel employes to work beyond the limit of human endurance, and every possible technical advantage is taken of the law. In most instances, petty officials are to blame for employes being required to work excessive hours. A trainmaster on one road has instructed his train crews to pay no attention to the law, and to register falsely as to the actual time on duty. An engineer on his division is reported to have been kept continuously on duty thirty-five hours. The matter is now being investigated. To avoid complications likely to arise as to interstate commerce, a great number of violations of the law have been reported by the Bureau to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In the absence of a specific law providing for the report to this office of accidents occurring to wage-earners while in the pursuit of their regular occupation, the Department has been seriously handicapped in its efforts to secure trustworthy information on the subject, and it will be understood, therefore, that the statistics here given are only partial. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the percentage of persons reported as injured would be practically the same in proportion to the total number of reports received, had that total been many times greater. One hundred and eighty-six firms, located in sixty-six different counties, reported accidents to their employes during the year 1908 and 1909, as follows:

ACCIDENTS.

County.	Industries.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total.	No. of employes.
Bastrop	1		1	1	5
Bell	2	1	11	12	53
Bexar	12	1	24	25	1,266
Bowie	2		10	10	184
Brown	1		3	3	13
Camp	1		2	2	8
Cooke	1		2	2	21
Collin	4		9	9	70
Dallam	1		2	2	14
De Witt	2		4	4	50
Dallas	16		90	90	2,431
Ellis	4	1	6	7	229
El Paso	5		21	21	988
Erath	3	3	36	39	1,811
Fannin	1		1	1	11
Galveston	5	1	55	56	376
Gonzales	2		2	2	81
Grayson	12		18	18	203
Gregg	2		9	9	114
Guadalupe	1	1		1	5
Hardin	1		3	3	16
Haskell	1		1	1	50
Harrison	2	1	42	43	700
Harris	14	1	342	343	2,340
Henderson	1		2	2	37
Hill	1		1	1	18
Hopkins	1	1	11	12	60
Howard	1		21	21	217
Hunt	1		1	1	47
Jefferson	1		8	8	69
Karnes	1		1	1	19
Kaufman	2		3	3	23
Knox	1		1	1	15
Lamar	2		5	5	113
Lavaca	1		3	3	13
Leon	1		10	10	54
Lipscomb	2		4	4	16
McLennan	5		7	7	234
Maverick	1		5	5	180
Matagorda	1		2	2	16
Milam	4		5	5	141
Montague	1		1	1	14
Navarro	3		3	3	114
Newton	1		1	1	266
Nolan	2		2	2	9
Orange	2	2	30	32	701
Palo Pinto	1		3	3	494
Panola	1		1	1	141
Parker	2		2	2	36
Polk	1		28	28	457
Potter	4		41	41	354
Red River	1		1	1	11
Robertson	1		1	1	24
Runnels	1		6	6	36
Smith	3		3	3	53
Tarrant	22	16	1,705	1,725	6,801
Titus	1		1	1	23
Tom Green	2		3	3	20
Travis	2		6	6	79
Victoria	2		2	2	38
Walker	1	2		2	237
Webb	2		8	8	440
Wichita	2	1	57	58	272
Wise	2	1	8	9	68
Wood	1	1	85	86	182
Young	2		4	4	72
Total	186	34	2,786	2,820	23,253

EMPLOYES' COMPENSATION LAW—SENTIMENT OF WAGE EARNERS IN REGARD TO.

Desiring to know the sentiment of wage-earners in regard to the enactment of an employes' compensation law, the following questions were asked: First. Do you believe that employes who are injured in the

course of their employment and the dependent members of the families of those who are killed while at work should be compensated at the cost of the industry employing them, regardless of questions of negligence? Second. Do you believe that victims of industrial accidents would benefit by legislation putting in force the suggestions in previous question? Third. Do you believe that victims of industrial accidents under the present system receive a fair proportion of the amount paid by their employers? The replies are given in the following table of those who answered simply "yes" or "no," while those who commented at length are given in full:

		First Question.			Second Question.			Third Question.		
		Yes.	No.	No reply.	Yes	No.	No reply.	Yes.	No.	No reply.
32	Brakemen	26	1	5	29		3		25	7
33	Conductors	28	4	1	30	2	1	4	26	3
46	Engineers	43	2	1	44		2	1	43	2
35	Firemen	33	2		34	1		2	32	1
19	Switchmen	18	1		18	1			19	
14	Barbers	7	7		12	2			10	4
15	Blacksmiths	10	1	4	10	1	4	1	8	6
23	Boiler makers	23			23			1	22	
6	Bookbinders	3	3		3	3			2	4
2	Brewery workers	1		1	1		1		1	1
2	Bricklayers	1	1		1	1			2	
2	Brick makers	1	1		1		1		1	1
77	Carpenters	46	23	8	55	5	17		61	16
62	Car repairers	45	14	3	52	6	4	1	55	6
3	Coopers	3			3				3	
9	Electrical workers	7	2		8	1		2	7	
11	Garment workers	10	1		11				10	1
2	Laborers	2			2			1	1	
3	Leather workers	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	1
2	Longshoremen	2			2				2	
27	Machinists	22	2	3	21	2	4		24	3
7	Mill employes	7			7				7	
22	Mine workers	21		1	19		3		21	1
34	Painters	26	2	6	26		8	2	26	6
1	Photo-engraver		1		1				1	
2	Plumbers	1		1	1		1		1	1
2	Printing pressmen	2			1	1			2	
21	Printers	11	5	5	12	2	7		14	7
12	Railway clerks	6	5	1	9	1	2		10	2
3	Retail clerks	1	2		2		1		3	
10	Sheet metal workers	9	1		9	1		2	7	1
10	Stationary engineers	7	2	1	7	2	1	1	8	1
8	Stationary firemen	2	6		5	3			8	
1	Stenographer	1			1				1	
6	Stonecutters	5		1	4		2		5	1
3	Tailors	2		1	2		1		1	2
64	Telegraphers	51	13		57	4	3	10	46	8
7	Towermen	5	2		7			2	5	
1	Waiter	1			1				1	
639		490	105	44	532	40	67	30	523	86

Conductor—A man has ofttimes got to be negligent to do the work and hold his position.

Conductor—Have the law so that if a man is crippled while on duty the company would have to pay him according to the injuries received without his having to hire a lawyer.

Conductor—Compensation should be made in the form of an annuity instead of a lump sum.

Conductor—Compensation should be a fixed per cent of earnings.

Conductor—Such a law as suggested by these questions would be of great benefit to the employes and their families and economy to patrons

of public carriers. It would so reduce the expense of litigation that all claims could be paid and a balance left to the credit of the carrier.

Conductor—A law to fix the value of personal injuries, to be paid arbitrarily without resort to litigation, would enable the injured to get what they are entitled to promptly and would also be a great saving to industries, especially railroads. I have known many widows and orphans to be kept out of their money five and six years, and I know that juries, in rendering verdicts, take into consideration the proportion the lawyer receives and render the verdict that much higher. Such a law would be of great value to the employe, the employer and the public in general, and would insure peace and good will.

Engineer—Keep indemnity claims out of the Federal courts.

Engineer—There should be a commission to decide the amount.

Barber—Under the present system, it costs too much to collect.

Carpenter—Should be decided by arbitration, giving a square deal to both sides.

Car Repairer—I answered "Yes" to your first question, but I would like to explain why, as I consider this a very important question. I wish to say that it often occurs among the wage-earners that a man is almost compelled by the foreman he is working under to go in dangerous places and use dangerous tools, such as jacks, that are tricky, as we call them; in other words, out of order or worn out. If a man tells his foreman that a place is dangerous, or that some tool is dangerous or tricky, the foreman in most cases is always ready to say you are a coward or afraid of your shadow, and make all kinds of sport of a fellow, and even go so far as to say that no one has got hurt with these tools yet, and consequently conditions remain the same until some one is hurt or killed, and then the foreman is the first to say that it was the man's own fault that he got killed, for he knew it was dangerous and went on, anyway. By saying this, the foreman prevents the injured man from getting but a very small part of what they are entitled to. Such a law as you suggest will be cheaper for the corporations and will make things safer for the wage-earners.

Car Repairer—Railroad companies require men repairing cars to protect themselves with flags and examine scaffold, ladders, and, in fact, everything in detail, but, if an employe were to follow these instructions, he would soon be discharged. Switchmen, according to the printed code of rules, must not make a running switch, but they can not do the work assigned them in the time allowed without making such switches. This is all right till some accident occurs, and then some one loses his job.

Car Repairer—As concerns railroads, this is a hard proposition to handle with justice to both sides. The railroad companies have rules to govern the employes for their safety, but 99 per cent of these rules are impracticable in the actual performances of duties, in so far as to put them in operation would take up so much time that an employe endeavoring to live up to these rules would soon be out of the service. Therefore, these rules are not lived up to, and any one killed or injured under these circumstances should have compensation.

Car Repairer—If a man of family is killed while in the performance of his duties, his family should be compensated as follows: If he earns $1000 a year, his family should be paid in damages 75 per cent of this

sum for ten years. If he earns $2000 per year, 50 per cent for a period of ten years.

Electrician—Ninety per cent of the accidents and deaths during working hours are caused by conditions that would not exist if proper precautions were taken by the employer. In the case of accident, the first man on the job is the claim adjuster, who in a great many cases secures a settlement with the injured party by promises of steady employment and expenses while in the hospital. Such promises do not always hold good if the injured party is permanently injured, in which case he is of little good to the corporation as an employe.

Longshoreman—I think there should be a law that would enable any one disabled for a short time to collect his wages and expenses without expense to himself, and, if he is permanently injured, he should be able to collect accordingly.

Machinist—Every industry should stand the loss as part of its expenses; the widows and orphans are not able to. Case should be subject to arbitration and settled out of court without attorneys.

Machinist—A claim should be adjusted by some one not employed by the company, and the injured party should not have to pay so much for a settlement.

Machinist—They ought to be paid full time till they are able to return to work.

Machinist—A man ought to be paid not less than one-half time for all time he is off duty on account of accident happened to him while working for his employer.

Painter—Should be paid wages if hurt; if killed, family should be compensated according to his earning capacity.

Painter—An industry that snuffs out a man's life and leaves a family of dependents should be made to pay those dependents enough for a livelihood, until they may become wage-earners; otherwise, some other industry must pay it. The cost of manufacturing an article should include this compensation.

Painter—Such a law would result in employers using better means of protection for their employes than they do now. Would favor a law for compulsory insurance, employer and employe each to pay part.

Printing Pressman—If a machine or other appliance breaks or becomes disabled on account of not being repaired or put in shape, the man in charge loses his job; but, if the operator gets disabled, the machine still runs. We have laws on sanitary, vaccination, hygiene, vagrants and dumb animals, but there are none that protect the laborer or mechanic—the provider for home and family. In my vocation, have never seen men reimbursed for time lost on account of accident or doctor bills paid. Negligence is called accident, and *vice versa;* the employer is always protected.

Printer—The writer was once a railway engineer, and has worked twenty hours on a stretch. Has held throttle at forty miles an hour when the brain was willing to do the work, but the eyes must sleep. If a man is working regular hours and gets hurt through negligence, it's his own fault and the company should not be liable; but, if he is forced to work when he needs rest and recuperation and gets injured, the industry should pay the bill.

Printer—Payment for accidents to employes should be made a part of the expense of doing business, the same as the cost of replacing broken machinery. The employe should not stand all the loss from accidents to his person no more than he should stand the loss for machinery broken in his care. He should not be compelled to split his damages with ambulance-chasing lawyers.

Printer—I am of the opinion that a schedule might be made for specific remuneration for injury, the amount to be calculated from a basis amount and graded in proportion to age of injured, character of injury, length of time in employment, and rate of pay received. I hold that a man who has put his mind and muscle into a business or industry has as much a proprietary interest (equitably) in the business as the man who has put in his mind and money. A man whose life has been spent mastering a trade is worth as much (or more) to that trade as the one who has invested his wealth therein, as by the same token that the money investor will continue to receive benefits from the business after incapacity of a physical nature, the man whose muscle is builded into the success of the plant ought to have a benefit (in proportion to amount and value of his contribution) the same as the benefits to the investor of capital would be reckoned.

Printer—In reference to accidents, I believe that a State insurance would be highly beneficial, premiums to be paid by the business men and the employes equally. This also applies to sickness, which would embrace not only establishments where men and women are in danger from machinery, but also where employes are liable to suffer from too much confinement. I do not consider that employers should be held responsible for accidents caused by the negligence of the employes themselves, except in the limited sense that humanity should help those in distress. This would be done by compulsory insurance. While not personally acquainted with methods of securing compensation, from what I understand, the victim has to share up with his lawyer who, being human, secures as large a share as possible. As it is impossible to dispense with the services of a lawyer, he must secure the best possible to successfully combat the brilliant lawyers hired by the corporations. State insurance, with a competent board to deal directly with such cases, would, in my opinion, be a form of benevolence which would save much hardship and delay, and also lighten the burden of the already crowded courts. Another method might be the appointment of a State board to adjudicate such matters and prevent a miscarriage of justice through the inability of the injured to carry a case from court to court.

Stenographer—I believe that if a law providing a fixed compensation for death or injury be passed, it will result in, first, the taking of proper steps by employers to guard against accidents; second, the elimination of habitually careless employes who are dangerous alike to themselves and others; third, increase service or production by reason of employes being diligent and careful; fourth, a higher class of labor, account the workman having to reach more than a mere point of efficiency if he would remain in the service; especially so if the service be hazardous. In my opinion, this offsets the apparent unfairness of such legislation.

Telegrapher—Most all employes, upon being injured, file claim for damages, and the company investigates and proposes to settle with the

injured man for a certain sum. If the injured man does not think he is getting enough money, he takes it to court, which is the only other way of getting settlement and, whether he wins or loses, he loses his job. Whether a man wins or loses, he loses in the long run. He should not be forced to leave the service, and laws should prevent this oppression. Oftentimes he is injured so he could not get a position with another road and can not claim what he thinks is right because he knows no other occupation that he could follow, so he is forced to submit.

Telegrapher—Something on the German plan covering compulsory insurance by both employer and employe. This I think would work out fair for both, if properly conducted. The widow and children should be taken care of until they reach an age of earning capacity, allowing time for a fair public school education. Our present system could not be much worse. This should apply to all industries. It would save an enormous amount of insurance money to the employes and a like amount to the industries, as their percentage to cover their portion would not amount to anything like the present legal and court expenditures, and would eliminate the dissatisfaction that arises between employer and employe.

SUGGESTIONS FROM WAGE-EARNERS.

The Bureau requested a large number of individual wage-earners and secretaries of labor organizations to answer the following questions:

"What specific State legislation would benefit wage-earners in your occupation?" and "By what inquiry or investigation can the Bureau of Labor Statistics best promote the interests of the wage-earners and the people of the State?" The replies are of sufficient importance to merit publication, and are given in full in this chapter. It will be observed that a great number want legislation restricting child labor, Sunday work and immigration. Other leading subjects are laws providing for an eight-hour work day, improved sanitary conditions, requiring railroad companies to do their repair work in Texas, and compulsory education. Among railroad men, a majority ask for better safety appliances and a semi-monthly pay-day.

Brakeman—Inspection of boilers, track, bridges, and ignorant employes. These are dangerous to life, when neglected.

Brakeman—Violations of the sixteen-hour law; we are sometimes out twenty hours.

Brakeman—Send a man to division points to investigate working conditions of railroad men. Wages should be equal to responsibility. Enforce the full crew law. Take the negro out of the railroad service; he is not a safe man; many a white man has lost his life through the carelessness of a negro trainman. The sixteen-hour law is being violated. Cost of living is too high.

Brakeman—Semi-monthly pay-day. A law that will prevent petty officials from getting a rake-off on man's pay.

Brakeman—Semi-monthly pay-day. Eight-hour day.

Brakeman—Call on men in each capacity, and let them tell what is going on in their department.

Brakeman—A switch lamp law—requiring a burning light on all switches at night. A law that men be not required to be on top of a moving train except when switching.

Brakeman—Shorter hours: better working conditions.

Brakeman—Cars inspected at every junction point where cars are received or set out, and three brakemen for twenty-five or more cars, both for the safety of the property and the employes. Bridge and boiler inspectors under bond. Flagmen on all passenger trains that can pass a time-table or train-order examination. White men in charge of all moving trains. A government inspector for every 800 miles of road. A heavy fine for use of intoxicants on duty. Running boards on top of all cars; side ladders; brake-staff and ratchet to be above running board; running boards to be not more than two feet apart when cars are coupled; air-brakes not to have over six inches piston travel; all pin lifts to come even with the corner of cars; all couplers to be automatic; sixteen-hour law enforced; no man to return to duty without at least ten hours' rest.

Brakeman—Require three brakemen on all trains of over twenty-five cars; semi-monthly pay-day; passenger conductors and collectors to have at least two years' experience running a train; switch lights on all main-line switches; whistles on engines that can be heard in the caboose, regardless of number of cars in train; running boards on all high oil cars, so trainmen can step from one car to another without having to climb up and down each car and take chances of slipping off on account of greasy hand-irons. Require all freight trains to have caboose with cupola with train indicator; have all frogs, guard rails and switch points blocked; require carmen to inspect brakes on every car before leaving terminal or junctions; have enough men placed on track to keep same in safe condition.

Brakeman—Three brakemen and a conductor on every freight train of over twenty-five cars; same on all way-freights; all passenger train crews should consist of three—one conductor, one brakeman and one flagman: flagmen should pass train-order examination same as conductor, and be required to do nothing else but flagging; brakemen should not be promoted as conductors without three years' experience as brakemen; conductors should have at least two years' experience as freight conductors before becoming passenger conductors.

Brakeman—Make it a felony for a trainman to work longer than ten hours; help labor to increase in pay, as it seems that everything has increased in value except the labor of a railroad man; prohibit the employment of a conductor who has less than three years' experience as a brakeman, and fix a specific number of cars that can be hauled without three brakemen.

Brakeman—Desirable conditions do not exist in all parts of Texas; local agitation with the assistance of the Bureau of Labor would be the best plan. The Labor Commissioner should be provided with ample assistance to see that the present laws are enforced.

Brakeman—Enforcement of the laws now in force, especially defective equipment; eight hours for all classes of labor; a law requiring three brakemen on all trains over twenty-five cars; one brakeman and one flagman (both white) on all passenger trains over three cars; discontinuance of double-heading freight trains.

Brakeman—A full crew law—requiring a man for a certain number of cars would be of more benefit than anything else at present, as the trains are so long that two brakemen can not give them proper atten-

tion. A car limit for all freight trains, to minimize accidents and injuries to employes, caused by long trains containing excessive slack, and to further promote the interests of shippers by expediting the movement of freight which is necessarily delayed by the handling of long trains. A law prohibiting inexperienced men from taking train orders by telephone should be passed in the interests of humanity, as such procedure endangers the lives of railroad employes.

Brakeman—Two brakemen are not sufficient to control long, heavy trains where grade is 1 per cent, especially when it becomes necessary to control same by hand. Will say that we are required to do this when for any reason the air-pump fails on the road, which is not a very unusual occurrence. I have been required to perform such service twice within the last six weeks.

Brakeman—A strict compliance with the labor laws now in force. The full crew bill should require more trainmen on trains of over a certain number of cars, as the present number is now insufficient for trains of considerable length. The anti-pass law should allow the carrier to transport free of charge the corpse of a deceased employe, also those previously dependent on him, when accompanying said corpse. The child labor law should be stricter, raising the age limit for permanent employment and forbidding the employment of a child of school age during any session of the public school.

Brakeman—Stop the companies from running double-header passenger trains consisting of from twelve to fourteen cars with these large engines, for they can't make the time up hill but go down hill at a rate that this track will not stand for. A law to make eight passenger cars a train. A law to make a freight train forty-five cars loaded or fifty empty. A law to protect the employes from the tyranny of local petty officials to keep them from coercing employes into making statements injurious to other employes. A law to require track-walkers over every foot of track every twenty-four hours, to examine switches and look for broken rails, of which we have had many this past year, and two bad wrecks, each killing one man, because there is no one to look for these things and stop them before we run into them and find them with the engine, when it is too late. A law that will prevent the use of such enormous engines; in many instances, ten years in advance of the rails, ties, bridges and small culverts.

Brakeman—Oust the trusts. Shorter hours and better wages, and not put young, incompetent persons in the employ on account of age limit. As long as he is able to perform his duty, he is able to work, and ought not to be ousted on account of a few gray hairs; as in the train service, he can use plenty of experience, which is very necessary to quick thought, and to act at once to protect both life and property.

Brakeman—Investigate increased cost of living, fair weights and measures; also, why we are not paid a fair compensation for our service in proportion to our earning power for the company. An eight-hour day for all men in the train or yard service; three brakemen on all trains of thirty cars or more; a law prohibiting railroads from employing negroes on trains, except as porters; a law prohibiting the operation on Sunday of any trains except passenger and perishable freight.

Brakeman—I would like to see Senate bill No. 240, Section 2, changed to read one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and two brakemen with

trains of thirty cars or less, and, with trains of over thirty cars, three brakemen. Compel railroad companies to employ white men as brakemen and switchmen; also, to pay for time lost if hurt on account of some part of equipment being out of order; also, compel them to work four men with yard engines in first-class yards.

Brakeman—Investigate the cost of living, and compare with the wages now received. Have the full crew law read two brakeman on all trains of thirty cars or less and three brakemen on all trains over thirty cars. Three brakemen on all mixed trains and locals.

Ascertain the cost of living thoroughly and the wages received, and an investigation to show how much employers profited by the labor. The law known as the full crew law should be amended to read two brakemen with trains of less than thirty cars and three brakemen on all trains of over thirty cars, and three brakemen on all mixed and local trains.

Brakeman—Secretaries of labor organizations should make a monthly report of conditions in their division or territory to the Commissioner of Labor. Would like to see the full crew law amended and three brakemen placed on trains of forty cars or more. The gravel-decking of all railroad bridges to prevent their burning out and endangering the lives of employes and passengers.

Brakeman—Comparison of advantages given employers over employes in our laws and lack of enforcement of the labor laws that have been passed; also, the earnings of capital compared with the earnings of labor. The laws at present are sufficient, but the absolute lack of enforcement gives but little, if any, relief.

Brakeman—Investigate the working conditions, and the cause of the increase in the cost of living with no increase in wages. Laws should be passed to prohibit railroad companies from compelling employes to be on top of trains that are controlled by air-brakes; also, enforce the laws that are now in effect, such as sixteen-hour law, defective equipment, working with engines that are leaking steam so bad that signals can not be seen by the engineer.

Brakeman—Investigate cost of material and of manufacturing same; and enforce the pure food law as regards weights and measures. Enact a fellow servant law that will cause the companies and manufacturers to be more particular in the class of labor and experience necessary for the different positions where danger lurks when handled by indifferent employes.

Brakeman—Call together all labor organizations of the State and fully discuss for the interests of the laboring people. A law requiring three brakemen for over thirty-five cars in train. A law to abolish negro brakemen on passenger trains. Railroad company should be required to have men employed in the service as air-men to couple all air-hose and try the air; my reason for this is that they hire inexperienced men as brakemen not familiar with the work, and they happen to some very serious accidents.

Brakeman—Eliminate negroes in train service; and put two brakemen on passenger trains over six cars; it is necessary for one brakeman to ride on rear car while the other calls out stations and performs other duties in the cars. Train auditors not having at least twelve months' experience on freight train as brakeman or on passenger trains, six

months as brakeman or baggageman, not to be allowed to take up transportation or check passengers. The railroads often employ the most ignorant boys as train auditors, that have no knowledge of train work whatever, and then hold conductors and brakemen partly responsible for their actions and errors, such as carrying passengers by stations, advise them to change cars at the wrong point, and many other matters that come up daily.

Brakeman—Investigate the high cost of living. Increase help on long trains; specify by law how the help shall be divided, and whether white or black. Put out of commission the 10 per cent loan sharks who are still doing business in the State. Oppose any effort of the retail dealers' association to put into effect a garnishee law.

Conductor—Enforce the sixteen-hour law and the child labor law. Demand compulsory education. Limit the interest paid on railroad investments to 5 or 6 per cent and let the government guarantee the interest on the bonds; then the balance of the dividends, instead of being paid on watered stock, would go to improved equipment, roadbed, conveniences for the traveling public and employes; and some *might* go for increased wages.

Conductor—Lower rate of interest and more equalization of salaries; thousands of railroad officials receive many times more wages who do not possess any more ability than those only receiving only day-labor pay, often by unfairly grasped opportunities. An equalization of the wage-earner with the investor, which can only be brought about by taxing special privileges and the income taxation, which is unconstitutional. A new political party advocating co-operation and strict unionism is the best thing for the country. Lessen the hours of labor and the amount of work. Six men to every freight train of twenty-five cars, locals and mixed trains the same, and an additional brakeman to every ten cars or less; and five men on every passenger train, train auditors not counted, each of whom shall pass the book of rules' examination; flagman of equal capacity with conductor to protect rear of train at all times while occupying main line, and able to take his place in case of sickness or death while on his run. Strict adherence to blocking switch frogs and guard rails and observance to switch lights and defective train equipment.

Conductor—All hand-holds and grab-irons should be put on with bolts and nuts instead of lag or wood screws, as is now the custom; bolts to pass through timbers not less than two inches in thickness, said timbers to be securely fastened to the body of car.

Conductor—Increase of compensation of trainmen to conform with continual increase of tonnage handled by railroad companies; abolish double-headers; increase the number of brakemen on long freight trains; compel railroads to place experienced men on passenger trains to assist conductor in handling transportation and other duties, instead of present practice of using green men as train auditors.

Conductor—Compel companies to keep their engines in shape to get over the road with the tonnage they handle, so men could get their rest at terminals. A law to provide two brakemen on trains of twenty-five cars or less, and one brakeman for each additional five cars handled in any freight train of more than twenty-five cars. All passenger trains handling three cars to have two brakemen and each coach after three

coaches one brakeman for each additional coach. No negroes to be classed as brakemen.

Conductor—We must try to reduce the high price of food. I think or present system of having a man at Austin during the session of the Legislature to watch for the interest of labor is very satisfactory.

Conductor—Compel railroads to pay off every two weeks or ten days, so railroad employes can stay out of debt. Assist in breaking up of gambling in futures in stock market, which makes foodstuff so high, and the producers not getting the profits of their labor. The necessities of life are so high one can barely live, and farmers and producers should have the full fruits of their labor. Owing to the severe physical examination a railroad man has to stand in order to get a position, he should be paid a pension after a certain number of years' service, if he is dismissed from service on account of physical condition and can not be used in other less responsible service, where sight and perfect hearing are a necessity. However, this would tend to cause employes to get discharged just before being in the service long enough to be entitled to pension. There should be a law enacted establishing a committee of five experienced men to investigate all disagreements between railroad companies and employes which they are unable to agree on. Beyond a doubt, both get many unfair deals run over them. Enact a law compelling railroad companies to abolish the use of box-car cabooses. We need a cupola on cabooses in order to see top and side of train at all times, and open emergency valve when necessary.

Conductor—Investigate by means of universal solicitation of information from individuals. I am very much in sympathy with your present plan. Strict enforcement of present laws; forbid child labor; compulsory education. Full crew law; State certificate of qualification and State license law.

Conductor—Compulsory requirement of at least two years' experience as freight conductors before becoming eligible to assume charge and care of train carrying passengers. All passenger trains should be provided with a flagman who has passed a satisfactory examination in flagging rules and requirements, and whose duty shall be confined exclusively to flagging; this point should be of vital import to our lawmakers. Two brakemen on all mixed trains. Strict enforcement of the sixteen-hour law and safety appliance law, and a rigid interpretation of the qualification law.

Conductor—A law for an eight-hour day. Make laws relative to labor that will not be declared unconstitutional by the courts. A law requiring three brakemen for over forty cars in train; law requiring switch lights on main line; a law to not allow trainmen to work over fourteen hours and then have ten hours' rest between trips.

Conductors—One thing that we need very badly, owing to the heavy freight trains we handle, is the third brakeman on all trains handling over twenty-five cars; our time should start from the time called instead of time of departure of trains; we are on duty one hour to one hour and thirty minutes before time of departure of train that we don't get paid for—coupling air-hose, taking numbers of train and getting way-bills and orders.

Conductor—Ask each and every one to keep an accurate account of the cost of living and other expenses for one month or a quarter, and

make a report to the Commissioner. We have good laws, and, if they were lived up to, wouldn't need many changes; but I think a law should be passed allowing men in the service of any corporation to have a man paid by them to stay in the office of the timekeeper to see that things in his hands were kept straight, and then no complaint could be made in case of shortage or over-payment of checks for labor. In putting on train agents, railroads should select men that have had three years' experience in the train or engine service. There should be more carmen, machinists and boilermakers put to work, as the equipment is neglected on account of not enough men in the service to keep it in good condition.

Conductor—By getting all interests to co-operate and investigate each other's interests and do justice to all who toil and produce either by hand or brain. I believe it would be for the interests of the men engaged in the train service and for the traveling public to have a law passed making it a felony for any irresponsible person to have in his possession a switch key. I have known of several accidents in the past six months from this cause. Arbitration law along the lines of the New Zealand law—a law providing a court to fix the value of visible and invisible injuries, award to be paid without resort to litigation; also, to fix rates for public corporations high enough to enable them to pay these claims without detriment to the property interested. I believe this would eliminate the damage-suit lawyer, enable the injured to get what they are entitled to promptly and be a great saving to industries, especially railroad companies, as juries take into account the amount the lawyer is to get, and render verdicts that much higher.

Conductor—You can best promote our interests, first, by the system of questions in this blank; second, a method or law to compel railroad officials to make correct statement to the State of reason why each application for employment is turned down and why each employe is dismissed. An investigation will reveal that at many places the car inspectors can not possibly handle volume of business; consequently, unsafe equipment goes on the road, and inspectors are dismissed for failure to locate defects. An employes' compensation law would be of great benefit to employes, their families, and economy to patrons of carriers. It would so reduce the expense of litigation that all claims could be paid with a balance to the credit of the carrier. A commission to decide all controversies between corporations and their employes, its decision to be final. Organized labor through their representatives, and the corporations to make equal nominations for the commission, the Legislature to appoint from these.

Conductor—I would favor a rigid law forcing railroad companies to place lights on all switchstands where switches touch the main line, such lights to indicate the position in which the switch points are; these lights to be lighted from sundown to sunrise. I would favor a law requiring all employers of labor to pay off at least once a month in lawful money of the United States; farmers who employ labor on the farm excepted. A law exempting conductor from responsibility as to transportation where train auditors are employed; the party employed as collector should be the only one permitted to exercise authority with respect to transportation or ejectment from trains. As the matter now stands, the auditor refuses transportation, and the burden of trouble rests on the conductor, who has no chance to exercise his judgment.

Amend the anti-pass law to exempt the dead body of an employe; also, give men in search of employment six instead of four months' exemption. Pass a law regulating the use of drinking cups; as it is now, the cups used by negroes one trip are used by whites the next trip.

Conductor—Investigate the matter of Federal courts handling personal injury claims.

Conductor—The Bureau should make a thorough investigation of the actual living expenses of the laboring man; also, as to why his wages do not increase in conformity with the rise in price of the necessities of life.

Conductor—Defeat garnishment law.

Conductor—Amend the blacklist law and make it a prison offense to blacklist any one; a law disfranchising the negro; annul all convict leases and put them to work on public roads; a law to prohibit any candidate or his friends from furnishing any money to buy or influence votes with whisky, cigars or free lunch; election of United States Senators by popular vote.

Conductor—Encourage an eight-hour day. A law should be passed that when any corporation has trouble with its men, such as strike or lock-out, the State should step in and take charge of the company and appoint a receiver, to see if the company is making as much as legal interest on its investment; if so, it should be compelled to arbitrate; and it should be a penal offense for such a company to give its business to another line in order to make a showing of decrease in business for this purpose. Enact an eight-hour law.

Conductor—Require engineers, conductors and train collectors to have at least two years' experience in the freight service before being allowed to go into the passenger service. The freight service to mean, actually having been in the capacity of engineer or conductor. A law prohibiting all work being done on the Sabbath that could possibly be held over; many trains could be annulled on this day as well as other industries shut down.

Conductor—Investigate loss of time by injury, relative to cost of production and the cost of securing redress through legal process.

Conductor—Seek knowledge as to the increased cost of living. The liability for loss of time and decreased earning capacity should be borne by the employer and shifted to the cost of production instead of being borne by the employe, as at present. Speaking for the freight service, a law or ruling prescribing the maximum length of trains would render the occupation less hazardous; increasing the number of employes on long trains would, in a measure, mitigate the risk. For the passenger service, a law requiring the services of a white man as flagman, as it is an undisputed fact that employes of African descent are less reliable after nightfall than those of the Caucasian race. The tendency to fall asleep is greater with the negro than with the white man. The safety of the traveling public demands remedial legislation in this phase of their environments.

Conductor—Any changes asked for by the State Federation of Labor should be made. I feel that the labor unions should urge the enforcement of all labor laws now upon the statute of our State, and try and have enacted as laws some of the measures that have been introduced by

our legislative boards before; we have a number of good measures that have been sidetracked by legislative committees that should be brought up.

Conductor—Interview secretaries and heads of various labor organizations; representatives of the labor commission should mingle with the laboring classes in and around terminals and on trains. A full crew law instead of the inoperative one now on the statutes. Make a law prohibiting a clerk in any railroad office from working more than ten hours per day. Equal wages regardless of race for same service rendered on passenger trains; if a negro acts as brakeman or fireman, he should assume the responsibilities and receive the same pay as a white man performing the same work. A law whereby employes owning property in a railroad terminal, and that terminal is changed, and employes transferred to the new location or elsewhere, the railroad company should reimburse said employes for the actual cost of their property. Note the decision—Kansas City Southern vs. Employes at Mena, Ark. Have coach steps on all passenger cars made low enough for passengers to easily and comfortably enter and alight without the use of the treacherous and burdensome step box. A law to place experienced conductors to assist or take up transportation instead of the present system of employing totally inexperienced men from all walks of life, known under the name of train auditors, which is a misnomer, as they are simply collectors. This would be as much of a public safety measure as anything. An act to have three brakemen on ten to fifteen passenger cars when handling passengers, and four brakemen for all over sixteen cars.

Conductor—Investigate the cost of living.

Conductor—Freight rates and wages should be raised; farmers and stockmen are receiving double the price for their goods, compared with ten years ago. A law should be enacted to abolish the Railroad Commission of Texas, allowing railroads to adjust their own rates; freight rates are too low to allow railroads to increase wages.

Conductor—Experienced men on heavy passenger trains instead of green men as train auditors; increase the number of men to handle long freight trains. Look into the working conditions, as to the hours of duty, amount of tonnage handled, increased cost of living, danger and hardships encountered in the operation of double-header trains.

Conductor—Two conductors on all passenger trains. A State inspector of track and rolling stock. Have heavier steel and better ties put under present heavy engines and cars.

Conductor—Require two years' experience as freight conductor before eligible to assume charge of a passenger train. Compulsory requirement of a flagman on all passenger trains of over five cars, and require two brakemen on all mixed freight and passenger trains.

Conductor—Carry out the present work as has been commenced by the Commissioner of Labor.

Conductor—Investigate and regulate the cost of living, and shift the responsibility for loss of time occasioned by injury to the cost of production and remove from the laborer.

Conductor—Place white flagmen on all passenger trains and an additional number of men on trains of extreme length in the freight service, or curtail the number of cars to be hauled in one train. Seek the true cause of the increased cost of living.

Engineer—A stricter enforcement of the laws pertaining to labor.

The sixteen-hour law is being abused at the discretion of the railroad companies. Reduce the sixteen-hour law to fourteen hours, and force the companies to comply with it. Time to be counted from the time the crews are called to leave until arriving at next terminal, and the company not be permitted to relieve crews for one, two or three hours between terminals and then figure this time in excess of sixteen hours to get crews into terminals. This is being done all over the State. An eight-hour day, or, in other words, an eight-hour twelve and one-half mile basis, would do more to lessen the labors, increase the wages and better conditions generally than any other legislation at this time.

Engineer—Reduction in hours of labor, with a compulsory rest of eight hours at terminals away from home, and of ten hours at home terminals, where divisions extend over 100 miles.

Engineer—Your plan is a good one. Sanitary and compensation laws.

Engineer—A law that would force corporations to compensate their employes when crippled, without fighting the case through the courts; then the larger part of what is paid them would not go to attorneys. A law that would force railroads to give us better hospital facilities for the taxation that is put on us. Also, an eight-hour-day law. A law that would stop the money sharks from devouring the poorer classes. Also, a boiler inspector. A law that would require track inspectors to be employed by the State.

Engineer—Talk and meet with working people generally. Increase the age limit for child labor. Re-enact the street car vestibule law. Re-enact the telegraphers eight-hour law. Make conditions safer in mines. Forcing railroads to obey the Federal sixteen-hour law. Do all possible to make an eight-hour day.

Engineer—A law making eight hours a working day. Time and one-half for overtime and Sundays. This would employ more men and give men more time at home for rest and recreation.

Engineer—A decrease in the price of the necessities of life, or an increase of wages.

Engineer—Require railroads to pay their employes every two weeks. This would enable us to buy for cash, where we can buy the cheapest. Such a law would be endorsed by all merchants, as there would be no excuse for credit. A law to prevent injury to eyes from the breaking of lubricator glasses.

Engineer—Men in yard service should not be permitted to work over ten hours, except in case of wrecks; pay day twice a month; overtime and Sundays to be time and one-half.

Engineer—Pursue any line of investigation that will insure a square deal to both sides.

Engineer—An amendment to the Bureau of Labor Statistics law requiring a safety appliance inspector for Texas.

Engineer—Time and one-half for overtime and Sunday work. Dispense with the fellow servant act.

Engineer—Visit every lodge of organized labor and notify them when to expect such visit and send every member one of these forms. Shorter hours on duty. Silvered and polished headlight reflectors. No Sunday work. Engine cabs sealed and steam-heated, so a man will not freeze in cold weather on our large engines. Prohibit backing an engine up

only in case of wreck, washout or public calamity. It is common practice to back an engine from ten to sixty miles, and the crew has no protection from the weather. Uphold the present garnishment law. Compel corporations to pay damage claims to injured without so much delay.

Engineer—Look into cost of living and compare with wages. Less hours of work and more wages. Enforce the sixteen-hour law; as it is, the company ties up crews at points where they can get no sleep or food, making them less able after their supposed rest to stand the strain. Many times we are run to blind siding to tie up instead of being tied up fifteen minutes earlier at a place where we could get accommodations; this is done because the company chafes under the sixteen-hour law.

Engineer—A careful study of conditions on the grounds where adverse conditions exist. The wage-earner is the greatest consumer; the middle-man is reaping all the profits; the producer getting nothing for his products nor the consumer any wages. The manufacturer and middle-men getting an unfair share. Men that are compelled to work out in the weather by corporations should have protection, and men working for these big sawmills should not be robbed of all their wages by these commissaries, and should have better wages and be given more steady employment. The longer they stay in one place, the worse they get in debt. Unorganized labor has very little protection from any source, and some of these minor industries use a great deal of incompetent labor, where their lives as well as others are endangered. Abolish double-heading. State or National boiler inspection. Prevent the use of negroes on engines or in train service. Statewide prohibition.

Engineer—Investigate and make public the actual amount of capital invested in the different enterprises; the collection of taxes according. Enact laws prohibiting payment of interest or dividends on any watered securities. Sunday work in all classes of labor should be prohibited wherever possible, and the law strictly enforced; no freight train should be allowed to leave a home terminal on Sunday. Seventy-five per cent of the railroad men are away from home on election day, and are deprived of their vote; the election law should be so amended that railroad men could vote anywhere in the State upon presentation of their poll tax receipt. Legislation that would establish the eight-hour day in all lines of work.

Engineer—Correspond with the wage-earners. Eight-hour day.

Engineer—Enforce the laws we now have.

Engineer—Eight hours should constitute a day's work for any laborer, and his wages should be such that he would have time and money to enjoy some of the necessities of life. The rating of locomotive engines should be made by the government, and the rating such that engines could make at least twenty miles per hour any place on the line with a freight train of any kind. The ..... has rated their 145 engines 1900 tons between ..... and ....., and it is impossible to exceed ten miles per hour at any point with this train.

Engineer—Keep indemnity claims out of the Federal courts.

Engineer—Extend to six months the exemption of ex-employes under the anti-pass law; defeat any garnishment legislation. An eight-hour law instead of sixteen hours. Law that will reduce amount of Sunday work. Require an engineer to have three years' experience as a fireman,

and a passenger engineer to have three years' experience as a freight engineer.

Engineer—Improve the blacklist law. Prohibit running any but passenger trains on Sunday.

Engineer—Enforce the laws now on the statutes. An amendment to the sixteen-hour law requiring ten hours' rest where crews or men have been on duty ten or over up to fourteen, and twelve hours' rest for over fourteen hours on duty. Law to require railroads to run local trains daily except Sunday, and on schedule time. Law prohibiting handling freight cars in conjunction with any passenger train. Law requiring railroads to lay steel not less than 75 pounds per yard to conform to the increased tonnage of equipment and rolling stock; some roads are running modern engines and equipment over steel that was laid for the tonnage of twenty-five years ago, and the ball of this rail nearly worn off in lots of places, endangering life.

Engineer—Reduce the hours and put safety appliances on all equipment. The law regulating the hours on duty should be reduced to at least twelve hours per day; this would give ample time to get trains over the road and give the public better service. We should have a boiler inspector to examine boilers at least every three months. All engines should be equipped with both automatic and straight air. Freight trains should be limited to thirty cars. We should not be compelled to run into the yard of any other company without a competent pilot. All roads using engines over 80 tons should have 75-pound rails. Lights on all switchstands leading to or from main line.

Engineer—Shorten the working hours; better safety appliances on engines and cars; better track. Engineer should not be permitted under any circumstances to back engine outside of yards after dark.

Engineer—Our health and safety would be better protected by getting train from one division point to another in less than sixteen hours, and see that the railroads live up to the State and Federal laws. We should have closer inspection of all boilers, and locomotive boilers should be under the control of marine laws. The block system is a great protection to life and property. Engine cabs on some roads are not well cared for; too hot in summer and too cold in winter; with all cocks leaking at packing joints when cab is closed up is a regular trap for men working inside to take cold. Law to limit train to fifty cars. Local trains on some divisions are so heavily loaded that they can not make the division in sixteen hours, crews are tired out, switching is not done and goods are not delivered. There seems to be a general system of robbery of freight depots, freight cars, baggage in rooms and in transit. I think the companies who are being so robbed should have better protection by the State. The amount runs into thousands of dollars and must come from either the producer or the consumer, and the wage-earner is deprived of better working conditions.

Engineer—See that the laws are lived up to. Compulsory education.

Engineer—See that the roads are observing the sixteen-hour law. The switch law is being violated by two roads I know of.

Engineer—More pay and shorter hours.

Engineer—Enact the law recommended by the legislative board; hold what we have now and enforce them all.

Engineer—Have the sixteen-hour law cut to ten hours. Have trains reduced to limited number of cars.

Engineer—Have an officer examine their reports and registers and fix a penalty for compelling an employe to violate the law and then lie out to be a good fellow with the company. Have laws changed to penal servitude instead of a fine for the head of a department that violates the laws.

Engineer—Decrease the cost of living. Change the sixteen-hour law to fourteen, as the limit. A boiler inspector employed by the State. Have interlockers placed at all railroad crossings.

Engineer—Does the engine crew get proper compensation for labor, taking into consideration size of engines and tonnage? The sixteen-hour law amended to compel railroad company to give train and engine crews that have been on duty sixteen hours and are within thirty-five miles of terminal station the right of track and rush such trains into terminal station. That train and engine crews that are tied up on the road by the sixteen-hour law must be moved to a station that will afford sleeping and eating accommodations. While the caboose affords ample accommodation for train crew, there is no provision for enginemen, who very often have to stay on engine. That crews will not be tied up at stations where there are not ample sleeping and eating accommodations. A law modifying the physical examination of applicants for employment as engineers. All applicants who are physically able to perform the duties of enginemen, who can distinguish colors by day or night, who can hear an ordinary conversation regardless of whether or not they can hear a watch tick, should be qualified. A State board should pass on the qualifications. No man who meets these requirements should be dismissed for age or loss of limb or one eye, if still able to properly perform his duties. A standard code of train rules should be adopted.

Engineer—A law requiring the railroad company to pay us for all time at terminals from the time they require us to be on duty until the time we leave; we are required to be on duty thirty minutes before leaving time to get ready and get engine on train and be ready to leave on time. We do not get paid for this, and the company does not include it in the sixteen hours.

Engineer—That all dangerous steam pipes that are connected to fountains in cabs be put on the outside of cabs; leaking in cabs causes frost on windows; can not see through. Shorter hours; engines kept in better condition; dry cabs.

Engineer—Send a good, competent man to get proper information. Law limiting number of cars handled in one train, as it is very dangerous to employes handling long trains. Eighty per cent of delays are caused by long trains, pulling out drawheads in starting, sidetracks not long enough to hold freight trains, making it necessary to stop passenger train and saw by them. Railroads should be required to keep their locomotives in first-class condition, and the condition of the roadbeds should not be overlooked.

Engineer—Wages should be increased as living expenses increase. No merchant should be allowed to take a man's wages for debt.

Engineer—I am required by the company's book of rules to be on duty thirty minutes before leaving time of trains; then it takes another thirty minutes to get from depot to roundhouse, engine has to be in-

spected, reports made out, etc. We get no pay for this time. I want to vote for a Governor who will be for the interests of the people, and trust to the labor organizations to select him. Will leave the question of specific legislation to the chairman of our legislative board.

Engineer—There is a movement on foot to change the garnishment law; while I am not in sympathy with deadbeats, I am opposed to any change in this law.

Engineer—Cut out trusts and give us competition in trade. I believe the law should compel railroad companies to enforce their rules and regulations. They allow employes to violate rules, allow precedents to be formed and to stand until some one is injured or property destroyed. Then an investigation deevlops the violation, and some one is discharged. If they permit the violation, they should be held responsible for any injury or damage that may result therefrom.

Engineer—Shorten the hours from sixteen to ten and eliminate all chance for remaining on duty more than ten hours, unless the main line is absolutely blocked by wreck or washout.

Engineer—Reduce the hours of laborers of all classes to eight hours.

Engineer—Investigate the tax on industry to pay middleman's profit.

Engineer—Respectfully refer you to our regularly elected State legislative board.

Fireman—Law requiring locomotive boilers to be tested at least twice a year. Enforce the safety appliance laws.

Fireman—The anti-pass law should exempt ex-employes regardless of the length of time they have been out of service.

Fireman—Labor Commissioner should have sufficient force to enforce the laws. Eight hours should be made a legal day's work. Law should be so amended that in damage suits the defendant should pay plaintiff's attorney fee—not to exceed one-third the judgment.

Fireman—More consideration should be given to the comfort of employes for shelter and sanitary conditions in yards and shops; water closets should be kept clean, and sewer connection should be made to yard to guard against disease in the hot summer. If a corporation owned a lot of slaves, they would prevent, as far as possible, exposing their property (slaves) to anything that would endanger their health. Why not their employes?

Fireman—Reduce living expenses.

Fireman—Give us a shorter work day; make the railroad pay us twice a month; reduce the cost of living; overtime after eight hours. There should be a man selected by the men and paid by the company to do nothing but go about over the system and study the conditions men are working under, and have the authority to have faults remedied. The question of fire-cleaners should be settled by law. Railroads should employ a competent man as fuel agent. Boiler inspector law would be a good one, too.

Fireman—Shorter hours; more and safer appliances; no children under 16 allowed to work in factories or mills, or on public work. Compulsory education. Negroes should not be allowed in train service, as they are not competent.

Fireman—Negro school tax to negro schools; white school tax to white schools. Shorten work day to nine hours; trainmen less than sixteen hours per day and to have ten hours' rest off duty before called

again. A law to keep the negro from entering the train service, except as porter on passenger trains. Coal-passers on all engines that weigh over 60 tons and have mechanical grate-shakers, and stokers on all engines over 70 tons that burn coal. Limit a train to forty cars. Stop double-heading.

Fireman—Less hours to work. Engines equipped with better headlights in yard service—one that will throw a light so engineer can see cars and signals; I do not mean electric headlights, as they are too severe for yard service, and blind the engineer.

Fireman—Investigate carefully how the markets are manipulated, both buying and selling. Two firemen on all the large locomotives using coal; four or five years' service firing a large engine completely tears a man down and makes him a physical wreck the rest of his life. Investigate how hard this work is and you will be astonished; it is coupled with long, irregular hours, irregular meals, day or night, in all kinds of weather, and away from one's family most of the time.

Fireman—Investigate the actual conditions the men work under when on duty.

Fireman—Semi-monthly pay-day. Have lubricator glasses protected.

Fireman—Reduce living expenses and increase wages. Shorter hours.

Fireman—Either increase the salary of the wage-earner or reduce the cost of food and clothing. Some change is necessary in the sixteen-hour law; in case of accident, company adds lost time to the sixteen hours, no matter how long the delay, and claim this is not covered by the law.

Fireman—Require all engines to be equipped with electric lights inside the cab, such as steam gauge and water-glass lights.

Fireman—Investigate the cost of living. Boiler inspection law. Eight-hour day with a ten-hour limit for railroad men. Semi-monthly pay-day. Amend full crew law to include yard engines. Raise the age limit for the employment of children in factories to 16 years.

Fireman—A boiler inspection bill. Loan sharks should be prevented from making loans on salaries.

Fireman—Eight-hour work day. Overtime for over eight hours, time to start when we get on the engine. There should not be over forty-five cars in a train; it is almost impossible to see signals further, and this makes it dangerous with only two trainmen.

Fireman—A full tank of coal out of terminals; fix engines so they will be safe to ride. The engines that are being built now are larger and need a coal-passer or two firemen.

Fireman—Do away with the trusts.

Fireman—Amend the anti-pass law so that a dependent mother can get transportation at least over the road where her son is working. Amend the law of the Bureau of Labor to provide for an inspector of safety appliances. In damage suits, defendant should pay plaintiff's attorney fee, not to exceed one-third of judgment. A better enforcement of the laws we now have on the books. Also, a State boiler inspector, to be under the jurisdiction of the Labor Commissioner.

Fireman—Semi-monthly pay-day; it is a serious proposition for a new man to obtain credit for six or seven weeks.

Fireman—Reduce living expenses.

Fireman—Enforce repair and safety appliance laws.

Fireman—Personal investigation of conditions. Strict enforcement of existing laws.

Fireman—Investigate the food and lumber trusts.

Fireman—Extend the voting limit to a period to allow a railroad man a reasonable time to return and vote. I have been a fireman over ten years, have paid my poll tax every year, and have had the chance to vote but twice. Not one-half the railroad men get to vote on this account.

Fireman—Enfore repair and safety appliance laws.

Fireman—Publish the conditions of labor generally. Limit the number of cars hauled in train.

Fireman—Eight-hour day with time and one-half for overtime or Sunday work.

Fireman—See that the laws now in effect are lived up to.

Fireman—Boiler inspection law and a law prohibiting loan sharks making loans on salaries.

Fireman—See that all laws now on the statutes pertaining to labor are enforced.

Fireman—Do not allow the negroes in the train service except as porters, as they are not competent. See that present laws are lived up to.

Fireman—I think the Bureau of Labor Statistics has formed the best plan, by having individuals send in a statement of the conditions under which they work.

Fireman—No employer should be allowed to discharge an employe on account of his belonging to a labor organization. Ascertain what percentage of damage claims in personal injury suits go as attorneys' fees.

Fireman—Reform in court procedure, decreasing delays. A plan by which an injured employe could be compensated without resorting to the courts. Inquiry into the high cost of living, as compared with the low wages received.

Fireman—A law requiring locomotive boilers to be tested at least twice a year. A law to condemn engines with sharp flanges on wheels. Enforce the safety appliance laws.

Fireman—Overtime after eight hours, and double time for overtime.

Fireman—Boiler inspector and safety appliances.

Fireman—Shorter hours and increased wages.

Fireman—Limit the number of cars in train. Publish the true conditions of labor over the State generally, as there are nearly two men for every job.

Fireman—Twelve to fourteen-hour law instead of sixteen-hour law. Switch lights on all main-line switches. More thorough boiler inspection. State inspector to examine flanges on all locomotive driving wheels and pony trucks. The secrecy and mystery in the affairs of public service corporations, who are large employers of labor, is one of the important things to which the Bureau should give special attention, that the public may know by actual and absolute statistics that the return on the capital invested in such properties are correctly and honestly reported, that both employer and employe may receive fair returns for investments and equal justice at the hands of our governmental administration—executive, judicial and legislative.

Trainman—Take the negro out of the train and yard service, and limit the number of cars per man in each train.

Trainman—Three brakemen on all trains with thirty cars or more. Four switchmen with all lead engines in first-class yards. Two white brakemen on all passenger trains with two or more coaches. No railroad company should be allowed to employ colored brakemen.

Trainman—One engine pulls too many cars. One car now is as heavy as two cars ten years ago, with the same ties and bridges. All I know is to switch cars; I do not know what is best for the farmers; I will stay at home and eat okra and black pepper, and let you gentlemen make laws.

Trainman—Investigate increased cost of living without corresponding advance of wages. Eight-hour day at not less wages than we receive at present per month.

Trainman—Hold what we have. Strict enforcement of laws now in effect.

Trainman—Continue present method of investigation. Enact the measures advocated by the Legislative Board.

Trainman—Have the negroes debarred from this kind of work, as they are not competent flagmen or brakemen.

Trainman—I think the most help would be for the State or city to own the light, water, and, especially, the ice plants. A great many laborers' families suffer from dirty water and lack of ice, the price being so high for ice they do without; or there should be a fixed price beyond which they could not go. Dealers should be obliged to give correct weight. The public health should be looked after by investigating the city hog pens and meat shops, etc.

Trainman—Eight-hour day; pay twice a month.

Trainman—Eight-hour work day; double pay for holidays and Sundays; elimination of the doctrine of contributory negligence; a law to restrict the employment of inexperienced men.

Trainman—Eight-hour day; law compelling railroads to keep their rolling stock and roadbeds in good condition.

Switchman—Full crew law should be changed to have three brakemen on every train of twenty-five cars or more. Eight-hour day. All yards one class.

Switchman—Eight-hour-day law; law to compel all railroads to keep all hand-brakes in good repair.

Switchman—Cut the negroes off all trains, as they are dangerous, and do not attend to their duties. Their ignorance can not insure the public any safety. Promote compulsory education. Special man to look after switch points; they are frequently in bad shape. Cut out the age limit; if a man is competent, he should be given employment.

Switchman—Investigate the cause of the increased cost of living. Keep personal injury suits out of the Federal courts. Universal eight-hour day without decrease in wages. Reduce Sunday work as much as possible.

Switchman—Enforce requirements of laws now in force.

Switchman—Investigate the school proposition; I am doing all I can to educate my children, but there is a change of books and foolishness all the time. Ties under trains now are the same as fifty years ago.

Switchman—Put important questions to labor local unions, to be dis-

cussed and acted upon as a body. Railroad employes should be paid twice a month. Engines and cars should not be hauled out of the State for repairs. We should have an eight-hour work day. Switch engines should be equipped with proper footboards and handholds.

Switchman—Investigate the high cost of living. Enact a law that will limit physical examination to practical tests. Abolish the age limit.

Switchman—Shorter hours.

Switchman—Refer you to our Legislative Chairman.

Switchman—A safety appliance law, on the order of the Federal law, would help us more than anything else at this time. While the Federal law helps out, their inspectors have too much territory to cover to secure the best results. Of course, this would call for State inspectors. Under the present state of affairs, the railroads pull off repairing bees periodically, arranged to have everything in apple-pie order just before the Federal inspector arrives. Employes' liability law.

Switchman—Legislative investigation of the food and lumber trusts. An eight-hour day.

Switchman—Eight-hour day law. Investigate the increased cost of living. Full crew law that is constitutional.

Switchman—Investigate the cost of production and compare with the retail prices. More rigid safety appliance law.

Switchman—Cut out the blacklist; hire a man as a man and retain him on his merits. We should have three brakemen on a train, and should have a seat on engine for head brakeman; all yard crews engaged in making up or breaking up train should have four men, to guarantee safety and good service. Many accidents are on account of short help and having to take chances to get the work done; has cost many a dollar and lots of pain and blood. Children should not be allowed to work under sixteen; they should be schooled by the State to that age for the benefit of the nation. All switching leads should be shedded for wet weather. No man should be allowed to work more than twelve hours out of twenty-four.

Switchman—Investigate personal injuries of employes; too many are afraid to state facts; there is so much intimidation; they know they will lose their jobs if their testimony is not approved of by the company's representatives. Stop the personal blacklist, and limit the physical examination, as the result depends on what the official recommends, and not on your competency.

Switchman—Eight-hour day. Double time for overtime, Sundays and holidays.

Switchman—Direct representation. Enforcement of child labor law. Make convict labor build up our highways, and benefit the entire Commonwealth. Permit women and girls to work for themselves only when those dependent are unable to earn living. Enforce safety appliance law.

Switchman—A law compelling railroads to keep their rolling stock, roadbeds and motive power in better condition. A State boiler inspector. Also, inspector of roadbeds. Railroads should discard their old, worn-out passenger coaches, and make travel safer for the employes and public.

Switchman—Reduction of hours of duty. Make it unlawful for rail-

road company to hold man on duty, whether salaried man or not, over ten hours.

Switchman—Investigate the conditions under which we live, salaries, cost of living, and continual increase in living expenses; notice in particular that wages are not increased in proportion. Reduce hours on State, county and public work. Men need more time for development and culture of themselves and to look after religious duties. Eight-hour law.

Barber—A law requiring those who follow this trade to possess a knowledge of the business, and capacity in handling and preparing tools, and thorough knowledge of sanitation, both in person and shop. A comparison of skilled and unskilled labor.

Barber—More skilled labor, shorter hours, better ventilation, less intoxicants, lower rate of living expenses.

Barber—A strict barber license law.

Barber—A special law closing barber shops on Sunday.

Barber—A special Sunday closing law for barbers. Sanitary conditions in the workshops.

Barber—A special Sunday closing law for barbers; by prohibiting all speculation in living commodities.

Barber—A special Sunday closing law for barbers.

Barber—A license law governing the profession of barbering, and a law that will prohibit the running of barber shops on Sunday. Putting statistics before the unorganized labor of the State, that they may see the benefits of organization.

Barber—The law enacted by the Thirtieth Legislature, if amended to apply to all, would have proven a benefit, I think.

Barber—Barber license law. A law forcing a man to follow *his* trade *only*.

Barber—None under the present system.

Barber—Legislate against the barber colleges. Inquire into what the unions want, as they are a body of men working for all, and not an individual.

Barber—Barbers' inspection law. Investigate labor conditions, and recommend laws thereon.

Barber—A barbers' examining and license law. Positively necessary for the barbers and the public.

Barber—General license law all over the State, including every barber, without exception.

Barber—Investigate the so-called barber colleges.

Barber—Riddance of the barber colleges, as they are called.

Barber—A reduction in the cost of living.

Barber—Barbers' examining and license law. Do away with fake barber schools. All wage-earners should consider others as themselves.

Barber—A Sunday closing law that can be enforced, and a barbers' license law. Collect the best data you can in regard to organized labor and unorganized labor, compile same and put it in the hands of the unorganized.

Barber—Shorter hours and better wages.

Barber—Exterminate the barber colleges. Inquire into what the different unions want, as they are working for all working classes.

Blacksmith—Eight hours a day; pay day every two weeks; when you

make out application, to be required to furnish only the last place worked and the name of nearest relation. Shorter work and more money, or reduce the cost of living.

Blacksmith—Prohibit railroad companies from sending locomotives and cars out of the State for repairs. I believe that a law requiring railway companies to make a passenger rate of 2 cents per mile would be injurious to railway employes.

Blacksmith—Eight hours per day and remuneration sufficient at least to meet living expenses. Keep up this inquiry and appoint more men to visit places where labor is employed.

Blacksmith—A law making corporation give employes equal representation on hospital board. By maintaining a good and efficient inspector for at least four districts in State to give a better inspection of mines, shops and factories.

Blacksmith—Legislation that would require Texas granite for public buildings—State or county—when granite is used as building material.

Blacksmith—Increase of wages.

Blacksmith—Make a law that would compel the enforcement of what law we now have. Direct your attention to the cotton mills where little hollowed-eyed tots that look to be scarcely nine years old are employed. I am not in sympathy with present condition of things. I do not believe that railroad companies and other employes in the State should be made a target for every Jack-leg lawyer to shoot at over some one else's back. Have it so that, if a man is injured while on duty, he may receive his wages or a portion of them while he is suffering from said injury. If it be of a permanent nature, let this same rule apply as a sort of pension; but I do not believe in allowing every shyster of a lawyer to urge on these unfortunates a big lawsuit and a $2000 judgment on the companies. The lawyer, who was not injured in the least, gets one-third or one-half of it, and the poor cuss that is hurt gets the rest. Would it not be better to establish a system of indemnities, or sort of a pension, rated according to the value of the man's services rendered while able-bodied; the amount to be established by the wages formerly paid him, and thereby paying every cent to the actually injured, and by so doing cut out the imposter and all other expensive foolishness incident to present operation of such things. If they are killed, let the company pay to his dependents a pension, the same as the government does, until they become of age, marry again, or in some way become self-supporting. This looks like the best solution to settle these difficulties and rebuke the evils.

Blacksmith—Amendment to the fellow servant law, making it cover all employes of railroads and other corporations. If the repair law is not constitutional, in what way could it be made so? There is a substance of an alkali formation which gathers on the flues from the water. The flues are put in a revolving cylinder to cut this alkali off, the dust from which is very fine and injurious, and is something that should be taken action on immediately. Draw-bars are put in engines and shipped to Kansas in bad order. If done here, would give us nine hours work the year round.

Blacksmith—Stop repair work that belongs in Texas from being sent to Parsons, Kansas, and other points. Wages should be higher, according to the prices we have to pay for food and rent.

road company to hold man on duty, whether salaried man or not, over ten hours.

Switchman—Investigate the conditions under which we live, salaries, cost of living, and continual increase in living expenses; notice in particular that wages are not increased in proportion. Reduce hours on State, county and public work. Men need more time for development and culture of themselves and to look after religious duties. Eight-hour law.

Barber—A law requiring those who follow this trade to possess a knowledge of the business, and capacity in handling and preparing tools, and thorough knowledge of sanitation, both in person and shop. A comparison of skilled and unskilled labor.

Barber—More skilled labor, shorter hours, better ventilation, less intoxicants, lower rate of living expenses.

Barber—A strict barber license law.

Barber—A special law closing barber shops on Sunday.

Barber—A special Sunday closing law for barbers. Sanitary conditions in the workshops.

Barber—A special Sunday closing law for barbers; by prohibiting all speculation in living commodities.

Barber—A special Sunday closing law for barbers.

Barber—A license law governing the profession of barbering, and a law that will prohibit the running of barber shops on Sunday. Putting statistics before the unorganized labor of the State, that they may see the benefits of organization.

Barber—The law enacted by the Thirtieth Legislature, if amended to apply to all, would have proven a benefit, I think.

Barber—Barber license law. A law forcing a man to follow *his* trade *only*.

Barber—None under the present system.

Barber—Legislate against the barber colleges. Inquire into what the unions want, as they are a body of men working for all, and not an individual.

Barber—Barbers' inspection law. Investigate labor conditions, and recommend laws thereon.

Barber—A barbers' examining and license law. Positively necessary for the barbers and the public.

Barber—General license law all over the State, including every barber, without exception.

Barber—Investigate the so-called barber colleges.

Barber—Riddance of the barber colleges, as they are called.

Barber—A reduction in the cost of living.

Barber—Barbers' examining and license law. Do away with fake barber schools. All wage-earners should consider others as themselves.

Barber—A Sunday closing law that can be enforced, and a barbers' license law. Collect the best data you can in regard to organized labor and unorganized labor, compile same and put it in the hands of the unorganized.

Barber—Shorter hours and better wages.

Barber—Exterminate the barber colleges. Inquire into what the different unions want, as they are working for all working classes.

Blacksmith—Eight hours a day; pay day every two weeks; when you

make out application, to be required to furnish only the last place worked and the name of nearest relation. Shorter work and more money, or reduce the cost of living.

Blacksmith—Prohibit railroad companies from sending locomotives and cars out of the State for repairs. I believe that a law requiring railway companies to make a passenger rate of 2 cents per mile would be injurious to railway employes.

Blacksmith—Eight hours per day and remuneration sufficient at least to meet living expenses. Keep up this inquiry and appoint more men to visit places where labor is employed.

Blacksmith—A law making corporation give employes equal representation on hospital board. By maintaining a good and efficient inspector for at least four districts in State to give a better inspection of mines, shops and factories.

Blacksmith—Legislation that would require Texas granite for public buildings—State or county—when granite is used as building material.

Blacksmith—Increase of wages.

Blacksmith—Make a law that would compel the enforcement of what law we now have. Direct your attention to the cotton mills where little hollowed-eyed tots that look to be scarcely nine years old are employed. I am not in sympathy with present condition of things. I do not believe that railroad companies and other employes in the State should be made a target for every Jack-leg lawyer to shoot at over some one else's back. Have it so that, if a man is injured while on duty, he may receive his wages or a portion of them while he is suffering from said injury. If it be of a permanent nature, let this same rule apply as a sort of pension; but I do not believe in allowing every shyster of a lawyer to urge on these unfortunates a big lawsuit and a $2000 judgment on the companies. The lawyer, who was not injured in the least, gets one-third or one-half of it, and the poor cuss that is hurt gets the rest. Would it not be better to establish a system of indemnities, or sort of a pension, rated according to the value of the man's services rendered while able-bodied; the amount to be established by the wages formerly paid him, and thereby paying every cent to the actually injured, and by so doing cut out the imposter and all other expensive foolishness incident to present operation of such things. If they are killed, let the company pay to his dependents a pension, the same as the government does, until they become of age, marry again, or in some way become self-supporting. This looks like the best solution to settle these difficulties and rebuke the evils.

Blacksmith—Amendment to the fellow servant law, making it cover all employes of railroads and other corporations. If the repair law is not constitutional, in what way could it be made so? There is a substance of an alkali formation which gathers on the flues from the water. The flues are put in a revolving cylinder to cut this alkali off, the dust from which is very fine and injurious, and is something that should be taken action on immediately. Draw-bars are put in engines and shipped to Kansas in bad order. If done here, would give us nine hours work the year round.

Blacksmith—Stop repair work that belongs in Texas from being sent to Parsons, Kansas, and other points. Wages should be higher, according to the prices we have to pay for food and rent.

Blacksmith—See that railroads do their equipment work in the State of Texas. I believe that if the Commission would allow a slight increase in freight rates that we would get better wages. See that merchants who raise their groceries 10 per cent on two mills per ton do not do so. When the employes do get a small raise, the merchants raise their goods so as to get it all, anyway.

Blacksmith—Amendment to the fellow servant law to make it cover all railway employes. If the repair law is unconstitutional, see what would be.

Blacksmith—Amendment to fellow servant law to make it cover all railroad or corporation employes If the repair law is not constitutional, in what way could it be made so?

Blacksmith—I think there should be a law enacted that corporations furnish their employes good water for drinking purposes, and all employes furnish themselves with a separate cup. This would lessen the rate of disease and protect those in good health. This law to apply to all passengers riding on passenger trains, etc. To revise fellow servant bill so shop employes will have the same protection as trainmen in case of accident to themselves and all other employes of any corporation. Is the repair bill unconstitutional? If so, what steps can be taken to make it constitutional; also the Texas shed law?

Blacksmith—Try and force the employers to let men take time to keep up their tools and equip all shops with plenty of good machinery, and have plenty of lights in case of night work. There ought to be something done, but there are wiser heads than mine to tell more about the best way.

Blacksmith—Eight-hour work day. Make a thorough investigation of all accidents; thorough inspection of all factories, mines and shops.

Blacksmith—Section 1 of the law relating to liability of railroad companies for injuries to employes should be amended to include employes in mechanical department, the same as employes in the train service. Is the law constitutional requiring railroads to do repair work in Texas? If not, in what manner can it be amended to make it constitutional?

Boiler Maker—Appoint competent boiler inspector, and give him sufficient help to properly do the work.

Boiler Maker—The enactment and enforcement of a law compelling railroad companies to erect sheds and repair all locomotives and cars in the State of Texas. A State boiler inspection law. Investigate the high price of food. Appoint a first-class factory and machinery inspector.

Boiler Maker—Reduce living expense, or raise salaries proportionately.

Boiler Maker—State boiler inspection law. Investigate the food trusts and the inducements offered to manufacturing capital.

Boiler Maker—State boiler inspection bill.

Boiler Maker—State boiler inspection bill.

Boiler Maker—The boiler inspection bill. Higher wages or a reduction of living expenses.

Boiler Maker—One schedule of wages for mechanics and one price for food.

Boiler Maker—Kill or amend the fellow servant law, so that wage-

earners in shops and mills can get a reasonable damage for accidents and loss of time.

Boiler Maker—A law that would help a man or his family to get damages out of a corporation when a party gets hurt or killed without so much lawing, and to get it right at once. See that what few laws we have for our benefit are enforced, and assist in getting what other necessary legislation we need. I think that railroads ought to be compelled to have a good system of lights and sewage, especially where they have shops and roundhouses. Take men in my line of work who practically work by a light two-thirds of the time and a little oil lamp isn't very healthful at all. Take roundhouses where there is deep pits; the day crews work in them in day time and, when night comes, they quit work and go home and leave the dangerous cavern uncovered and some one comes along at night and no lights to let him see, and walks into such place, when it could all be avoided, if the company would maintain a good light system.

Boiler Maker—A reasonable increase in wages, according to the increase in living. A competent boiler inspcetor.

Boiler Maker—The boiler inspection bill. Investigate the increase in cost of necessities of life.

Boiler Maker—Probe the grocers' and butchers' association in regard to high foodstuffs; bring down the cost of living.

Boiler Maker—State boiler inspector. A scale inspector at the grocery would be of great benefit to the working class.

Boiler Maker—Raise the wages to equal the cost of living.

Boiler Maker.—State boiler inspector.

Boiler Maker—Get after the grocers' and butchers' association and all retail distribution to the consumer.

Boiler Maker—A law protecting a man's trade as if it were a farm or building. Examination, and license issued on proficiency. A law was passed to stop taking work out of the State, but it is not being lived up to. A man who is giving his life to the services of a railway company or corporation should be protected in every possible way, as his trade is all he has, and he is unable to make a living at anything else. There should be a law against learning a man part of a trade and working him for little more than common laborer's wages. Any man who is allowed to work at a trade should be able to pass an examination and then carry a license to work at the trade. A man can be taught a part of a trade and yet be of no use for anything else, and he is obliged to work for the same man, no matter how much his wages may be reduced. In the year 1907 every man in the.....except the men who belonged to the unions were reduced 10 per cent. We have a boiler inspection bill coming become the next Legislature which will be a benefit to members of our craft, as well as the public. Show the difference in wages earned by men who have agreements with the railroads and those who have not; not singly, but by taking every man who is working in each department, laborers and all, and average them. You will find that in open shops there are few mechanics and the wages of these are given, while the rest are learned one branch of a trade, and these are called laborers or helpers and their wages are reduced or increased as the company desires. I believe there are few men who have the steady energy to make a living in a boiler shop, or to seek so unromantic

a way to die as to be killed by negligence in a boiler shop. A man runs risks that will be called neglect when he is not provided with proper means as well as tools to work with. He is expected to do the best he can with what is provided, or not provided. He is expected to do so much work in a given time, and if a man don't run risks at times he is out of a job, and on that account a man is forced to run risks. There are shops in this State where if a man is hurt and another employe so much as says it could have been avoided if this or that had been provided or if they were not in such a hurry it would not have happened, such employe is discharged and made an example of, so making it hard to obtain witnesses against a company's neglect or a foreman's business.

Boiler Maker—Your present method is all right. Boiler inspection law. If a person is hurt while on duty by the machinery or tools so as to render him unable to work, the employer should pay him straight time for all time lost. Also, pay for time lost on account of sickness caused by exposure to inclement weather. In case of death from accident, wife and children should receive from employer the amount of wages paid to husband for at least ten years, payable monthly.

Boiler Maker—Increase in wages according to the increase in the cost of living. Competent boiler inspectors, and not any more territory than they can take care of right.

Boiler Maker—Investigate the high cost of living.

Boiler Maker—The boiler inspection bill.

Boiler Maker—Amend the fellow servant law so as to protect the workingman and woman in case of accident in shops or mills. Investigate sanitary conditions.

Boiler Maker—Legislation against child labor; eight-hour day for six days a week at the same rate of pay; abolish high cost of living; free school books and compulsory education; State boiler inspector, with assistants in counties. Investigate foreign immigration, convict labor, trusts of various kinds, gambling in stocks and bonds; inquire into the ways and means of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States and the different political platforms.

Boiler Maker—Boiler inspection by journeymen boiler makers. Time lost account injury and unnecessary exposure to inclement weather. Your present method is all right.

Bookbinder—Child labor law with minimum age of 16 years. Home labor to have preference on State and county work. Initiative, optional, referendum and recall in city charters especially. Would suggest that if some way is not found to stop the negro from supplanting the white, that we in.....will soon reach a point where each succeeding meal on a white man's table will be a miracle.

Bookbinder—Have all work of our craft for the State done in Texas, if possible. Gather statistics and recommend proper legislation.

Bookbinder—All printing and binding done for the State should be done inside the State.

Bookbinder—Kill out the child labor. Watch the child labor now in the State under cover.

Bookbinder—That the State shall require all its printing and binding done by union labor only.

Bookbinder—To enact a law demanding all bookbinding and print-

ing for the State, including text-books for the schools, to be printed and manufactured in the boundaries of the State. Guard against child labor.

Bookbinder—Require all binding done for the State to be done by union bookbinders; also, to have all binding done for the State to be done in the State. Investigate to what extent child labor is practiced in the State.

Bookbinder—As to how many hours constitute a day's labor.

Brewery Worker—Investigate the cause of the increase of living.

Brewery Worker—Investigate the question of the high cost of living in order to find out who is to blame for it.

Bricklayer—Eight-hour day. Law against foreign labor by importation. Municipal labor to be done by local residents. Compulsory arbitration law governing employer and employe to decide strikes and lockouts. Not allow packing houses to slaughter animals for the hide and bones, which is making meat expensive.

Bricklayer—Bricklayers need no legislation as long as they can by organization, dictate hours, price and conditions of employment. Other industries do need specific legislation, as the employer dictates all. Send to individual workers forms of this kind, and to labor unions in a body. If they understand you intend to be fair, they will give you the desired information, and that is what they want. Ask each one his opinion on any proposed legislation. Condense replies and submit the aggregate to the Legislature, and the industrial workers will look out for whom they vote. That gives the opposition a full, fair show; the workers can only vote and protest, and realize the value of money when their opponents get in the field.

Brickmaker—A law requiring a safety guard to be placed around all open cog wheels, joints of line shafts, set screws and bolts. By finding the real cause of the increase price of the necessities of life. The law creating a factory inspector would be a great help to persons employed in the brickmaking industry. (Provided for by the act creating Labor Bureau; inoperative because no appropriation.)

Brickmaker—We are sure our wages should be increased or the price of other things reduced.

Brickmaker—Establish an eight-hour law throughout the State. Investigation of different factories and legislation to make changes where needed. Investigate the increased cost of living.

Butcher—Send organizers over the State.

Carpenter—Union organization is the only thing that has benefited me.

Carpenter—Shorter hours; higher wages; compulsory education. I also think the people ough to have power to discharge any officer that does not comply with their wants. Enact laws for the protection of the laboring people and not the corporations.

Carpenter—Legislate against combination and trusts; give every man a chance instead of letting a few say what you shall take and what you shall pay. The laboring man has no say coming as to conditions as it is now.

Carpenter—Diligent inquiry as to the condition of the working people of the State of Texas.

Carpenter—A State law bringing about a universal eight-hour day.

a way to die as to be killed by negligence in a boiler shop. A man runs risks that will be called neglect when he is not provided with proper means as well as tools to work with. He is expected to do the best he can with what is provided, or not provided. He is expected to do so much work in a given time, and if a man don't run risks at times he is out of a job, and on that account a man is forced to run risks. There are shops in this State where if a man is hurt and another employe so much as says it could have been avoided if this or that had been provided or if they were not in such a hurry it would not have happened, such employe is discharged and made an example of, so making it hard to obtain witnesses against a company's neglect or a foreman's business.

Boiler Maker—Your present method is all right. Boiler inspection law. If a person is hurt while on duty by the machinery or tools so as to render him unable to work, the employer should pay him straight time for all time lost. Also, pay for time lost on account of sickness caused by exposure to inclement weather. In case of death from accident, wife and children should receive from employer the amount of wages paid to husband for at least ten years, payable monthly.

Boiler Maker—Increase in wages according to the increase in the cost of living. Competent boiler inspectors, and not any more territory than they can take care of right.

Boiler Maker—Investigate the high cost of living.

Boiler Maker—The boiler inspection bill.

Boiler Maker—Amend the fellow servant law so as to protect the workingman and woman in case of accident in shops or mills. Investigate sanitary conditions.

Boiler Maker—Legislation against child labor; eight-hour day for six days a week at the same rate of pay; abolish high cost of living: free school books and compulsory education; State boiler inspector, with assistants in counties. Investigate foreign immigration, convict labor, trusts of various kinds, gambling in stocks and bonds; inquire into the ways and means of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States and the different political platforms.

Boiler Maker—Boiler inspection by journeymen boiler makers. Time lost account injury and unnecessary exposure to inclement weather. Your present method is all right.

Bookbinder—Child labor law with minimum age of 16 years. Home labor to have preference on State and county work. Initiative, optional, referendum and recall in city charters especially. Would suggest that if some way is not found to stop the negro from supplanting the white, that we in.....will soon reach a point where each succeeding meal on a white man's table will be a miracle.

Bookbinder—Have all work of our craft for the State done in Texas, if possible. Gather statistics and recommend proper legislation.

Bookbinder—All printing and binding done for the State should be done inside the State.

Bookbinder—Kill out the child labor. Watch the child labor now in the State under cover.

Bookbinder—That the State shall require all its printing and binding done by union labor only.

Bookbinder—To enact a law demanding all bookbinding and print-

ing for the State, including text-books for the schools, to be printed and manufactured in the boundaries of the State. Guard against child labor.

Bookbinder—Require all binding done for the State to be done by union bookbinders; also, to have all binding done for the State to be done in the State. Investigate to what extent child labor is practiced in the State.

Bookbinder—As to how many hours constitute a day's labor.

Brewery Worker—Investigate the cause of the increase of living.

Brewery Worker—Investigate the question of the high cost of living in order to find out who is to blame for it.

Bricklayer—Eight-hour day. Law against foreign labor by importation. Municipal labor to be done by local residents. Compulsory arbitration law governing employer and employe to decide strikes and lockouts. Not allow packing houses to slaughter animals for the hide and bones, which is making meat expensive.

Bricklayer—Bricklayers need no legislation as long as they can by organization, dictate hours, price and conditions of employment. Other industries do need specific legislation, as the employer dictates all. Send to individual workers forms of this kind, and to labor unions in a body. If they understand you intend to be fair, they will give you the desired information, and that is what they want. Ask each one his opinion on any proposed legislation. Condense replies and submit the aggregate to the Legislature, and the industrial workers will look out for whom they vote. That gives the opposition a full, fair show; the workers can only vote and protest, and realize the value of money when their opponents get in the field.

Brickmaker—A law requiring a safety guard to be placed around all open cog wheels, joints of line shafts, set screws and bolts. By finding the real cause of the increase price of the necessities of life. The law creating a factory inspector would be a great help to persons employed in the brickmaking industry. (Provided for by the act creating Labor Bureau; inoperative because no appropriation.)

Brickmaker—We are sure our wages should be increased or the price of other things reduced.

Brickmaker—Establish an eight-hour law throughout the State. Investigation of different factories and legislation to make changes where needed. Investigate the increased cost of living.

Butcher—Send organizers over the State.

Carpenter—Union organization is the only thing that has benefited me.

Carpenter—Shorter hours; higher wages; compulsory education. I also think the people ough to have power to discharge any officer that does not comply with their wants. Enact laws for the protection of the laboring people and not the corporations.

Carpenter—Legislate against combination and trusts; give every man a chance instead of letting a few say what you shall take and what you shall pay. The laboring man has no say coming as to conditions as it is now.

Carpenter—Diligent inquiry as to the condition of the working people of the State of Texas.

Carpenter—A State law bringing about a universal eight-hour day.

Diligent inquiry as to the condition of the working people of the country. I further believe that all government contract work should be done under an eight-hour work day. Certain bills pending in both upper and lower house should be pushed and put through, if possible, and think should be done at the next session of Congress.

Carpenter—The enactment of an eight-hour work day.

Carpenter—Eight-hour day. Diligent inquiry into the condition of the working people.

Carpenter—In regard to helping the working classes of people in this country, I am sorry to say that there ought to be something done, but I am unable to speak the words to explain what ought to be done and how it could be brought about, but I am sure it can be brought around through legislation, and I think it would be very nice, indeed, if they would take the matter in hand.

Carpenter—A State law creating a carpenters' examining board, whereby every carpenter who receives wages for his labor should stand an examination. Enforce the present anti-trust law and the labor laws. The enactment of an examination law would give those of us who want to do good work a chance to build up the trade to a higher standard of workmanship and thereby give us better wages.

Carpenter—By restoring every male right to vote over 21 years of age and of sound mind. Cut off the enormous profit made by banks on lending money. Make it compulsory to have representatives in all elections. Repeal the law that requires a poll tax to vote, as labor produces and creates all wealth. Make eight hours a legal day's work on all public work at 50 cents an hour. Legislative to make all offices elective instead of so many appointive.

Carpenter—Establish the eight-hour work day and bring about a system that will put the cost of living and the scale of wages for labor to their proper ratio. I am not prepared to say what specific form of enactment would develop the best results for all, but, in view of the fact that prices have advanced on everything except labor, it is an evident fact that something should be done for the relief of labor.

Carpenter—A labor lien law so that the laborer would receive a pro rata with the materialmen. Remove State convicts from public work and abolish the lease system on farms and mines where labor is interested.

Carpenter—Eight-hour work day. Compulsory education. Initiative and referendum. Inspectors to enforce the child labor law. A commission to determine why it is that so few of the working people are homeless.

Carpenter—Make a day's work eight hours.

Carpenter—A universal eight-hour day; a fine for a man to work over eight hours would benefit the workingman in various ways. A compulsory educational clause in the school law, and cut out a lot of the text-book business.

Carpenter—A means by which the carpenter can not be beaten out of his wages by the contractor. To make the employer responsible for accidents, other than those of negligence, would be to offer a premium to worthless men, who would rather suffer some injury than work.

Carpenter—Eight-hour day and standard scale.

Carpenter—A law prohibiting over an eight-hour work day; rigid

enforcement of the child labor law; compulsory education; enforce the present labor laws of the State without fear or favor.

Carpenter—Eight-hour day. Make a careful comparison of the increase in wages with the increase in living expenses. I don't believe any corporation should have to pay for what they are in no way responsible for, but. where there is a question for legal decision, I notice that the corporations invariably control the courts, and this wrong should be righted. Rich and poor should be protected alike.

Carpenter—Some law that should specify how much an employe or his heirs should receive in case of an accident or death, same to be received in the discharge of his duties. If an employe gets hurt, he has to bring suit in the district court, and by the time the lawyers get "theirs"—if there is any coming—there is not much left for the injured one or for his heirs. I would be in favor of a law requiring railroad companies, etc., to pay a reasonable amount of damages without going to law and to add a penalty to same if not paid in a reasonable short time. Don't misunderstand me, I am not a Socialist and do not believe in dividing up every six months or so, but I am heartily in favor of changing some few of the laws we have before we make any more.

Carpenter—A law that will prevent child labor.

Carpenter—Enactment of a strict eight-hour law. Investigation of accidents, both railway and others.

Carpenter—The establishment of the eight-hour day all over the State. While I believe in good wages and an eight-hour day, I also believe in an honest day's work. All labor troubles should be settled by arbitration. Corporations should receive a fair interest on their investment and a laborer should receive a fair wage.

Carpenter—Require all house owners to keep houses in repair, allowing no decayed wood in or around that germs may collect. Investigate the high prices of the necessities of life.

Carpenter—Forty-four hours per week. Better health conditions. State inspectors whose duty was to report for prosecution officers of any incorporated town whose sanitary conditions were not absolutely as perfect as condition would permit. The lax condition of health conditions and the subsequent amount of sickness is a serious drawback to personal and civic progress. Law providing for the maximum amount physicians can charge for professional calls. There is an agreement among the physicians here whereby the fees are exorbitant—$2.50 for city day calls and $5.00 for night calls. This seems to be out of all reason. A doctor can get a diploma to practice just as quick as a carpenter can become proficient in his craft in the use of tools, and it seems to me there is no legitimate reason for the discrimination in the price of service. While the following suggestion is probably beyond legislation, you can have it gratis. Ninety-five per cent of the laboring craft seem to have no sense of personal betterment, except in more pay per hour. If mechanics would have something every month, it would take but a few years to own a home of their own, and things would go from good to better and many conditions that confront us now would solve themselves. It seems to be the hobby of the poor man with no money to ape the rich man with money; the one stays poor, of course.

Carpenter—Oklahoma labor law and honest advertisements.

Carpenter—Eight-hour day and better scale of wages (at least $3.60),

and all carpenters to pass examination before being allowed to work, and serve apprenticeship or diploma from trade school.

Carpenter—Eight hours a legal work day for mechanics. A simpler and more effective mechanic's lien law. Investigate the effect of immigration on the labor of the State. National legislation to restrict immigration. A mechanic's lien law that would allow a mechanic to prove his claim before a magistrate as soon as he was refused pay, instead of the law as now, that requires ten days' notice and filing in the county court.

Carpenter—Improvement of industrial conditions in general would help my particular occupation. Establish the eight-hour day throughout the State. Forbid the employment of children under 16 years. Look into the child labor conditions and that of convict products. Forbid the interstate transportation of the products of such labor. I am actually behind to my creditors about $75 for the year. I am trying to live a decent, respectable life and be a law-abiding citizen, but I fear sometimes that the devil may get the best of me soon if a change isn't wrought.

Carpenter—An eight-hour work day and the elimination of convict and child labor.

Carpenter—Compulsory education. Inspection of mines.

Carpenter—Eight-hour work day. Force contractors to allow their men plenty of time when erecting high scaffolding to work on.

Carpenter—Eight-hour law on all State and public work.

Carpenter—Can not suggest any better mode than that which you are following.

Carpenter—Urge all classes of artisans and laborers to organize and unite.

Carpenter—Encourage railroad building and opening new territory to development, especially Southwest. Install experimental stations and training schools free to those worthy.

Carpenter—Eight-hour day. Mail a copy of your report to each of the unions, and make urgent request to read and study same; also, to the employers.

Carpenter—A universal eight-hour day law. Having all carpenters carry a license, something like the harbers have to have.

Carpenter—Law requiring all contractors to employ home labor first; i. e., no person should be brought or induced to come from other States or cities so long as home labor is sufficient to cope with the situation. A board of inspectors or investigating committee going from town to town gathering data.

Carpenter—A mechanic's lien law that would be simple and inexpensive in operating. Eight-hour day on all State contracts. In my opinion, it is a mistake to ask or attempt to secure this information from the members of our trade unions. It is knowledge that can not be used to advantage by the organizations, but, being easy of access to employers and politicians, might enter largely into labor disputes or political contests. In the first place, it is impossible to give this information accurately, every union having a drifting membership. Again, such information might be of material injury to some communities, causing unfriendly employers to oppose reasonable measures, thinking the numerical strength of an organization compared with population of

city would warrant an attempt to destroy the unions, thereby precipitating costly labor disputes. The "maximum" wage question should be eliminated, because it creates an impression that organized labor in some trades have a "maximum" wage, which is not true, and is detrimental to labor organizations.

Carpenter—More and stricter laws.

Carpenter—A few more friends of the workingman. Investigate immigration.

Carpenter—I don't believe that State legislation will ever do very much for the wage-earner in any State. It will take something more radical to remove the root of this. Remove the grafters.

Carpenter—A universal eight-hour work day. Better enforcement of the child labor law. Compulsory school education. Abolish convict labor on public work.

Carpenter—Eight hours per day. Abolish convict labor in competition with free labor. Pure-paint law. Investigate the meat and lumber trusts.

Carpenter—For all State and government work to be eight hours per day. Twenty-five per cent increases in wages. Investigate the high prices of food and fuel. Investigate the high rate of tax, and find the justice in the equalization board raising property above its cash value and assessing tax therefrom.

Carpenter—Eight-hour work day. Better mechanic's lien law. Abolition of convict labor in competition with honest labor. Pure-paint law. Investigate lumber and meat trusts.

Carpenter—Eight-hour work day. Abolition of convict labor in competition with honest labor. Pure paint law. Investigate the meat trust and lumber trust.

Carpenter—It is up to you. If you can not answer that question, you would do better to give your job to some man who can answer it. An eight-hour work day and protection against the trusts that handle the products that make up our living expenses.

Carpenter—An eight-hour system given and made a State law for the wage-workers. Good sanitary conditions in all schools. A free text-book system, as they have got in the State of Washington.

Carpenter—Eight hours per day on all public work. Investigate the meat trust and lower the cost of living.

Carpenter—Increase in wages on account of higher cost of living. Appointment of labor inspectors.

Carpenter—Quit legislation for the benefit of the trusts, and, perhaps, we could worry along. Anything that will educate and enlighten the working people as to the true state of affairs.

Carpenter—Your question opens up a wide field for thought and careful investigation on the part of every member of the craft, whether he be a member of a craft organization or not. In my opinion, a more efficient mechanic's lien law is of great importance—a law that will in all cases protect the mechanic and secure to him his wages without any cost to him. All costs of recovery of wages due, including a reasonable attorney's fee, where legal process is necessary, should be borne by the property against which the lien is in force. Next in importance to a perfected mechanic's lien law, I would say that a State law prohibiting the importation and employment of cheap labor on all public work,

either State, county or municipal, would be of great importance to the carpenters of the State. Nearly all the city work done in..... for the past four years has been done by cheap labor imported from other places, a large percentage of it being Louisiana negroes, which you can readily see has worked a great hardship on home labor. As a general proposition, I regard the enactment of a compulsory education law as being of the utmost importance to the working class. I believe that the investigation and inquiry of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, in so far as the carpenters of the State are concerned, would be best directed along lines that would gather reliable statistics showing the amount of wages that had been lost through non-payment by employers and the cost to laboring people of collecting wages due them, say, for the past two years. Also, the amount lost to home labor in the different localities of the State by being displaced by cheap imported labor on public works. Of course, the above suggestions apply to all building trades.

Carpenter—An inquiry into cause of delays in court procedure, with a view to remedying same. A law prohibiting the practice of treating to intoxicating drinks; i. e., prohibiting a person from inviting one or more persons to drink over the bar at the expense of the one party. This law should be so framed that any person taking a drink over a bar, whether intoxicating or not, if where intoxicating liquors are sold, would be required to pay for his own drink and not allowed to pay for any other drink than his own; and, if possible to so legislate, should not be allowed to give or loan money to or receive from another party for the specific purpose of buying drinks to be drank over the bar or on the premises where sold.

Carpenter—Your system here seems good. Initiative, referendum and recall; turn the government back to the people. Advocate keeping foreign labor out of here, that pay not one cent of taxes and contribute not one cent to the support of the State. Compulsory education. Universal eight-hour day.

Carpenter—I can not see how legislation can help labor when labor is at the mercy of the world. The only legislation would be recognition by law of labor unions. The recognition by law of labor and fixing a day's work at eight hours would, in my opinion, help a little. Labor has too much to contend with. In my opinion, there is no hope for labor, only in a change of system of government. Take taxes, for instance; the laborer or producer don't only pay his own taxes, but pays the taxes of all merchants, saloons, lumber yards, officials, bankers, hotels, doctors, preachers; in fact, all non-producers. Two-thirds of the population absorbs and lives off of one-third of the population. Go out among them and see them; see the homeless condition to which they are reduced; the laborer of this country must work in competition with the whole world, and when he buys anything he must buy under protection. Everything he buys is trustified, and competition is obliterated. There is no competition in merchandising or commerce; every store in this town is one and the same price, and all raise the price at the same time. If you were to pass laws to force men who employ labor to pay them better wages, they would immediately raise the price on their products. I see no hope for the workingman under this system of government.

Carpenter—Some way that a wage-earner with a lot clear of debt could get money at a reasonable rate of interest for a long time to build a home. Investigation and control of all stores that sell the necessities of life; where there are so many stores in a small town, each one has to have an enormous profit on everything they sell in order to exist. In the city of.....there is no competition among the business houses; the necessities of life are the same price, no matter where you go, and everything is high. But, among the builders and carpenters, there is sharp competition, with the consequence that wages are low, or you are out of a job about half the time. A man with a family can not live here (he can exist) if he hasn't a home of his own, or some side-line to keep him going. The very best thing any workman can have is a home of his own; they make our best citizens, and any legislation that could be passed that would aid us workmen in gaining a home by his own efforts—some plan that he might be able to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest, say 6 per cent, on his land or lot, for enough to buy material for a small cottage, would be the greatest help that any workman could have and would benefit the State by making a better class of citizens, and would start workmen to saving that are now spending all they earn. I know a great many workmen that are paying out in rent an amount that would pay for a home in a very few years.

Carpenter—Put whisky out of the State, and hang the one that brings any into the State.

Carpenter—The enactment of a strict eight-hour law. Inquiry into the methods of employment of labor in mills and factories and on State and municipal work.

Carpenter—Universal eight-hour law. Investigate conditions regarding child labor: sanitation of factories; non-attendance of children in public schools.

Carpenter—Make an eight-hour working day for all public work; eliminate cheap, child, foreign, and convict labor. Good sanitary conditions. Personal investigation of the conditions of the wage-earner in his home and on the work.

Carpenter—Convict-made goods branded "convict made"; child labor law amended so as to make it effective; compulsory education and free school books. Initiative, referendum and recall. Statistics gathered from brickyards, lumber regions, laundries and department stores as to hours and wages, would be of great value; also, as to conditions in lignite mines.

Carpenter—By all means keep foreign labor out of our country; State legislation; child labor law enforcement; compulsory education. Inquiry into and strict enforcement of all laws concerning our citizens, especially our labor laws.

Carpenter—Eight-hour State law. Immigration laws enforced, and stricter laws to be imposed.

Carpenter—At present, can only suggest that eight hours should be a day's work for all State and government work. Think the method at present adopted by the Bureau of Labor is an excellent one.

Carpenter—A special labor lien law. Abolish the convict lease system upon farms, plantations, mines or any other work where it comes in contact with free labor.

Carpenter—In favor of an eight-hour system for a day's work. By getting wages raised commensurate with cost of living.

Carpenter—The enactment of an eight-hour work day.

Carpenter—We leave this to the Federation of Labor. Ask the labor leaders.

Carpenter—By creating the carpenters' examining board. By enforcing the present labor laws.

Carpenter—Eight hours work per day on all public work, and stop the supreme judge from issuing injunctions. Investigate the meat trust and lower the price of meat.

Carpenter—Eight hours as a legal day's work; compulsory education law; restrict the sale of school land to 150 acres to each family.

Carpenter—Stop the corporations and companies and individuals from advertising for carpenters when we have men walking the streets. Get reports from the wage-earner himself.

Carpenter—Eight-hour work day. Factory inspection; mine inspector.

Carpenter—An eight-hour State law. An investigation of the increased cost of living, as compared with the increase of wages.

Car Repairer—By enforcing the law on the railway company so they will build sheds for the carmen to work under in bad weather. By conferring with the local lodges of all departments on the road.

Car Repairer—Amend the car shed law to make it more specific. Urge the Railroad Commissioners not to reduce freight tariffs without the employes having a chance to appear and figure with the Commissioners to see that railroad companies are receiving a tariff sufficient to meet fixed charges and pay their employes wages sufficient to support themselves and their dependent ones and something to lay up for sickness and old age; and then, if the employes do not get their proportion from the company, it is their fault for not being thoroughly organized and going after it in the proper manner.

Car Repairer—Better conditions to work; most of our work is outdoor work in the rain, sleet and snow; a great many cars are unfit for a hog to go into, much less a man to work. Personal investigation; visit the shops, go in the cars, go in the closets; come when the weather is bad.

Car Repairer—Require the railroad companies to build and maintain sheds for the carmen. Inquire at all places or division points where local labor organizations are located.

Car Repairer—Think if laws now existing were enforced, it would benefit us.

Car Repairer—Would like to see a bill passed requiring railroads to maintain a derail at all repair tracks and keep the same locked with a lock that only one man can unlock.

Car Repairer—Less railroad agitation; the railroads and the men can settle their own troubles; when the State makes laws against the railway interests, they lay off men to make up the cost. The people of the State should have nothing to do with the railroads and their employes; we are a class by ourselves.

Car Repairer—This is a good plan, also send a government official or any responsible man out and investigate. Shorter hours and increase in wages, so a man can see his family once in a while in daylight. In

my occupation, there should be three men employed at eight hours each, covering the twenty-four hours, where there is only two now. Just think of yourself on duty eleven hours a day for 365 days in the year, looking over passenger trains, where the lives of thousands of men, women and children are depending on you to see that all is safe; you go to work before daylight and come home after dark; get up at 4:30 and go to bed at 8:30.

Car Repairer—A law to increase wages according to living expenses, or decrease living expenses according to wages. See what is the cause of such high living, and, if it is unlawful trusts, try to adjust the wrong. Prices are so high that we can scarcely live at the present wages. We only have meat about two or three meals per week at present, and, if it goes much higher, we will be compelled to abandon it entirely, and that is bad living for a laboring man. There is many a laboring man right here in this town who is living on less than he really needs to work on.

Car Repairer—Cut out convict labor on public work.

Car Repairer—Require railway companies to employ none but experienced men to inspect cars; prohibit repairs to be made in yard under red flag. Investigate increased cost of living.

Car Repairer—Semi-monthly pay day.

Car Repairer—Eight-hour work day; I believe the immigration laws should be so amended as to restrict the low class of foreigners from coming into our country. Factory and mine inspection.

Car Repairer—To repair those cars which need repairs in the State, and not send them out of the State, as the.....Company does at ..... They send them to .....We have ten repair tracks and about 140 car repairers; each track holds from 12 to 14 cars, and we have only a little shed that holds about 20 cars. All tracks are full with cars every morning, and half the time a track not four feet from the main line full of cars, where they switch all day long and where it is dangerous to work.

Car Repairer—Require railroad corporations to place air plants in yards at all division terminals, so air can be tested on all trains before leaving yards. By carefully gathering labor statistics and cost of living and publication of same.

Car Repairer—Shorter hours and increase in wages. Become better acquainted with the wage-earners and learning their true condition and suffering.

Car Repairer—By having an inspector to watch and see that the laws we have are enforced, such as having cars and engines sent out of the State for repairs; see that the safety appliance laws are enforced.

Car Repairer—Have a personal letter from every workingman. I understand the State law is to have all repair tracks covered with a shed. We have no sheds; we have to work in the rain and water standing in the yard five and six inches deep. I appeal to the officers of the State who have the right to look after this sad state of affairs. Sanitary conditions have been very bad at this shop for several years, but at present have improved some.

Car Repairer—Companies to provide cupboards or lockers where our tools and clothing and such things would not be stolen; to compel com-

pany to pay for such lost things. Keep unskilled foreigners from our State.

Car Repairer—As to why Mexicans are given preference over whites.

Car Repairer—By the ballot box and supporting men who will work for our interests.

Car Repairer—Compulsory education; eight-hour work day; abolish child labor; a monthly boiler inspection at all division points would be a great benefit to all railroad employes.

Car Repairer—Eight hours work with an increase in wages; some time of his own to read and study the laws of the State and nation.

Car Repairer—Investigate unreasonable cost of coal and excess freight rates in this part of the State; passage of a law compelling railroads to pay full time for loss of time caused by fellow workman, whether by carelessness or otherwise; in case of permanent disability, a sufficient sum and all doctor and drug bills to place the injured in position to be able to live the remainder of his natural life in moderate comfort; doctor and drug bills to cover all services caused by accident.

Car Repairer—The State to pay their witnesses, both State and defendant, a reasonable wage and a reasonable amount of expenses while away from home point attending court.

Car Repairer—Better working conditions; less hours, more pay for same.

Car Repairer—Eight hours at the same rate of pay; it gives the laborer a chance to study more of our needed legislation and better qualify himself to vote intelligently. By present inquiry and the recommendation of such laws as the majority recommend.

Car Repairer—Eight-hour day; investigate through local unions.

Car Repairer—Increase in wages and shorter hours.

Car Repairer—Increase in wages and shorter hours.

Car Repairer—Enforcement of laws requiring railroad cars and machinery to be repaired in Texas, and carmen protected in working twenty-four to thirty-six hours without rest. A law should be passed and enforced to prohibit employers from dictating between candidate and job; then a way will clear up.

Car Repairer—A more thorough enforcement of the laws now on the statute books would bring about better conditions than now prevail. Investigate the bad-order tools that we are obliged to use from day to day, and demand of proper officials that they be repaired, and also to keep a necessary supply.

Car Repairer—Strict enforcement of the law requiring railway companies to build and maintain sheds for carmen; consult local labor organizations in various parts of the State.

Car Repairer—By enforcing the law relative to railroad workers being protected from cold wet weather, and by providing that when employes are sent on the road to do service they be furnished with pass, other than complimentary pass, thereby protecting from injury. Now, at present, if I am sent on the road to do a piece of car work, I am furnished with a pass, just as if I had asked for transportation, and must sign away my right to damages. I believe we should be furnished with a white pass, making the company just as liable for damage as if they were injured by the company's carelessness.

Car Repairer—By enforcement of the State laws to the letter.

Car Repairer—Have the present law requiring the companies to erect sheds for car work enforced. Have all the wage-earners of the State fill out this paper properly.

Car Repairer—By strictly enforcing our present laws.

Car Repairer—Legislation compelling railroads to build sheds over repair tracks; prevent railroads from sending cars for general repairs out of the State; prevent railroad employes from working Sundays. I think this statistical blank would be a good way to promote the interests of the wage-earners.

Car Repairer—A better protection from inclement weather. We have sheds, but on cold windy days it is worse than out in the sunshine; would like to see them closed in and equipped with doors and windows equal to roundhouse and machine shops. I think that passenger coaches should be fumigated often, to protect the traveling public and also the men who sweep and dust the cars, as there is all kinds of diseased people traveling about for their health.

Car Repairer—To have the rip-track better protected against the switch crew and a sufficient amount of room under the shed for all of the men to work in inclement weather. Investigate the amount of shed room provided and the manner in which the switching on the rip-track is done.

Car Repairer—Have the shed and derail law enforced as passed by the last Legislature; a committee appointed by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, composed of laboring men, to investigate the sanitary conditions of mills, factories, shops and so on.

Car Repairer—Sheds that will keep the wind and rain out, or closed sheds with steam heat and lights, or heaters and plenty of coal and some one to fire them.

Car Repairer—Require the railroad company to build and maintain sheds for carmen at this point as well as at others. Investigate through the different labor organizations of this State.

Car Repairer—A law compelling railway company to build and maintain repair sheds; have all repairs made in the State; compel the railway company to employ none but experienced men for car inspectors—men who have had at least two years' experience as oiler or repairer on rip track. See that industries comply with such laws as are enacted.

Car Repairer—To enforce railway shed law; also law requiring railway companies to do their work at shops located in Texas. Investigate by dealing directly with the laborer himself.

Car Repairer—Enforce the law as near as possible, as you have.

Car Repairer—To pass an eight-hour a day law and amend the car shed law so as to protect the men in bad weather. See that the laws passed by the Thirty-first Legislature are enforced and carried out to the letter. The sheds that are being built are not sufficient to turn the blizzards of Texas. I believe every shop ought to be well heated in winter and well ventilated in summer. I am working in a shop over 200 feet long with but one stove, and that is in the extreme end of the shop. On cold days it is impossible for one to keep warm. I believe in compulsory education, and think a law to that effect would not be amiss.

Car Repairer—By better protection from bad weather and accidents;

also better sanitary conditions and increase of wages. I am unable to offer any improvement on the steps taken by the Bureau.

Car Repairer—Better conditions to work under; warm and dry place to work in winter; more money and shorter hours. By investigation, they will find that labor does not receive enough wages in proportion to the profits made off labor.

Car Repairer—To enforce existing laws would help; by doing as you are and by getting it before the laboring man.

Car Repairer—Protection from the weather and shorter hours.

Car Repairer—The shed law to be enforced and cars to be placed under same for repairs; by paying a man full time while sick or injured, if the case is a deserving one.

Car Repairer—Repair sheds should be closed from the ground up. Repair tracks should be protected by private lock or derailer. Car shops and sheds should be provided with heat in cold weather. A great many farmers are employed to get cheap labor when there is plenty of skilled labor out of employment. All cars and engines in bad order in the State should be repaired in the State, whether owned or leased; there should not be any provision made on account of strikes or any other cause, as the railroad takes advantage of any such clause, as they are looking for ways to down the labor organizations. The black ball system has been done away with, but, when they don't want a certain man, they notify all foremen not to employ him. If a man has ever sued any railroad, they turn him down on his application for employment; you have got to answer that question. If you will get an application from each railroad in the State and examine it close, you will find several things that debar a man from work, which I think should be done away with.

Car Repairer—By passing and strictly enforcing laws governing railroads relative to rip track switches locked during working hours; also by enforcing the laws now on the statute books. The shed law is being badly abused; a shed law should be a shelter, not merely a sun shed. Investigate this.

Car Repairer—By securing better protection from the elements; also better sanitary conditions and better protection of rip tracks from accidents.

Car Repairer—Enforce laws now on the statute books.

Car Repairer—Require that railroad companies install an air plant in yards at all division terminals, so that air can be tested on all trains before leaving yards; gathering labor statistics and cost of living, and publication of same.

Car Repairer—By repealing the boycott law, or making it a felony for an employer to blacklist a man, even on its own works.

Car Repairer—Strict enforcement of the law requiring railroad companies to build and maintain sheds for carmen; confer with local labor organizations as to conditions in various parts of the State.

Car Repairer—Shorter working hours; protection from the weather.

Car Repairer—Semi-monthly pay day.

Car Repairer—Eight hours per day and sanitary conditions. This method of investigation through local unions.

Car Repairer—Eight hours per day with the present rate per day;

a State boiler inspector and inspectors for cities of 10,000 or over; by having more comfortable and more sanitary houses to work in. By the present inquiry and the recommendation of such laws as the majority recommend.

Car Repairer—Require railway companies to employ none but experienced men as car inspectors; also prohibit railroad companies from allowing or requiring repairs to be made in yard under red flag; *the flag is no protection.* Investigate increase cost of living.

Car Repairer—We would like very much to see the enforcement of the laws already enacted—the shed law and the State repair law. Investigate law requiring railroad companies to make up and send out on time passenger trains when one is thirty minutes or more late. We, as an organization, think this is a detriment to railroads, employes and the traveling public, and would like to see the law repealed or annulled.

Car Repairer—Compel men to have four years' experience in car work before being permitted to pass on the safety of passenger and freight cars, to insure safety of the public; this would cause less wrecks. Enforce law prohibiting cars and equipment from being sent out of the State for repairs.

Car Repairer—The law that has just been passed to keep all bad-order cars and engines in State: if you could make the railroads lock all switches leading to the repair track, as it is a very bad place for this not being obeyed.

Car Repairer—Cut out convict labor on public work.

Car Repairer—A derail bill to protect repair tracks from switch crews; only yesterday the repair track was found spiked and wide open for anything that might come in; the lives of the men badly endangered.

Car Repairer—Watch the railroads and see that they don't ship their rolling stock out of the State for repairs. We think that the government hasn't got enough car inspectors, and what inspectors they have are not experienced carmen.

Car Repairer—We believe the rigid enforcement of existing laws would help us; we think the present plan of sending out question blanks to all laboring classes and getting all their views will prove very beneficial.

Cooper—Forbid the practice of flour being stored in sacks and thus becoming filthy from exposure to unsanitary warehouses and box cars; to also abolish convict labor.

Cooper—Against State-wide prohibition; a strict eight-hour and child labor law.

Cooper—By making the flour mills put the flour in barrels, so it will be in a sanitary condition.

Cooper—To stop the sale of flour in sacks which are shipped in cars and stored in warehouses which are unsanitary and unhealthy to the general public; by stopping child labor; an eight-hour-day law; to protest against State-wide prohibition; we strictly object to the manufacture of convict-made goods of any kind; prohibit the sale of second-hand packages for pure food.

Cooper—Against State-wide prohibition.

Electrician—An examining inspector appointed by the State to examine the city inspectors and see that they do their duty. See why so

many city electricians don't know the difference between iron and copper wire.

Electrician—State laws enforcing better electrical inspection. Shorter hours.

Electrician—Proper inspection of both inside and outside wiring and insulation. By an investigation, personally, of larger cities by the Bureau or some authorized agent of that body. Very few people pay any attention to, or fail to give the necessary information asked for by the Bureau; action should be taken to see the conditions personally.

Electrician—Electrical inspection of wiring and bonding or licensing wiremen; bond employment agencies and require them to live up to their agreements.

Electrician—I believe that all electrical workers engaged in public service, corporations, or contracting electrical companies, should be required to stand an electrical examination as fixed by the State Board of fire underwriters or examiners, and give men passing the examination a permit, each stating the grade of work such men are capable of doing, the State board requiring a fee for the permit. An electrical inspector would remedy wiring conditions, but would not force a public service corporation to employ more men, but more competent men to handle wires which mean instant death to many citizens.

Electrician—That telephone and electric light companies be compelled to take separate sides of a street and where they cross streets to be heavily insulated, especially all electric wires. That children be taught in school never to touch a wire, no matter how harmless it may look. Bust the trusts; lower freight rates; compel every city of over 20,000 to have a city electrician on salary basis; and, if possible, a State electrician. Compel corporations to accept a reasonable wage scale, and force all labor unions to classify their members—first, second and third-class—and pay them accordingly.

Electrician—The eight-hour-day law; a law compelling companies employing linemen to keep poles, wires, etc., in a safe condition, so that occupation of lineman would be less hazardous than at present.

Electrician—By creating and causing to be applied the eight-hour day on all public work.

Electrician—A State examining board to determine the qualifications of city electricians, and to compel them to pass only code work.

Electrician—A law providing for the proper spacing of all high-tension wires, as underwriters rules and the enforcement of same. By recommending the eight-hour law and some means of examination for men working at the electrical business handling high-tension wires, under the age of 21 years, and who have not had three years' experience in the business.

Garment Worker—Increased efficiency of State factory inspection, and increased power to factory inspector to enforce laws; the appointment of a female factory inspector to be appointed from the working class.

Garment Worker—By making a law compelling all convict-made clothing to be labeled as such; by investigation into the high cost of living.

Garment Worker—To label convict-made goods as such; by investigating the cause of the high price of groceries.

Garment Worker—Decrease in living expenses.

Garment Worker—For prison-made goods to be labeled as prison-made goods; by investigating the cause of the high price of groceries.

Garment Worker—By stamping prison-made goods as such; by investigating the high price of food.

Garment Worker—Convict-made goods to be marked "convict made."

Garment Worker—A female factory inspector. Inspectors in all branches.

Garment Worker—Eight-hour per day law for women would be a great benefit to our occupation. Look into the ten-hour shops; you will find that they are making about the same as the eight-hour workers, hence this enables the manufacturer to undersell the eight-hour man.

Garment Worker—Prison-made goods to be labeled as such. Investigate the cause of the high price of groceries. The street car service is very poor, the company does not supply a sufficient number of cars for the working class in the mornings and evenings, so many have to stand both going to work and returning home. I think it would be a great benefit to the people of ..... if the company could be made to furnish more cars to accommodate the people.

Garment Worker—A female factory inspector. Inspectors in all branches of trade.

Garment Worker—Increased efficiency of State factory inspectors and increased power to enforce laws; the appointment of a female factory inspector to be appointed from among the working class.

Garment Worker—By compelling all convict-made goods to be labeled as such. By investigating the increased cost of living and laws to protect working people's health.

Laborer—I think the employers' liability act would benefit us more than anything else. Investigate the high cost of living.

Laborer—Eight hours. Make an effort to reduce the price of food.

Laborer—Enforce the labor laws.

Leatherworker—An eight-hour law, and see that our children go to school. Investigation of child labor.

Leatherworker—Regulate the sale of prison-made goods being shipped into the State.

Longshoreman—For one thing, a plainer law in regard to accidental injury, the law seems good if injury results in death, but otherwise insufficient. I think there should be a law that would enable any one disabled for a short time to collect his wages and without cost to himself, and, in case he is permanently injured, he should be able to collect accordingly. Now, in the case of vessels, we can collect from them if they are libeled within two years, but I do not find any law in regard to contractors or stevedores. I think that much good will come from this inquiry, and hope you will get better replies than mine.

Longshoreman—The spider bill.

Machinist—Shorter work day; also the resolution submitted to the Legislature by the citizens of Marshall, Texas. Investigate overhauling of Texas railroad equipment out of the State.

Machinist—Stop the taking of work out of the State that should be

done on the inside; investigation of the Retail Grocers' Association's methods of doing business.

Machinist—An appointed or elected board could assess damages and settle with corporations out of court. All corporations should be compelled to keep buildings safe and clean. Obtain information direct from persons hurt or killed in accidents, holding railroad officials responsible for lives lost on the road.

Machinist—Eight-hour day; pay day twice a month; more money or reduce the cost of living: when a man makes application for a job he has to swear before a notary public and has to pay 25 cents; a great many don't have the money; when a man makes application, I would like to see that all he has to do is to tell the last place he worked, why he quit, and give the name of his nearest relative.

Machinist—Pay day twice a month; it would tend to stop the credit system and make us more independent. Accept my thanks for the interest you are taking in the laboring class.

Machinist—The enactment of an eight-hour law and the proper enforcement of the laws already enacted concerning the wage-earners. I think a law should be enacted setting forth what per cent of money paid by employer to employe in damage suits should go to the lawyers or damage-suit specialists, especially when the victims lose their lives and the future of the widow and children are so vitally concerned.

Machinist—Enforcement by the State of Texas of the repair law; I know of several violations; by keeping a record of locomotives and cars belonging to the trunk lines in Texas that are sent out of the State for repairs, and use same as evidence against them. This road violates the repair law nearly every week by sending engines to ..... to be repaired. If this work was done in the State, it would provide more work and put more money in circulation and enable the wage-earner to live a little better.

Machinist—Most of all, a shorter work day; by making inquiry through the various labor organizations as to whether the laws in their locality are being complied with.

Machinist—Employers' liability act to apply to shopmen; never let the garnishment law be repealed; a law to compel railroads to build roundhouses where more than five men are employed. See if the repair law is lived up to; inquire into the railroads having work done in other States while men in this State are idle.

Machinist—Shorter work day.

Machinist—Investigate sanitary conditions and safety devices about shops.

Machinist—Enforcement of the repair law; shorter work day (eight hours); some law compelling corporations to keep their shops and industrial plants in a sanitary and healthful condition; investigate into the healthful condition of industrial plants and also see that the proper safeguards are used against accidents. If the Bureau of Labor will inquire into the violations of the repair law, and if the State will enforce it, it will benefit the wage-earners immensely. We are working very poor time; some weeks they shut the shops down a day every week and sometimes they shut the shops down for weeks, giving no cause whatever; not because they have no work for the men, but they send

engine after engine away from here to the shops at ..... Many a day our men stand around the street corners, the shop shut down and the work being taken away from here right along. I will send you some clippings from the .....; they will give you an idea of how much the wage-earners are being deprived of in such a short space of time.

Machinist—Emery wheels, especially those used for brass, should be provided with a suction fan for carrying away the dust; think Indiana has such a law. Gear wheels should be guarded; pure drinking water should be furnished; cleanly water closets should be required. In regard to pay day, the practice of most railroad companies of paying their employes late in the month, sometimes as late as the 20th, and withholding the wages due from the first of the month to pay day until next month, is inexcusable on the part of the roads and very often works a hardship on the employe. A person commencing work, say, on January 1st, receives no money until February 20th, and then only his January wages; February wages are paid March 20th, and so on. Railroads should be required to pay not later than the 5th. Texas should follow the lead of other States in this matter.

Machinist—A law compelling the industry to assume the risk and compensate the injured or his dependents according to his present or prospective earnings without going through the courts. Investigate by inquiry through the heads of the local labor organizations.

Machinist—Eight-hour work day; a law prohibiting railroads from making men go under hot engines that are not over a pit; also a law to give railroad mechanics better transportation privileges; investigate the cost of living and unnecessary high prices for most things.

Machinist—A permanent eight-hour work day; a higher scale of wages; a reduction in the price of the common necessities or a better quality. Investigate the high prices and quality of goods.

Machinist—Eight-hour work day; roundhouse pits kept in sanitary condition; no man to be compelled to work under an engine with steam enough to move itself unless it is over a pit in roundhouse. Shelter be provided for men working out of doors, such as car builders, etc.

Machinist—Eight-hour day; shops kept in good sanitary condition.

Machinist—Lower living expenses.

Machinist—To stop convicts from competing with labor, either common or skilled. I have been told that convicts in State prisons manufacture such shop machinery as lathes, planers and nearly every kind of light shop machinery. Modify the anti-pass law so railroad men could travel without fear of arrest; railroad men or shop men can hardly travel on account of present anti-pass law; these men don't always quit of their own accord, hence search for employment is compulsory, and not from choice. To see that all Texas power be repaired in State of Texas. Investigate the cause of railroads working irregular time. Require every person working at the machinist trade to pass a mechanical examination. Locomotive boilers to be inspected every thirty days by the State boiler inspector. An eight-hour day at all kinds of work, whether for State or corporation. Compulsory attendance of children at school and State to furnish books necessary to a high school education.

Machinist—A law providing an eight-hour work day; a law forc-

ing railroad companies to spend the money derived from such road for improvements on the road that has made it, instead of spending it on some other road that has been mismanaged. By having boiler and machinery inspectors for locomotives that will see that they are kept in good condition: it would stop having so many delayed trains and, oftentimes, injury to employes.

Machinist—Stop railroads taking engines out of the State for repairs; compelling sanitary conditions; investigate sanitary conditions, and to show cause for reducing force or cutting wages. The ..... reduce force in....., but their report to the Railroad Commission does not show any loss in revenue. It is not just to the men employed to thus put them out of work.

Machinist—Investigate railroad conditions and use your judgment.

Machinist—Making shops sanitary and causing company to show cause why they reduce force and cut hours when reports to the Railroad Commission show no loss in revenue. Investigate the shops and roundhouses and see that they are sanitary. The shops here are not properly heated, and when fires are in stoves (there are no pipes to the stoves) the smoke chokes you and there is a very bad system of ventilation.

Machinist—Semi-monthly pay day.

Machinist—Something that would cause railroad to give steady employment to its employes; also to cause all men to be paid semi-monthly; to cause an investigation into the cost of the necessities of life. For instance, gasoline is 25 cents a gallon here, and at ....., twenty-nine miles from here, it is 13 cents. Flour is 20 to 50 cents higher than at same point. The freight rates on coal are more than the cost of coal at the mines; and this is not a timbered country, so it is either coal or oil for fuel.

Machinist—Semi-monthly pay day. Investigate our wages and the cost of living.

Machinist—Resolution submitted by Marshall residents requiring locomotive repair work to be done by none but experienced machinists. Investigate the overhauling of Texas lines' rolling stock in other States but Texas, as we believe the law requires the railroad machinery to be overhauled inside the State.

Machinist—Shorten the work day.

Machinist—Sanitary conditions and shop safety devices.

Machinist—Employers' liability act as applied to shop men; anything to prevent the repeal of the garnishment law; a law to compel railroads to build roundhouses where more than five men are employed; a law to protect men working under engines unless over a pit. Investigate to see if repair law is complied with; inquire into railroads having work done in other States while laying off men in this State.

Mill Employe—The long hours that I work (eleven) keeps me in an unhealthy condition, and I believe the only relief is a law limiting the hours of work to eight hours in flour mills.

Mill Employe—A law making eight hours constitute a day's work in all establishments that run continuously, or twenty-four hours a day. Cause the mills to be investigated and force them by law or otherwise to keep mills free from dust and provide fans for circulating air and

good ventilation. The trouble with the flour mills is chiefly in overcrowding the capacity of machinery, especially those designed to collect dust, which results in the dust being discharged in the room, thus keeping the air continually dust laden and injurious to health. There are machines manufactured at the present time which will collect all the dust if they are not overcrowded, but it seems where it requires two or three machines to do the work, only one is used. The ventilation in the average mill is poor on account of too much machinery being provided for the close space, so that, even if all the windows are open, the outside air does not circulate freely in the mill room. It seems to me that if some woman's society would start a crusade for a clean and good mill and against a dirty, wormy, dusty and crowded mill, perhaps it would do some good; otherwise the only way to compel proprietors to do what they should is by law, to be drawn especially to fit their case and passed by State Legislatures.

Mill Employe—The long hours I am working keeps me in an unhealthy condition, and I believe the only relief is a law limiting the hours of work to nine in flour mills.

Mill Employe—The long hours I am working keeps me in an unhealthy condition, and I believe the only relief is a law limiting the hours of work to eight in flour mills.

Mill Employe—A law making eight hours constitute a work day, to be universally applied to all mills working twenty-four hours per day. I work twelve hours per day, winter and summer, and it is too long hours. I would like an eight-hour day, and would rather work for a little less to get it. By investigating the mills and cause laws to be passed to force them to provide more dust-collecting machines and keep cleaner and give more ventilation.

Mill Employe—The eight-hour-day law: the eleven and twelve-hour day is too long, and coupled with the dust in which the work is done is exhausting and unhealthy. The mill operatives need an eight-hour work day—three shifts on a twenty-four-hour run. The two shifts now working in the mills make it a twelve-hour day; in some instances, they are relieved one hour for dinner, making the shortest day of a mill operative eleven hours. The hours are too long and some of the work hard and continuous, that of the flour packers especially. A law making eight hours a day in all establishments or mills which run twenty-hours is what we want. Cause an investigation of the mills in the State to be made, patterned something after the late penitentiary investigation, by the Bureau of Labor in conjunction with the State Board of Health, the object being prevention of lung troubles, to which the flour mill is very conducive; see that flour mills have sufficient number of dust-collecting machines of a sufficient capacity to collect the dust: that the buildings have plenty of ventilation; that the grain elevators where grain is unloaded from cars have machines of sufficient capacity to clean the dust out of the grain, and dust-collecting machines to take care of it; that the bins into which the grain is elevated be made to close dust-tight. All of the above named is lacking in most of the flour mills and some of them are dirt, dirt and dirt.

Mill Employe—Shorter hours; abolition of convict labor in compe-

tition with honest labor; investigate the meat trust and the cost of living.

Musician—Investigate the cost of living.

Musician—The American Federation of Musicians has for years been trying to stop the unjust competition of army musicians with civilian musicians, without avail. The enlisted musician receiving a regular monthly salary, enabling them to take engagements far below the figure of the civilian musician, ofttimes by command of the commanding officer without recompense, thereby injuring the chances of civilians receiving justice due them, and taking what rightfully belongs to the wage-earner and taxpayer. They sometimes do this for a mere pittance and the fun it provides, injuring the professional musician and his occupation.

Musician—Investigate the cost of living.

Miner—Inspect mines more often and enforce our present mining law, and prevent companies owning great extension of land, forcing the employes to submit to their domination. Investigate the earnings of laborers and living expenses.

Miner—All coal to be weighed in car before dumping; at present time coal passes over two screens before weighing. Establish a State statistician to collect and report officially the different trades and callings as they might find in going over the territory assigned.

Miner—Employers' liability act and also a compulsory education act. A rigid enforcement of our present laws.

Miner—An eight-hour work day for all miners in Texas, whether organized or unorganized. Investigate the earnings and local conditions in all lignite mines in Texas.

Miner—Employers' liability law. A full report from all wage-earners, especially industrial employes.

Miner—Employers' liability law. Full reports from all producers of wealth.

Miner—A more liberal appropriation to insure a better enforcement of the State mining law. I feel unable to suggest a better plan than you are now working under.

Miner—Full reports from all producers of wealth.

Miner—Employers' liability act. Full reports from all industrial employes.

Miner—A law that would make the operator pay for an accident in or around the mine would be good.

Miner—Weekly pay day; abolition of company store; pay men cash, not order or check money that company coins; visit workingmen's homes; pass just laws: the interest on money is too high; I believe a man should have a fair per cent on his investment, but not to sap all that a man makes. I believe in cheaper medicine; when families are sick, it is impossible to catch up. Do all you can for that, and the working people will be better for such act. We had a mining inspector created by the Legislature; we are very proud of him and of every man that had a hand in creating the law; it is a blessing to miners. Many thanks to Governor Campbell.

Miner—A law to prevent business corporations and merchants from attaching men's labor that are working by contract or by the ton; we

have had the wages of some of our men garnisheed and taken for the want of a law to protect the man that works by contract or by the ton, as he and his family are as much dependent on his earnings as the man who works by the day, and whose earnings can not be attached. Recommend a law that will provide prison penalties for violation of State laws by corporations.

Miner—Mine run law; law requiring shot-firers in mines; eight-hour day law for labor at large; enforcement of our mining and labor laws; a compulsory eight-hour-day law would be of more benefit to wage-earners at large than anything else. That is for all public industries (public work). A mine-run law would be a great thing for mine-workers; also the compulsory shot-firer law. Laws are no good unless enforced; no criticism intended. If a Labor Commissioner were to happen in lots of our mines he would find some law being violated, especially the child labor law; this place not excepted.

Miner—Employers' liability act; compulsory education law; rigid enforcement of the present laws.

Miner—Compulsory school law; an eight-hour day; enforce prohibition or make it more severe; enforce what few labor laws we have, such as the child labor law.

Miner—Prohibit foreign immigration; compulsory school law; work public roads by taxation; find the difference in cost of the production of mines, factories and farms, and the cost the consumer pays for the products of same, and publish same. Inquire as to enforcement of labor laws.

Miner—Employer's liability act; compulsory educational law; rigid enforcement of the present laws.

Miner—Employers' liability law; compulsory school law; investigate as to why we pay more each year for the necessities of life.

Miner—The enactment of an employers' liability law, and a compulsory education law. A rigid enforcement of the present laws and the publication of all violations.

Miner—Employers' liability law and compulsory education; why we pay higher every year for the necessities of life.

Miner—Mine run law; compulsory shot-firer; eight-hour-day law for labor at large (public work).

Miner—All coal to be weighed in car before dumping; at present time coal passes over two screens before weighing. Establish a statistician to collect and report officially the different trades and callings they may find in their territory.

Miner—Better mining laws and shorter work day.

Painter—A board of examiners to hold examinations to allow only those who have learned their trade properly to follow it, fixing an apprentice term. It seems to me that it takes any man as long to become a practical mechanic in any line as it does a doctor or pharmacist, and that when he applies himself to the mastering of a trade that he should be protected from a class of men inferior in workmanship at that particular branch of business. A law requiring a paint contractor to use the exact material he agrees to use on every job; there should be a handy blank form to be filled out and signed by the contractor and owner specifying exactly what the contractor is to do and the particular

kind of materials he is to use as well as the amount he is to receive; then it should carry a heavy penalty if he uses other than the specified materials without the written consent of the owner or architect or man in charge. In other words, make a man do just what he agrees to; let him use "dope" but only with the consent of the owner, but don't let him agree to use good material and then use "dope" instead. Investigate the relation of wages to the actual amount of wealth produced by the industrial wage-earners of the different crafts.

Painter—Prohibit more than two coatings of paper over canvas walls, such walls to have both paper and canvas torn off and thoroughly dusted overhead before recanvasing. Arsenic colors prohibited on wall papers, also "gold flitters." Municipalities (board of health) should be given powers in this instance. Direct employment by the State of labor on all work for the State, at eight hours, union wages and conditions. Abolish all convict work where State is concerned. All members of State Bureau of Labor to be elected by the people; reorganized so that a department head might be created for every principal industry including painters and paper hangers, and practical men carrying union cards being one absolute and necessary qualification for office. Establishment of industrial schools, supervised by the Department of Labor. Old age and disability pensions. State employment of unemployed incompetent so they may not come into competition with skilled labor and also that they might become skilled. Investigate child labor hours and conditions affecting unskilled labor (unorganized), especially women and children. Of labor products, what amount represents cost and what profits, and percentage in each case, covering a comprehensive scope and numbers of instances. What percentage of labor's products go to labor in the form of wages and what to capital. As to why so few laws are enacted that should benefit labor; what should be enacted and how enforced.

Painter—A law requiring State examination of all mechanics, examination board to be of skilled mechanics elected by their branch of trade; a law requiring a more rigid examination of contractors than of other mechanics; a law requiring contractors to use nothing but the best material for all work, fixing a penalty. Investigate into the health of the public, especially against tuberculosis; high cost of living; sanitary conditions of all schools, tenements, and all public buildings.

Painter—Law in regard to employers' liability for accidents while working in their employ and working with their tools, stages, ladders, swinging scaffolds, etc. Inspection of factories, regarding child labor and woman labor, and forcing children under the age of 15 to go to school.

Painter—In a general way to assist the union in its fight to promote its own interests against unscrupulous employers. A law looking into the lead-poison diseases. Reckoning on the basis of the present organization of society, to inaugurate a condition of prosperity, by lowering the cost of living and increasing wages. To go to the root of the evil in your question as to what legislation would best serve the interest of the workers, I would say that it would be necessary to abolish the present system of society, known as capitalism, the elimination of interest, rent, and profit, and the private ownership of the

means of life; and the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth. In other words, it seems to me that if you would best serve the interests of all the people, you would in the first place have to put the people under a system where there would be an identity of interests. Just so long as there is an opening for the crafty and cunning to rob the weak and immature, just that long there will be trouble; and as long as two sets of men or organizations or classes with antagonistic interests are fighting for supremacy, I regard it as folly to legislate with palliatives trying to serve the best interests of both. Destroy all classes save a laboring class, and give labor the full products of its toil, and you will be doing some lasting work for humanity by establishing a just system of government.

Painter—There should be a law governing a day's work, which should be eight hours; also on all public buildings, such as schoolhouses, courthouses, jails, and on all street paving, sewer and waterworks systems. Investigate the cost of construction of the different public enterprises, cost of living and the cost of both common and skilled labor. I would suggest that the State Labor Commissioner get a copy of the laws of Oklahoma governing contracts and labor on all public buildings and public works and thoroughly investigate same. I find the labor laws of Oklahoma the best of any State in the United States and are very rigidly enforced.

Painter—Investigate bakers' bread.

Painter—By having all old paper removed in all rooms.

Painter—Need increase in wages to balance up and equalize the expense. Advance in price of living is away out of proportion, which is out of all reason and justice.

Painter—Eight-hour work day. Enforce all labor laws.

Painter—Pure paint law; compel contractors to furnish better and safer ladders and scaffolds. Investigation of the adulterated paints, oils, varnish, and turpentine would be a benefit to our craft, and especially to property owners.

Painter—Socialistic platform practiced.

Painter—To elect office-holders that are in sympathy with the wage-earner and not the trusts and grafters. Inquire into the high price of meat and other necessities of life, and also to set a scale of wages for all.

Painter—Reduction of cost of living and better wages.

Painter—By enacting an anti-injunction law; this law, in my opinion, will give the people a right to free speech and a chance to earn an honest and honorable living. By reducing the high prices for food, clothing, etc., and, if possible, adopt a schedule of prices for same.

Painter—A better class of work and more of it done. Better wages. Decrease in life's substantials. Raise more grain stock and less cotton.

Painter—To adopt the eight-hour law; by keeping out foreign element.

Painter—License all master painters. Continue the plan followed at the present time; calling for these reports.

Painter—By making eight-hours a working day by a State law.

Painter—Inspection of ladders and scaffolds in use in painting and a pure paint law.

Painter—The pure paint law would benefit the wage-earner and property holder.

Painter—Occupation tax would protect us and the people that have work done by inexperienced men.

Painter—A law making employers liable for injuries to employes, whether injury is caused by employe or fellow servant or not. To make employers liable for all accidents to employes and to pay damages for same. Investigate factories and shops to see that child labor laws are enforced. Raise age limit of children who work around machinery or who work at night. Inquire of the laboring people of the State if they want the poll tax law repealed. Inquire as to the number of immigrants who settle in the State and classify skilled trades from common labor.

Painter—By an inquiry of the public, will they stand by organized labor.

Painter—A pure paint law would benefit us and the property holder as well also a law to compel property holders to have all canvas and paper to be cleaned off walls that have been papered twice, before repapering. Raise the age in the child labor law to at least 15 years; free text-books ought by right to go with compulsory education.

Painter—A bill preventing the applying, say, more than two layers of paper to walls without removing old material; no special benefit other than a sanitary measure. We consider the garnishment of wages as proposed an injustice. Why not inquire of employers as to reasons for not granting requests for increase in pay proportionate with increase in cost of living, my contention being that the property owner pays the bill and not the employer direct; this applies to all trades in building industry.

Painter—Direct employment by State on all public work at union hours, wages and conditions. State Board of Examiners (elected) composed of skilled workingmen to pass on those employed in the various crafts. Investigate high cost of living, and sanitary condition of schools and tenements. Relative conditions of living between workingmen belonging to unions and those who do not.

Painter—A law making eight hours a day's work on all public works and public buildings. Investigate the cost of construction of the different public improvements, such as water, sewer works, street lighting, gas plants, etc.

Painter—License all boss painters. Pass a sanitary law requiring all woodwork washed before painting, all old paper to be taken off, also requiring a closet to be put where all new buildings are in course of construction.

Painter—By using straight material and not allowing "dope" to be used on jobs of painting. By passing the eight-hour law for all working people in the building trades. The State Labor Commissioner to use his influence with the trades unionist in drafting up an eight-hour bill and submitting it to the next Legislature for its passage. And a compulsory education bill.

Painter—Eight-hour law throughout the universe. Investigate through the board of architects in general.

Painter—By enacting an anti-injunction law. Give the wage-earners

the right of free speech, and the right to earn an honest and honorable living without being restricted by capitalists. By reducing the high prices for food, clothing, etc., and, if possible, adopt a schedule of prices for same.

Pattern Maker—Protection of the present law which protects the wage-earners' wages from garnishment. Legislation to take the government of the penitentiaries out of politics; also to prevent hiring prisoners out by contract system to compete with citizens. Legislation to prevent the use of injunction process in labor disputes. Inquiry as to whether all State work is done under fair shop conditions, hours and wages. Eight hours constitutes a day. Inquiry to ascertain whether all unskilled labor hired by the State are working eight hours per day and whether they are members of the Federal Labor Union or not. Investigation into the violation of the child labor law by the ..... Co. in ..... and other cities.

Photoengraver—State-wide prohibition would not hurt.

Plasterer—In regard to mechanic's lien, should be made so that all laborers and mechanics should be paid in full for services performed upon any building, even a homestead. Carry on your investigation by applying to the contractors and builders and also the various labor orders.

Plumber—To compel cities to enforce State plumbing laws. Continue the good work.

Printing Pressman—Label on public printing. Legislate and boost the Allied Trades Council label on all public printing.

Printing Pressman—That all printed matter bears the Allied Printing Trades label.

Printing Pressman—That all printed matter bear the Allied Printing Trades label.

Printing Pressmen—A law requiring the Allied Printing Trades label on all State printing.

Printing Pressman—Compel all public printing to bear the label.

Printer—School books printed in the State; court reports printed in the State; union label compulsory on all State printing.

Printer—Anything that would push the label.

Printer—A law requiring all State, county and city printing to bear the label; fighting graft in public office wherever and whenever found. Equalizing taxation.

Printer—Demanding the union label on all printing.

Printer—Compulsory arbitration by a commission in all disputes between employers and employes to avoid strikes.

Printer—Recognition of union label and legalization of the trade unions. Texas manufacture of school books; compulsory education; abolition of the printers' trust. It's up to you; my idea is that the enforcement of labor laws is the central idea; it's a big job.

Printer—Compulsory insurance against sickness, accident and disablement should be in vogue. In my opinion the holding of an acreage larger than necessary to support family is one of the crying evils of the State and is detrimental to the newspaper business; a renter is not a safe proposition as a subscriber.

Printer—See that laws favorable to union organizations are complied with.

Printer—Abolition of child labor. Cleanliness and sanitary workrooms. Inquiry into the increased cost of living

Printer—An eight-hour work day (in non-union shops). Compulsory periodical reports.

Printer—The greatest problem which confronts a workingman, who is a gentleman by birth, is the extortionate rents which drive him and his family into communities that he does not care to live in. Fix a standard rental. How to exterminate the imposters on union labor and how to keep habitual drunkards and non-workers from securing cards.

Printer—Breaking up trusts so that the laboring class of people would obtain the necessities of life at a reasonable rate.

Printer—Sanitary working conditions.

Printer—Union label on all State printing.

Printer—Demand the union label on all printing for the State, county or city, where possible to secure.

Printer—Nothing to offer in reply to this question; believe that the Commissioner of Labor is competent to conduct any investigation that may be necessary, and feel that he will do his full duty to the best of his ability and for the best interests of organized labor.

Printer—Could not the State equip and maintain a State printing office along the same lines as the government runs hers? The Bureau of Labor Statistics can best promote the interests of wage-earners by keeping up the good work that has been done the past year. I can not suggest any inquiry or investigation now, but endorse all that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has done.

Printer—Law requiring that the union label be placed on all State printing.

Printer—Abolition of child labor in non-union shops. Cleanliness and sanitary workrooms. Inquiry into the increased cost of living.

Printer—State school books to be printed in the State. Printing of court reports in the State. Union label on all State printing compulsory.

Printer—Union label on all State printing. Investigate the child labor problem, increasing the factory and store employment age to 16.

Railway Clerk—The only legislation that could help the clerks at present would be of a nature to increase pay to same level as increase in cost of living. Publication of conditions on each road, directing attention to the revenue received and wages paid. It is the belief of most clerks that they do not get fair compensation for service performed, considering the skill and training required to secure employment; they also contend that sweeping reductions are made in their departments at any time in the interest of small official to make a record for himself, to the detriment of both the service of such line and the employes affected. Just whether legislation could bring about relief is a question.

Railway Clerk—Prohibit the roads charging an employe doctor's examination fee when being employed; and prohibit the sending a person to a division point to be examined where they have a local doctor claiming to represent the road; puts the person to an unnecessary expense.

Railway Clerk—An eight or nine-hour law, and pay for overtime and Sunday work. Take up with different labor organizations. The railroad clerks are required to work from eleven to fifteen and often eighteen hours per day and get no overtime for same, and they have to work Sundays; we hardly know when Sunday comes around, only by the calendars. What we need most is a shorter day and Sundays off. The average railroad clerk gets from $70 to $90 per month.

Railway Clerk—No Sunday work, shorter hours and pay for overtime. We need your help; do all you can for us.

Railway Clerk—An eight-hour work day and no Sunday work.

Railway Clerk—A strict eight-hour per day law, with heavy penalty for violation either by employer or employe; continue present course of investigation.

Railway Clerk—Shorter hours is what men in my occupation need, as we are working twelve hours daily. Nine hours a day, I think, is fair.

Railway Clerk—By increasing salaries as to percentage of increase in food and clothing. Investigate the earnings and their expenditures.

Railway Clerk—A law which would compel the company to compensate a man for all overtime after a regular day of ten hours.

Railway Clerk—Legislation toward securing a standard day of not over nine hours' continuous service, with pay for overtime. Investigate the system of leasing out convict labor on farms and in other occupations in competition with free labor.

Railway Clerk—Nine-hour day and overtime for Sunday and holidays.

Railway Clerk—Legislation limiting the hours of service to eight hours; abolishment of paying premiums on bonds by employes. Inquire into the number of clerical employes at each station along a system, and as to the efficiency and experience and age of said employes, also to the cause of reduction of force to the extent that business is not promptly facilitated.

Retail Clerk—Shorter hours; investigate the cause of the high price of groceries.

Retail Clerks—A minimum wage scale for clerks, especially sales ladies, and an enforcement of laws compelling boys and girls to quit work and go to school. Investigate by such method as this.

Sheet Metal Worker—Corporations, such as railroads, to manufacture their tinware, oil cans, etc., in the State and in their own shops. Investigate the cause of high rents and high living generally; put a closer watch on the Mexican border. Railroads in Texas should be urged to investigate the practice of roadmasters in the matter of compelling section foremen to pay them so much a month in order to hold their jobs. What the great mass of wage-earners need is protection from heads of departments, unskilled labor, and the herds of Mexicans who swarm over the border. I am in favor of compulsory school laws, the State to furnish books, tablets, pencils, etc. Women should receive the same pay as men for the same work. Stores that employ girls should provide stools for clerks to sit on when necessity does not compel them to stand. Too many young girls are being ruined by being compelled to stand on their feet long hours.

Sheet Metal Worker—A law requiring a sanitary and building inspector; all plumbers required to stand examination of workmanship before being allowed to do sanitary work. I think it would be a good thing for labor and the public generally if there were building and sanitary laws for each and every town to suit the conditions of said towns, and to have an inspector to enforce same. There are very few jobs of plumbing in this town that would stand the very poorest sanitary inspection; this town needs a plumbing inspector very bad, and I guess there are others in the same fix.

Sheet Metal Worker—Enforce the law prohibiting railroads from carrying rolling stock out of the State for repair. I am in favor of compulsory education.

Sheet Metal Worker—Adherence to the law not allowing work to be carried out of the State by railroad companies; do away with the retail merchants' associations, thereby allowing competition in retail prices. Force a railroad company to allow a fair share of dividends to lines in the State on interstate traffic. Personally, I am glad of the opportunity to answer your questions; I certainly hope that by this method we may be able to get closer together and try and regulate and legislate so a man working for a living may be able to earn a fair living and have a few dollars of his own once in a while, and not be forced to keep himself and family in torture all the time because he can not keep clear of debt.

Sheet Metal Worker—I think the law should be eight hours a day, so it would give a wage-earner some time with his family.

Sheet Metal Worker—Eight hours; 10 per cent increase.

Sheet Metal Worker—Corporations be compelled to manufacture all sheet metal work within the State. Investigate and prohibit the importation of foreign labor.

Sheet Metal Worker—Lowering the cost of high living and better prices for our work. Licensed sheet metal workers and building inspector.

Sheet Metal Worker—Reduction of living expenses regarding meats, butter, eggs, canned goods, flour, etc. Investigate manufacturers and wholesalers' profits.

Sheet Metal Worker—Compulsory education; school tax levied so as to furnish necessary books in good condition. Investigate the carrying out of the State of work from this State by railroads; enforce the law as regards the building of sheds for protection from inclement weather.

Sheet Metal Worker—All sheet metal work used by corporations in the State to be manufactured in Texas. Investigate the importation of Mexican and foreign labor into the State.

Sheet Metal Worker—A law to license all sheet metal workers. Keep out all convict-made goods and goods made by a trust.

Stationary Engineer—Examination and license for engineers; three shifts of eight hours in plants running twenty-four hours; no engineer should be allowed to leave his boiler or engine room to do other work while same is in operation, under any circumstances.

Stationary Engineer—Boiler inspector.

Stationary Engineer—First, an eight-hour law, allowing overworked men more time to rest and to attend to their domestic affairs, thereby

making more competent men, or rather better fitted men, by reason of the rest and recreation afforded them, at the same time putting into employment more men, indirectly relieving the poorhouses, penitentiaries, insane asylums, etc. (that is, these institutions house a great many of the laboring class by reason of their being out of employment), and really benefiting everybody, even the employer, by reason of his getting better service and, incidentally, more output. Second, a State Licensed Engineers' Law, which would do away with incompetent men in charge of dangerous machinery and endangering lives, at the same time giving the better engineer better wages according to his ability. I would suggest the appointment of a committee of investigation by the State Legislature (leaving out politics) to recommend legislation at the next session.

Stationary Engineer—Some provision to relieve the monotony of seven days' work per week without reducing present wages; investigate general conditions of work as to humane treatment in general way; minimum of wages and maximum of hours. Where machinery is isolated, I think more than one man should be on watch; or, in other words, I do not think a man should be left entirely to providence in case an accident should happen. It is not always a question of enough work for two, but it should always be a question of enough protection in case of accident. By this I mean that if an accident occurs to a man on watch by himself, in an isolated place, he may suffer unnecessarily and even die for want of assistance. I am supposing the injured man can not get to the telephone to call for help. Of course, if there are two on watch the other man can give and call assistance and take care of the machinery in operation until normal conditions are restored.

Stationary Engineer—Eight-hour law and a license law requiring a man to pass an examination. Inquire into the sanitary conditions and hours of labor in mills and factories of the State.

Stationary Engineer—License law for engineers and firemen. Continue just as you are doing.

Stationary Engineer—An engineers' license law. Find out why it is that the State of Texas considers it necessary to work all men in its employe, in engine rooms, twelve hours per day.

Stationary Engineer—Schedule of eight hours per day and State license law for stationary engineers.

Stationary Engineer—License law. Your department should be extended so that it could make known to the public at large the true condition of labor.

Stationary Engineer—Classify labor or set a standard of wages according to a man's ability.

Stationary Fireman—Skilled wage-earners, more pay, and cheaper food and clothing. Keep foreign laborers from immigrating into our State, so the skilled laboring class may hold up their wages and be more prosperous.

Stationary Fireman—An eight-hour-day law would be of more benefit to all classes of labor than any other one law.

Stationary Fireman—Eight-hour law. Abolition of convict labor in competition with honest labor. Investigate meat and lumber trusts.

Stationary Fireman—License law for firemen; we need good men in

our school buildings, also in department stores and office buildings. An eight-hour law for all wage-earners.

Stationary Fireman—Establish an eight-hour law throughout the State of Texas.

Stationary Fireman—An eight-hour law and a license law.

Stationary Fireman—Abolish child labor; the necessities of life are too high in price.

Stationary Fireman—A license law for firemen to know that they are capable of the care and management of a steam boiler. Inquire into the sanitary conditions and hours of labor in the mills and factories of the State. Our mechanic's lien law is not simple enough; too much trouble and expense getting papers prepared.

Stenographer—Enforcement of Sunday labor law. An eight-hour work day and pay for overtime. Enforcement of law regarding sanitation in public buildings. I do not know of a better plan to get in touch with actual conditions than having these blanks filled out and sent in.

Stone Cutter—Inquire into labor conditions, the same as the committee did in the penitentiary investigation. I am glad to see that the Commissioner of Labor is taking up this vital question; I believe it will do much good.

Stone Cutter—By having all stone for public buildings and monuments cut within the State. Reduce freight rates on cut granite, so we can compete with New England States.

Stone Cutters—That all public building and monument work be done by union labor; that home products be used as far as possible.

Stone Cutter—Cheaper rates on materials, such as granite and soft stone.

Stone Cutter—Reduction of freight rates on granite and stone and all kinds of food stuffs; enact laws prohibiting manipulation of prices for profit on all necessaries of life. As to your investigation, I can not suggest a better system than the present one.

Stone Cutter—Have all public monuments and buildings cut within the State and compel railroads to reduce rates on cut granite, so as to compete with New England States.

Stone Cutter—That all public buildings and monuments be done by union labor. That home products be used when possible.

Tailor—A strict child labor law; compulsory education; inquiry into our convict labor system and eliminating such articles as come into competition with free labor.

Tailor—Forty-eight hours for women wage-earners; factory inspectors compelled to make investigation of premises personally.

Tailor—No men allowed to work in their homes.

Tailor—Strict child labor law: compulsory education; inquire into convict labor system and eliminate such articles as come into competition with free labor.

Tailor—Require all employers to furnish a shop to work in and do not allow employes to take work home and work and sleep in the same room.

Telegrapher—Government control, in order that we might all get

just wages and increases as the business increases. No matter how much business and living increases, our salary remains the same.

Telegrapher—Uniform eight-hour work day and increase in pay in conformity with skill. Educate public sentiment to understand the responsibility of our work, the hardships of no rest day, poor pay, etc.

Telegrapher—For the safety of the traveling public, require all operators who handle train orders to go before a board of examiners employed by the State and stand examination and get a certificate before being employed by railroads as operators. Where a telegraph operator who handles train orders works at an all-night job, as lots of places we have, the railroad companies have cut the office out as a day-order station, and opens it up at night, requiring an operator to work twelve hours, or, rather, all night. Make it a law not allowing them to work an operator more than eight hours. It is not safe to work an operator twelve long hours at night.

Telegrapher—Investigate the number of hours and the salary. The eight or nine-hour law is frequently violated.

Telegrapher—Strengthen the hours of service law which is threatened.

Telegrapher—The telegraphers' eight-hour law should be re-enacted to apply to all railroad telegraph and telephone operators handling train orders, and should be framed to stand the test of Federal judges; if not necessary to re-enact, the old law should be re-established and amended. A board of examiners should be established which should examine the ability of all operators handling trains; such operator should be at least 21 years of age, should have at least one year's experience as an operator and be fully conversant with handling train orders, trains and interlockers before allowed to handle either; this is for the safety of the public and train employes. A law should also be enacted prohibiting physical examination. A rigid investigation of child labor; the law should be amended with limit 17 or 18 years and should be strictly enforced, except sole supporters. A vigilant investigation of the inexperienced operators handling train orders and messages, also the practice of the railroads employing youthful boys and students without experience or ability. A thorough investigation as to the physical examination of railroad employes and why they are compelled to pay for this from their own earnings, if compelled to be examined, when employes pay 50 to 75 cents per month to maintain hospitals and doctors.

Telegrapher—Investigate the hours worked; conditions surrounding same; abolish Sunday work; shorter hours.

Telegrapher—Ask the next Legislature to pass a law having employes who have a grievance report the same to the Grievance Committee of their order, who shall in turn report same to the Labor Commissioner, and he in turn shall call on the railroad for a meeting, and arbitrate the matter; arbitration board to consist of three persons—one from the Grievance Committee, one from the railroad, and the third to be the Labor Commissioner. Place a heavy fine against the railroad that does not comply with the outcome of the arbitration. Also a law prohibiting any railroad that does business in the State of Texas to allow any operator who, by telegraph or telephone, is in any way connected with the handling of trains, from being on duty for a longer

period than nine consecutive hours; the present law benefits only the class employed at stations that are operated both night and day.

Telegrapher—Enforcement of the wage schedule; enquire as to why the railroads have ignored it; the company promised the agents and operators that the present wage schedule would continue in force until a new one was made; no new one has been made, but various reductions have been made from the schedule.

Telegrapher—Shorter hours of service.

Telegrapher—Bust the infernal, home-wrecking, pauper-making, price-controlling, death-dealing trusts and put their promoters behind bars! Co-operate with, or seek co-operation of, proper national bodies while the "iron is hot," investigating the recent astonishing increase in cost of living.

Telegraphers—Sunday observance; law against black-ball system; employes should know why, etc. Investigate the necessity of railroads running freight trains on Sunday; special legislation should be urged on Sunday work. I see men repairing cars on Sunday here that are empty. Freight of every character is moved on Sunday, and more trains run on Sunday than any other day; in other words, it is used as a clean-up day, thereby keeping men of my occupation closer on duty, with no chance to go to church or elsewhere.

Telegrapher—Government ownership of telegraph lines and a reduction of rate on messages sent. Investigate the surplus income of the corporations as compared to the amount of wages paid to employes.

Telegrapher—Shorten the number of hours constituting a day's work at one-man stations, to maximum of ten hours, including dinner hour, no reduction in pay to follow. Secure the ideas of the people and wage-earners by circulars like this, and exercise all possible influence to carry them out.

Telegrapher—A law that would prevent the petty railroad officials who in their efforts to distinguish themselves by reducing operating expenses, doing away with the services of telegraphers at every important stations for certain periods of the day and which necessarily deprives the public of information regarding trains. Keep constant watch on, and encourage all legislation tending to destroy the trusts who monopolize the necessaries of life.

Telegrapher—A reduction in hours from twelve to ten; this would give the men some time at home with their families, and inconvenience no one.

Telegrapher—The telegrapher would be benefited by the passing of laws regulating, to some extent, the working of "extra." For the public good, there ought to be a limit somewhere. Such a measure would increase the demand and, no doubt, increase salaries. The working of extra hours after the regular days keeps wages down. Operators with families often sacrifice their health by working fourteen hours per day; this is to the detriment of the public health and should not be allowed. It is done continuously, and the Western Union and Postal Companies profit immeasurably by it, as extra time is figured pro rata, no additional compensation being allowed. The argument for a change of conditions existing from this cause does not have to be confined to selfish reasons. Any casual visitor to a large telegraph office will be

immediately struck by the pale and weazen faces of the operators, and if one will take the trouble to inquire he will find that these employes habitually work from twelve to sixteen hours per day, often longer. This is a matter of public health, conservation of our resources; what is more a resource of the people than the health of its members? Of course, every man has a right to work as long as he wishes, so long as doing so injures no one but himself, but should the State not have a right to step in somewhere to protect the general life and health of her citizens?

Telegrapher—Regulate safety devices and the cost of the necessities of life controlled by the trusts. The eight-hour law should be obeyed by the railroads. The telegraphers trade is a responsible one, especially those handling train orders, and a telegraph operator who works long hours, especially night work, is not in safe condition for handling train orders and delivering them properly.

Telegrapher—Sunday rest and shorter working day. Railroad telegraphers should have nine consecutive hours' work or Sundays off. At one-man stations, they work twelve hours, including Sunday, and are called quite frequently during the night to take train orders and deliver to trains. Investigate the number of hours laborers are compelled to work a day and the number that are compelled to work Sunday.

Telegrapher—Shorter hours would benefit the wage-earner and would be safer for the public.

Telegrapher—Shorter hours for station agents at one-man stations who handle train orders.

Telegrapher—An established eight-hour work day for all telegraphers, irrespective of the number of operators employed. Make it practical for the laboring man to get a dollar's worth for his dollar and the trusts a reasonable profit on the commodities used by labor.

Telegrapher—Cut out freight trains on Sunday.

Telegrapher—Require telegraph operators to pass an examination. Prevent the employment of operators under 18 years of age, if they are required to handle train orders.

Telegrapher—An agent's hours should not exceed ten. Make it a misdemeanor to bring suit against the companies for imaginary claims.

Telegrapher—Eight-hour work day. Sunday rest. Investigate to learn what time a laborer working over eight hours a day has to rest or to have any pleasure whatever in the home, especially when worked on Sunday also.

Telegrapher—Uniform eight-hour work day; educate the public to understand the responsibility of the different kinds of labor with no rest day.

Telegrapher—Uniform eight-hour work day; create public sentiment regarding responsibilities of different kinds of labor without Sunday rest.

Telegrapher—Show comparison in cost of living and wages past few years; wages not increased any and cost of living 50 per cent.

Telegrapher—Shorter hours.

Telegrapher—Increase of salary and shorter hours; your present

method will undoubtedly serve to obtain the true status of conditions in general and the views of the wage-earners.

Telegrapher—Eight-hour law to cover agents as well as straight operators; the present law is being juggled with by the railroads of Texas. Strict enforcement of present laws. Better laws restricting child labor.

Telegrapher—Enforce present laws regarding working conditions of telegraphers.

Telegrapher—Where it is necessary to have more than one telegrapher during the twenty-four hours, require railroad companies to have continuous telegraph service by having three telegraphers for eight hours each. Have a representative of the law at the expense of the State to investigate the actual working situation on the various railroads and see that the law is respected. The present operators' law has helped some; continue your present method of investigation.

Telegrapher—Commissioner of Labor.

Telegrapher—Shorter hours and reduction of living expenses. Look into the high cost of living.

Telegrapher—Require railroads to grant thirty days' leave of absence, with pay; we can not take recreation and live; we can not live without recreation.

Telegrapher—Eight hours for all operators handling train orders; investigate the cost of living.

Telegrapher—Salary does not come up to compare with the imposed responsibility and nervous strain. Compare our salaries with other professions.

Telegrapher—Board of examiners for operators in railroad service. Law against freight traffic on Sunday. Eight hour law for all operators handling train orders. Law against dispatching trains by telephone.

Telegrapher—The commercial operators work extra time continually, and it has become so that the employers, in a large number of instances, do not consider it necessary to raise salaries but only to give the men extra work after their day's work is ended, which extra is figured pro rata. This should be remedied.

Telegrapher—Shorter hours and the prevention of operators working more than a reasonable amount of overtime. Some commercial men work double time in one day of twenty-four hours, which is not wholly their fault, being obliged to do so in order to provide a living for their families.

Telegrapher—Limiting the hours of service; imposing equal fine on employer and employe.

Telegrapher—Make the nine-hour law cover one-man stations. Think your present method of gathering the required information is the best and only way.

Telegrapher—A law providing for fifteen days' vacation each year and at least one Sunday off in each month. An inquiry as to the hours of labor and also as to child labor in factories and on public works.

Telegrapher—Make hours at all railroad station eight hours and extra pay for all overtime, not to exceed twelve hours. Make comparison

of cost of living and increase in volume of business handled by railroads in the past ten years.

Telegrapher—A law to keep at least two extra experienced agents or operators on each 100 miles of track, to be used in cases of emergency, or in case an agent or operator wished to be off a day or two, or in case of wrecks, etc.

Telegrapher—Encourage organization.

Telegrapher—Establish an eight-hour day for all classes of labor.

Telegrapher—Shorter hours first, then increase of pay.

Telegrapher—Compel railroads to run local freight in daylight, so as to allow employes to be off duty when they have worked a full day. Employes on section gangs should receive more wages than they do, and railroads should be compelled to keep their tracks in safer condition.

Telegrapher—A law preventing railroads from discharging men because they are members of a union.

Towerman—It is a very common thing for a towerman to be on duty twenty-four hours or longer. I know of one towerman that was on duty sixty-two hours before relief came. And still we get only straight time when we have to double up, while even section men get double time in an emergency. According to the responsibilities, we get very small pay; a crossing flagman will get the same pay per hour as a towerman, and all the machinery he has to keep in repair is a red flag. In most towers it is impossible to get a repairman in less than twenty-four hours, and the towerman has the repair work to do and also attend to the tower work. Most of us old towermen are too grouchy to have any pleasure, but there ought to be something done once every year or so to break this awful monotony.

Towerman—Our main grievance is too long hours. Twelve and fourteen hours per day is too long time for anyone to be on duty every day in the year, Sunday included, especially where the work is as confining as that of a towerman. I think eight hours should be a day's work. This would necessitate three men being employed in each tower instead of two as at present. I believe if the matter was looked into with any degree of consideration, no right-minded man with humane feelings could object.

Towerman—Eight-hour law, so as to allow a man to be at home some with his family. A man working twelve hours has no time to be with his family, keep his place in repair, or attend to any private business. We can not afford to lay off at the wages we receive.

Towerman—Eight-hour day.

Towerman—Eight-hour day. Labor representation in the Legislature. Serious accidents may occur through towerman being tired out and not giving proper attention to duties.

Towerman—Eight-hour law. Towermen should not be kept on duty as many hours as they are. They have no time to themselves. They are overworked and when worn out, as they often are, it is dangerous to human life. They get no Sundays off, and in winter time they never see home in daylight. A towerman never gets a warm dinner at home. With eight hours, life would be worth living, but, as it is, it is just a drag.

Towerman—What we towermen need is shorter hours; we have no

time to ourselves; we work every Sunday and get no holidays; the confinement is too great and the responsibility to straining; twelve hours, 365 days in the year, is too much; a man gets worn out and is apt to pull the wrong lever and put a train in the ditch, which might prove fatal to employes and passengers. We frequently have to work twenty-hour hours and even thirty-six hours. Ask the Legislature to pass a law that will give us relief.

Towerman—Eight hours a day for towermen and signalmen.

Waiter—Less hours or one day off each week. Investigate through local organizations, trade assemblies, etc.

Waiter—Shorter hours or one day off in the week.

Waiter—Investigate the high cost of living.

OPINIONS AND LAWS.

ANTI-TRUST LAW—OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, August 3, 1909.

Mr. L. B. Brewster, President Sherman Retail Clerks' Union, Sherman, Texas.

MY DEAR SIR: The Supreme Court of the United States having affirmed the judgment of the courts of the State of Texas upholding the constitutionality of the anti-trust laws of this State and the validity of Chapter 153 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1899, the same being "An Act to protect workingmen in the right of organization and the purposes thereof," I will now pass upon the question submitted by you to the legality of the contract which your union has made with certain merchants in the city of Sherman.

It has been the uniform custom of this Department not to render official opinions upon questions, when similar questions, or the statutes upon which they depended for their validity, were pending before the courts for adjudication, hence the necessary delay in responding to the question submitted by you.

The contract in question, in substance, provides that the union shall lease to the merchant a "Union Store Card," and to advise all local labor organizations of the city of such action, for and in consideration of which the merchant agrees not to employ any except members of such union, or such as will within a certain period of time become members of such union, and the merchant further agrees to close his place of business on certain holidays and at certain hours in the evening.

You desire to be advised whether such a contract violates the Anti-Trust Laws of Texas.

By the express terms of this statute in Section 3 the Legislature has exempted from the provisions of law, contracts "with regard to time of service, and other stipulations between employers and employes."

The Court of Civil Appeals of the Third Supreme Judicial District in the able and well-considered opinion of Judge Key, in the case of the State vs. Waters-Pierce Oil Co., 106 S. W., 918, held that the above statute did not create any exemptions in our Anti-Trust Laws.

Under this decision, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, it follows that this statute and the Anti-Trust Laws are in consonance. The above statute authorizes contracts between employers and employes relative to time of service and *other stipulations.*

The contract does not attempt to fix or affect the prices of commodities to be sold, does not attempt to affect competition in the sale of goods, it is not an agreement or contract between two or more merchants who might be competitors.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the contract submitted does not violate the Anti-trust Laws of the State of Texas.

Yours very truly,

JEWEL P. LIGHTFOOT,
Assistant Attorney General.

Anti-Pass Law—Opinion of Attorney General as To.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 6, 1908.

Hon. Allison Mayfield, Chairman Railroad Commission, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of yours of the 4th enclosing copy of a communication from Mr. Jos. S. Myers, involving a question under the anti-pass law.

You are advised that it is our opinion that it would not be in violation of the anti-pass law to issue passes to bona fide employes of railway companies

and to use such passes by such employes while attending the biennial convention of the legislative boards of railway organizations. We do not think that such conventions come within the term "political convention" as used in the act.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) CLAUDE POLLARD,
Office Assistant Attorney General.

LABOR—CHILD LABOR—CONSTRUCTION OF LAWS.

Meaning of word "employ." Owner or his agent, or employe, in control of the operation of mill, factory, etc., guilty of violating law by *permitting* children to labor in such mill, factory, etc. Exemptions.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, November 18, 1909.

Hon. Joseph S. Myers, Labor Commissioner, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter of the 13th instant, in which you make request for the opinion of this Department upon the following questions:

1. Does the word "employ," as used in Section 1 of Chapter 28 of the General Laws of the Regular Session of the Twenty-eighth Legislature, making it a misdemeanor for any person or any agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation to employ any child under the age of 12 years to labor in and about any mill, factory, manufacturing or other establishment using machinery, refer only to a hire of children below the prohibited age, or does it also refer and make unlawful the permitting of such children to labor in and about mines, factories, or other establishments using machinery where such children render such services for compensation, and where they are compensated by their parents with whom and under whose direction they may work?

2. Does the exemption contained in Section 2 of said Chapter 28, which reads as follows, towit: "Provided, that such child who has a widowed mother or parent incapacitated to support it, may be employed between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.; provided, further, that such parent is incapacitated from earning a living and has no means of support other than the labor of such child," apply to cases where children under the age of 16 years are employed to labor in or about coal mines?

3. Whether or not the owners of coal mines who employ miners and pay them for the coal they produce by the ton and permit or fail to prevent such miners from taking their own sons or children under their control into the mine to assist them in their work, the mine owner not employing such children and having nothing to do with the arrangement between them and the miners, would be guilty of violating Section 3 of said chapter, or would Section 3 only be violated by the miner so using such children?

Said Chapter 28 of the General Laws of the Regular Session of the Twenty-eighth Legislature, leaving out the caption and emergency clause, is as follows:

"SECTION 1. Any person or any agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation who shall hereafter employ any child under the age of 12 years to labor in or about any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, or other establishment using machinery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, and not more than two hundred dollars, and each day the provisions of this act are violated shall constitute a separate offense.

"SEC. 2. Any person, or any agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation, who shall hereafter employ any child between the ages of 12 and 14 years (who can not read and write simple sentences in the English language) to labor in or about any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, or other establishment using machinery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars; and each day the provisions of this act are violated shall constitute a separate offense; provided, that such child who has a widowed

mother, or parent incapacitated to support it, may be employed between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.; provided, further, that such parent is incapacitated from earning a living, and has no means of support other than the labor of such child; and in no event shall any child between the ages of 12 and 14 years be permitted to work outside the hours between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

"SEC. 3. Any person, or agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation, owning, operating or assisting in operating, any mine, distillery or brewery, who shall employ any child under the age of 16 years to labor in or about any mine, distillery or brewery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred dollars."

The word "employ" has several different shades of meaning. I quote from Webster's definition the following: "To use; to have in service; to cause to be engaged in doing something; to make use of; as an instrument, a means, a material, etc.; as to employ the pen in writing; to have or keep at work; to give employment or occupation to."

In the case of McCluskey vs. Cromwell, 11 N. Y. (1 Kern.), 593, it is said:

"Employ means to use, as an instrument or means of effecting an object; it is a word of more enlarge signification than the word hire. A man hired to labor is employed, but a man may be employed in work who is not hired."

While the word is sometimes used in a sense conveying the idea of contractual relation between the employer and the employe, it is not always so used and has a broader meaning, as is indicated by the definitions above given. In order to ascertain the meaning of the word as used by the Legislature in the act under consideration, we should look to the general purpose which the Legislature had in mind.

Article 3268 of the Revised Statutes provides:

"In all interpretations the court shall look diligently for the intention of the Legislature, keeping in view at all times the old law, the evil, and the remedy."

This is only a legislative sanction of a well-established canon of construction. It is evident that the object of the Legislature was the welfare of the children of the State. The evil that they sought to prevent was injury to children of tender age resultant from the occupation of such children in manual labor in and about mills, factories and other places named in said statute. The payment of wages by the employer to children engaged in working in or about the place prohibited evidently constituted no evil for which the Legislature designed a remedy. The work of the children in such places was the thing sought to be prohibited. Granting, then, that the evil sought to be prevented by the Legislature was the working of children in and about the places designated, the word "employ" should be construed to have been used by the Legislature in a sense to effectuate such ascertained purposes on the part of the Legislature. I am of the opinion that your first question should be answered that the word "employ," as used in Section 1, refers to the use of children as laborers in and about mills, factories or manufacturing establishments, or other establishments using machinery, and the owner of the mill, factory, etc., or his agent, or employe, in control of the operation thereof, would be guilty of violating said Section 1 of said act, should such owner or agent or employe permit children to labor in or about such mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment, or other establishment using machinery, and it would make no difference whether such children were paid wages for their services or not, the thing prohibited by said section being the working of children in or about such establishment.

It is my opinion in answer to your second question that the exemption in favor of children who have a widowed mother, or parent incapacitated to support them, only applies to children between 12 and 14 years of age who can not read and write simple sentences in the English language working in or about any mill, factory, establishment, or other establishment using machinery. That is, said exemption only applies to Section 2 of said act, and not to Sections 1 and 3. It will be noted that the three sections contained in said chapter are separate, definite and distinct offenses. The three could have been very well enacted separately. The provision occurs only in Section 2. There is no reason to conjecture that the Legislature intended the exemption to apply to any other than said Section 2.

Answering your third question, I am of the opinion that, if the mine owner retains control of the mine and its operation, although he may contract with persons for the taking out of coal therefrom, and pay such persons by the ton, he would, nevertheless, be responsible for the employment by such person of children under the ages of 16 years. If, however, he leases the mine or turns its control over to such persons, it is my opinion that such persons directly employing such children would alone violate the law in employing such children in the operation of such mine. If the owner of the mine is in control of the mine, then it is within his power to prevent children under the age of 16 from working therein. However, should he, by contract, as he is entitled to do, lease such mine or turn over its management and control to other parties, then he would have no authority to prevent children from working therein, nor could the permitting of them to work in such mine be chargeable against him, as his act. I am, therefore, of the opinion that he would not, under such circumstances, violate the provisions of said act.

Yours truly,
(Signed) R. E. CRAWFORD,
Office Assistant Attorney General.

CONSTRUCTION OF LAWS—SIXTEEN-HOUR LAW.

Where employes of railway company are required to report for duty thirty minutes before departure of train, said thirty minutes held to constitute a part of the sixteen hours of that particular day.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, January 18, 1910.

Hon. Jos. S. Myers, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your favor of the 29th ult., from which we quote the following questions:

"Section 1 of Chapter 101 of the Acts of the Regular Session of the Thirty-first Legislature, known as the sixteen-hour law, makes it unlawful for any railroad company or receiver to require or permit any conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman 'to be or remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours.' All the railroad companies operating in this State, so far as I am advised, require by their rules that engineers and firemen shall be at their engines at least thirty minutes before the time fixed for the departure of their trains, or the time called for the train to depart. It is the duty of such employes during this thirty minutes to see that proper supplies, such as tools, oil, fuel, water, etc., in sufficient quantities for the trip have been placed on the engine; to thoroughly oil its parts, and to see that there is sufficient fire under the boiler and steam pressure to move the train at the time fixed for its departure.

"In computing the sixteen-hour period, beyond which it is unlawful to require continuous labor, as above referred to, should this thirty-minute period be included? Or does the sixteen-hour period begin with the departure of the train?"

Section 1 of Chapter 101 of the Acts of the Thirty-first Legislature provides in part as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company * * * to require or permit any conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman to be or remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours."

The solution of your question depends upon the construction to be given the phrase "to be or remain on duty," etc.

It is well settled that where services are rendered by one in the employ of another, even upon request, the presumption is that they were rendered under the contract of employment, unless the contrary is shown. (Cooper vs. Brooklyn Trust Co., 109 N. Y. App. Div., 216.) It appears from your statement that the rules of the company require the engineer and fireman to be on hand thirty minutes before the time for the departure of the train, and to perform certain preliminary duties strictly in line with their employment, and such as

appear to be necessary to be performed. It is work which the employe, as the servant of the company, might be directed to do; and having performed the labor, at the company's request, and in compliance with rules requiring such service, it logically follows that he is "on duty" at the time he begins to perform service, or at which he is required to be in readiness to perform service. (Bee vs. S. F. & H. B. Ry. Co., 46 Cal., 255.)

The Congress passed a sixteen-hour law in 1907 from which many of the provisions of the Texas statute seem to have been copied. The language of our statute now under discussion is practically in identical terms. The Interstate Commerce Commission in an administrative ruling and opinion construing said act held that "The term 'on duty' includes all the time during which the employe is performing service, or is held responsible for performance of service. An employe goes 'on duty' at the time he begins to perform service, or at which he is required to be in readiness to perform service, and goes 'off duty' at the time he is relieved from service and from responsibility for performance of service."

It is my opinion that the construction placed upon the language by the Interstate Commerce Commission is sound, logical and reasonable, and in harmony with the decisions of our courts. We, therefore, hold that the sixteen hours begin at the time the employer reports for duty under the rules or requirements of the company, and is not measured from the time the train actually begins its journey.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JEWEL P. LIGHTFOOT,
Attorney General.

RAILWAY COMPANIES—REPAIR OF COACHES, LOCOMOTIVES, ETC.—OBLIGATION OF PRE-EXISTING CONTRACTS.

Violation of law for railway company to send out of State, for repair, defective coaches, locomotives, etc., whether such cars are owned or leased by such companies.

Where contract for such repairing to be done without the State existed at the time of enactment of law, it is no violation, etc.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, February 18, 1910.

Hon. Joseph S. Myers, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter of the 7th instant, in which you request the opinion of this Department as to whether or not it would be a violation of the law for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas to send out of the State defective cars, coaches and locomotives to be repaired, renovated or rebuilt, which are leased from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Kansas.

You are advised that Section 1, Chapter 33 of the General Laws of the First Session of the Thirty-first Legislature, provides:

"That all railroad corporations operating in the State of Texas, and having their repair shops within the State, shall, and are hereby required to repair, renovate or rebuild in the State of Texas, any and all defective or broken cars, coaches, locomotives or other equipment owned or leased by said corporations in the State of Texas, when such rolling stock is within the State of Texas; provided, that such railway shall have or be under obligation to have proper facilities in the State to do such work, and, provided, this act shall not be so construed as to require any railway corporation to violate the safety appliance law of the Congress of the United States; and provided, further, that no railway shall be required to haul such disabled equipment a greater distance for repairs at a point within the State of Texas than would be necessary to reach their shops in another State; and provided, further, that no such railway company shall haul or be permitted to haul for purposes of repair any disabled equipment by or past any shop owned or operated by any such company where said disabled equipment can be repaired, in order to reach some other repair

shop at a greater distance for purposes of repairing said disabled equipment; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to companies having less than sixty continuous miles of railroad in operation in this State."

We are of the opinion your question should be answered in the affirmative. The intention plainly inferable from the language contained in said section is to require all railroad companies operating in Texas to repair, renovate or rebuild all their defective or broken cars, coaches, etc., which are within the State of Texas, whether such cars are owned or leased by such companies. It might be that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company of Texas are using cars leased from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Kansas, under a contract entered into prior to the enactment of said Chapter 33 of the Acts of the Thirty-first Legislature, under the terms of which contract the Kansas corporation are to do the repairing of said cars. If this is the case, then probably the act in question would not apply to such cars, as the act would not be construed as disturbing existing contractual relations. However, this point is not involved in your inquiry, and is only mentioned as a possible exception to the scope of said act in requiring all railroad companies to repair all cars owned or leased by them and operated within the State of Texas.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) R. E. CRAWFORD,
Assistant Attorney General.

RAILROADS—LABOR—CAR SHEDS.

Railroads required to construct sheds to protect employes from inclement weather, etc.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, April 8, 1910.

Hon. Joseph S. Myers, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter of March 12, 1910, which is as follows:

"Chapter 53 of the Acts of the Thirty-first Legislature, known as the car shed law, provides as follows:

"'Railroads—Requiring Sheds to Protect Employes from Inclement Weather.

"'SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, corporation, association, or receiver or other person, owning, controlling or operating any line of railroad in the State of Texas, to build, construct or repair railroad car equipment in the State without first erecting and maintaining at every division terminal or other point where five men or more, not including car inspectors, are regularly employed on such repair work, a shed over a sufficient portion of its tracks used for such repair work, so as to provide that all men regularly employed in the construction and repair of the cars, trucks or other railroad equipment shall be sheltered from rain and other inclement weather.

"'The provisions of this act shall not apply at points where less than five men, not including car inspectors, are regularly employed in the repair service, nor at division terminals, or other points where it is necessary to make light repairs on cars, nor to cars loaded with time or perishable freight, nor to cars when trains are being held for the movement of such cars.

"'SEC. 2. Any railroad company or officer or agent thereof, or any other person, who shall violate the provisions of this act, by failing or refusing to comply with its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and each day's failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act shall be considered a separate offense.

"'SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after December 1, 1909.'

"I am submitting herewith a photograph of the car shed constructed with the view of complying with the requirements of this statute by the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad Company at Fort Worth, Texas, and I respectfully request your opinion in writing as to whether or not the same complies with the requirements of the statute referred to."

The photograph submitted by you with said letter shows the shed in question to be covered on the top, but entirely open at each end and open on each side from the ground to within a short distance of the roof. We are informed that the shed is about eighteen feet high, about two hundred feet long, and about twenty-five feet wide, and that the distance on the sides from the ground to the side coverings is more than ten feet.

You are advised that such a shed is not in compliance with the law quoted by you. It is apparent that it will not be sufficient to shelter and protect men working thereunder from drifting rain, from drifting sleet, from snow or from blizzards, and all these come within the meaning of the term "inclement weather," as used in said act. The word "inclement" is defined by Webster's International Dictionary as follows:

"Physically severe or harsh (generally restricted to the elements or weather); rough; boisterous; stormy; rigorously cold, etc.; as, *inclement* weather."

Yours very truly,
(Signed) R. M. ROWLAND,
Assistant Attorney General.

LABOR—RAILROADS—SIXTEEN-HOUR LAW.

After conductors, firemen, etc., have been on duty sixteen hours, can not legally be required or permitted to continue on duty in different capacity, etc.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, April 24, 1910.

Hon. Joseph S. Myers, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter of the 6th instant, in which you seek the opinion of this Department as to whether or not it is a violation of the Act of 1909, known as the Sixteen-Hour Law, for railroad companies to require or permit engineers or firemen to act as watchmen of engines immediately after they have served as engineers or firemen for sixteen consecutive hours.

The answer to your question depends upon the construction of Section 1 of said Act of 1909, known as the Sixteen-Hour Law, which section is as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company or receiver of any railroad company operating any line of railroad in whole or in part in this State, or any officer, or agent of such railroad company or receiver to require or permit any conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman to be or remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours; and whenever any such conductor, engineer, fireman of brakeman shall have been continuously on duty for sixteen hours, he shall be relieved and shall not be required or permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty; and no such conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman who has been on duty sixteen hours in the aggregate in any twenty-four-hour period shall be required or permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least eight consecutive hours off duty."

We are of opinion that after a conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman has been on duty for a period of sixteen hours he must then go off duty and can not legally be required or permitted to continue on duty in a different capacity, such, for instance, as watching an engine.

You quote in your letter from a ruling by the Interstate Commerce Commission, construing a similar provision in the Act of Congress, and in the course of that opinion the Interstate Commerce Commission uses the following language:

"The law employs the phrase 'off duty,' which manifestly means relief from all duty."

We think that construction of the expression "off duty" is obviously correct and that it applies here.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) R. M. ROWLAND,
Assistant Attorney General.

LABOR—RAILROADS—SIXTEEN-HOUR LAW—FREIGHT CREW.

Violation of law for railway company to require more than sixteen hours' service, etc.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, April 30, 1910.

Hon. Joseph S. Myers, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter of the 26th instant, from which we quote as follows:

"Complaints have been made to this Department that on a number of railroads trainmen are being required to work sixteen consecutive hours and then to deadhead to a division point and there take out another train.

"For illustration: A crew leaves D for G, a distance of 150 miles, and for some reason the crew reaches C, which is 50 miles from G and have been on duty sixteen consecutive hours. There is another crew right behind the first mentioned crew that have been on duty only six hours, and the first crew is instructed to deadhead to G with the second crew. It requires ten hours to reach G. As soon as G is reached the crew that was deadheaded from C to G is ordered to take charge of and operate another train, the company claiming that the crew was *off duty* during the ten hours it was being deadheaded, and that, therefore, the law was complied with. The men say they can get no rest while being so deadheaded, and claim that when they have worked for sixteen consecutive hours they are entitled under the law to stop and spend ten hours in resting at such hotel, boarding house or other place as they may choose. While the men are being deadheaded, no means is provided for them to secure rest except what they may get in moving cabooses and coaches. All contracts between the railroad companies and their trainmen provide that employes shall be paid for deadheading."

You ask for a ruling from this Department as to whether or not the practice outlined in your letter, as shown by the foregoing quotation, is in violation of the Act of 1909, page 180, known as the Sixteen-Hour Law. The title of the law referred to by you declares that it is "An act to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads in this State by limiting the hours of service of conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen." Section 1 prohibits the requiring or permitting certain classes of railway employes therein named to be or remain "on duty" for more than sixteen consecutive hours and requires that as much as ten hours "off duty" shall follow sixteen hours of continuous service. This law nowhere makes use of the word "rest," but employs the expressions "on duty" and "off duty."

However, in view of the avowed purpose of the act, as stated in its title, it is evident that the idea of rest after sixteen hours of continuous service was in the mind of the Legislature. If a railway company, after any of its employes of the classes mentioned in said act have been on duty continuously for sixteen hours, does not then relieve them from further carrying out its orders for a period of ten hours, but, on the contrary, continues to control their actions in furtherance of its own purposes and does so under such circumstances that the men's rest is materially interfered with, we are of opinion that this is a violation of the law. Whether or not the facts of the cases mentioned by you bring them within the rule above stated is, perhaps, a question for the jury to determine in the event prosecutions should be instituted under this law.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) R. M. ROWLAND,
Assistant Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, July 8, 1910.

Hon. Joseph S. Myers, Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in which you request the opinion of this Department as to whether or not it is a violation

of the law requiring separate coaches for the accommodation of white and negro passengers for employes—members of the train crew operating the train—to ride in coaches set apart for passengers of the opposite race.

Article 4509, Revised Statutes, provides:

"Every railroad company, lessee, manager or receiver thereof, doing business in this State as common carriers of passengers for hire, shall provide separate coaches for the accommodation of white and negro passengers, which separate coaches shall be equal in all points of comfort and convenience."

The above provision requires separate coaches for white and negro passengers. It could not be construed as preventing the white employes of the railroad company from occupying coaches provided for negroes, nor would it prevent the occupation by negro employes of coaches set apart for white persons. These matters are left to be taken care of by rules of the company.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. E. CRAWFORD,
Assistant Attorney General.

LAWS OF TEXAS RELATING TO LABOR.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 3.—*Local or special laws regulating labor, etc., not to be passed.*

SECTION 56. The Legislature shall not, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, pass any local or special law, * * * regulating labor, trade, mining and manufacturing; * * *

ARTICLE 16.—*Exemption of Wages from Garnishment.*

SECTION 28. No current wages for personal service shall ever be subject to garnishment.

ARTICLE 16.—*Protection of Wages of Laborers on Public Works.*

SECTION 35. The Legislature shall, at its first session, pass laws to protect laborers on public buildings, streets, roads, railroads, canals and other similar public works, against the failure of contractors and subcontractors to pay their current wages when due, and to make the corporation, company or individual for whose benefit the work is done, responsible for their ultimate payment.

SEC. 37. Mechanics, artisans and material men of every class shall have a lien upon the buildings and articles made or repaired by them, for the value of their labor done thereon, or material furnished therefor; and the Legislature shall provide by law for the speedy and efficient enforcement of said liens.

STATUTES.

Boards of Arbitration.

ARTICLE 61a. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature growing out of the relation of the employer and employes shall arise or exist between employer and employes, it shall be lawful, upon mutual consent of all parties, to submit all matters respecting such grievance or dispute in writing to a board of arbitrators to hear, adjudicate, and determine the same. Said board shall consist of five persons. When the employes concerned in such grievance or dispute as the aforesaid are members in good standing of any labor organization which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said central body shall have power to designate two of said arbitrators, and the employer shall have the power to designate two others of said arbitrators, and the said four arbitrators shall designate a fifth person as arbitrator, who shall be chairman of the board. In case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall designate two members of said board, and

said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided; and in case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employes, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate two arbitrators for said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided; provided, that when the two arbitrators selected by the respective parties to the controversy, the district judge of the district having jurisdiction of the subject matter shall, upon notice from either of said arbitrators that they have failed to agree upon the fifth arbitrator, appoint said fifth arbitrator. R. S., 1895.

ART. 61b. Any board as aforesaid selected may present a petition in writing to the district judge of the county where such grievance or dispute to be arbitrated may arise, signed by a majority of said board, setting forth in brief terms the facts showing their due and regular appointment, and the nature of the grievance or dispute between the parties to said arbitration, and praying the license or order of such judge establishing and approving of said board of arbitration. Upon the presentation of said petition, it shall be the duty of said judge, if it appear that all requirements of this law have been complied with, to make an order establishing such board of arbitration and referring the matters in dispute to it for hearing, adjudication and determination. The said petition and order, or a copy thereof, shall be filed in the office of the district clerk of the county in which the arbitration is sought. Ib.

ART. 61c. When a controversy involves and affects the interests of two or more classes or grades of employes belonging to different labor organizations, or of individuals who are not members of a labor organization, then the two arbitrators selected by the employes shall be agreed upon and selected by the concurrent action of all such labor organizations, and a majority of such individuals who are not members of a labor organization. Ib.

ART. 61d. The submission shall be in writing, shall be signed by the employer or receiver and the labor organization representing the employes, or any laborer or laborers to be affected by such arbitration who may not belong to any labor organization, shall state the question to be decided, and shall contain appropriate provisions by which the respective parties shall stipulate as follows:

1. That pending the arbitration the existing status prior to any disagreement or strike shall not be changed.

2. That the award shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which said board of arbitration is held, and shall be final and conclusive upon both parties, unless set aside for error of law, apparent on the record.

3. That the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same, and that the same may be specifically enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit.

4. That the employes dissatisfied with the award shall not by reason of such dissatisfaction quit the service of said employer or receiver before the expiration of thirty days, nor without giving said employer or receiver thirty days' written notice of their intention so to quit.

5. That said award shall continue in force as between the parties thereto for the period of one year after the same shall go into practical operation, and no new arbitration upon the same subject between the same parties shall be had until the expiration of said one year. Ib.

ART. 61e. The arbitrators so selected shall sign a consent to act as such and shall take and subscribe an oath before some officer authorized to administer the same to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be immediately filed in the office of the clerk of the district court wherein such arbitrators are to act. When said board is ready for the transaction of business it shall select one of its members to act as secretary, and the parties to the dispute shall receive notice of a time and place of hearing, which shall be not more than ten days after such agreement to arbitrate has been filed. Ib.

ART. 61f. The chairman shall have power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas for the production of books and papers and for the attendance of witnesses to the same extent that such power is possessed by the court of record, or the judge thereof in this State. The board may make and enforce

the rules for its government and transaction of the business before it and fix its sessions and adjournment, and shall herein examine such witnesses as may be brought before the board, and such other proof as may be given relative to the matter in dispute. Ib.

ART. 61g. When said board shall have rendered its adjudication and determination, its powers shall cease, unless there may be at the time in existence other similar grievances or disputes between the same class of persons mentioned in Article 61a, and in such case such persons may submit their differences to said board, which shall have power to act and adjudicate and determine the same as fully as if said board was originally created for the settlement of such difference or differences. Ib.

ART. 61h. During the pendency of arbitration under this chapter it shall not be lawful for the employer or receiver party to such arbitration, nor his agent, to discharge the employes parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty, or where reduction of forces is necessary, nor for the organization representing such employes to order, nor for the employes to unite in, aid or abet strikes or boycotts against such employer or receiver. Ib.

ART. 61i. Each of the said board of arbitrators shall receive $3.00 per day for every day in actual service, not to exceed ten days, and traveling expenses not to exceed 5 cents per mile actually traveled in getting to or returning from the place where the board is in session. The fees of witnesses of the aforesaid board shall be 50 cents for each day's attendance and 5 cents per mile traveled by the nearest route to and returning from the place where attendance is required by the board. All subpoenas shall be signed by the secretary of the board and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the board to serve the same, and the fees and mileage of witnesses and the per diem and traveling expenses of said arbitrators shall be taxed as costs against either or all of the parties to said arbitration, as the board of arbitrators may deem just, and shall constitute part of their award, and each of the parties to said arbitration shall, before the arbitration [arbitrators], proceed to consider the matters submitted to them, give a bond, with two or more good and sufficient sureties in an amount to be fixed by the board of arbitration, conditioned for the payment of all expenses connected with the said arbitration. Ib.

ART. 61j. The award shall be made in triplicate. One copy shall be filed in the district clerk's office, one copy shall be given to the employer or receiver, and one copy to the employes or their duly authorized representative. The award being filed in the clerk's office of the district court, as hereinbefore provided, shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon accordingly at the expiration of ten days from such filing, unless within such ten days either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent on the record, in which case said award shall go into practical operation and judgment rendered accordingly when such exceptions shall have been fully disposed of by either said district court or on appeal therefrom. Ib.

ART. 61k. At the expiration of ten days from the decision of the district court upon exceptions taken to said award as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in accordance with said decision, unless during the said ten days either party shall appeal therefrom to the Court of Civil Appeals holding jurisdiction thereof. In such case only such portion of the record shall be transmitted to the appellate court as is necessary to the proper understanding and consideration of the questions of law presented by said exceptions and to be decided. The determination of said Court of Civil Appeals upon said questions shall be final, and being certified by the clerk of said Court of Civil Appeals, judgment pursuant thereto shall thereupon be entered by said district court. If exceptions to an award are finally sustained, judgment shall be entered setting aside the award; but in such case the parties may agree upon a judgment to be entered disposing of the subject-matter of the controversy, which judgment, when entered, shall have the same force and effect as judgment entered upon an award. Ib.

Attachment and Garnishment—Wages Exempt from Garnishment.

ART. 252. No current wages for personal service shall be subject to garnishment; and, where it appears upon the trial that the garnishee is indebted

to the defendant for such current wages, the garnishee shall, nevertheless, be discharged as to such indebtedness. R. S., 1895.

Brands, Trade Marks, Emblems, Etc.

ART. 318c. Every person, association or union of workingmen, incorporated or unincorporated, having adopted a label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, as aforesaid, may proceed by suit to enjoin the wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale of any such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, and the manufacture, use, display or sale of any such counterfeit or imitation, and all courts having jurisdiction thereof shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale, and shall award the plaintiff in such suit such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale as by him may have been sustained. Where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this law may be commenced and prosecuted by any officer or member of such association or union in his own name, for himself and for the use and benefit of such association or union. R. S., 1895.

ART. 318d. Every person, association or union of workingmen, incorporated or unincorporated, that has heretofore or shall hereafter adopt a label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, shall file the same in the office of the Secretary of State by leaving two copies, counterparts or fac similes thereof, with the Secretary of State, and said Secretary shall deliver back to such person, association or union so filing the same one of said copies, counterparts or fac similes, along with and attached to a duly attested certificate of the filing of same, for which he shall receive a fee of one dollar from such person, association or union. Such certificate of filing shall in all suits and prosecutions under this chapter be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, and of the right of such person, association or union to adopt the same. No label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisements shall be filed as aforesaid that would probably be mistaken for a label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement already of record; provided, that no person or associations shall be permitted to register as a label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, any emblem, design or resemblance thereto that has been adopted or used by any charitable, benevolent or religious society or association without their consent; and provided, further, that all persons, institutions or associations now using a label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement shall have thirty days' time after this law takes effect in which to file such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement under the provisions of this law, before the same can be registered by others. Ib.

Incorporation of Labor Organizations.

ARTICLE 641. Private corporations may be created by the voluntary association of three or more persons for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter mentioned. R. S., 1895.

ART. 642. The purposes for which private corporations may be formed are:

* * * * * * * *

48. For the organization of laborers, workingmen, wage-earners and farmers to protect themselves in their various pursuits. Ib.

* * * * * * * *

ART. 643. A charter must be prepared setting forth—

1. The name of the corporation.
2. The purpose for which it is formed.
3. The place or places where its business is to be transacted.
4. The terms for which it is to exist.
5. The number of its directors or trustees, and the names and residences of those who are appointees for the first year. Ib.

* * * * * * * *

ART. 644. The charter of an intended corporation must be subscribed by three or more persons, two of whom at least must be citizens of this State,

and must be acknowledged by them before an officer duly authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds; * * * Ib.

ART. 645. Such charter shall thereupon be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall record the same at length in a book to be kept for that purpose, and retain the original on file in his office. A copy of the charter, or of the record thereof certified under the great seal of the State, shall be evidence of the creation of the corporation. Ib.

Courts—Wages Preferred—In Receiverships.

ART. 1472. All moneys that come into the hands of a receiver as such receiver shall be applied as follows: First, to the payment of all court costs of the suit; second, to the payment of all wages of employes due by the receiver; * * * R. S., 1895.

Detectives—Employment of Non-Resident Detectives Prohibited.

ART. 1701a. No person, corporation or firm shall be permitted to employ any armed force of detectives, or other persons not residents of this State, in the State of Texas. R. S., 1895.

ART. 1701b. Any person, firm, or corporation employing such forces contrary to the provisions of preceding article shall be liable to pay to the State of Texas, as a penalty, not less than twenty-five nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction in this State; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to deprive any person, firm or corporation of the right of self-defense or in defense of the property of said person, firm or corporation by such lawful means as may be necessary to such defense. Ib.

Exemptions—Property Exempt from Forced Sale.

ART. 2395. The following property shall be reserved to every family, exempt from attachment or execution and every other species of forced sale for the payment of debts, except as hereinafter provided:

1. The homestead of a family.
2. All household and kitchen furniture.
3. Any lot or lots in a cemetery held for the purpose of sepulture.
4. All implements of husbandry.
5. All tools, apparatus and books belonging to any trade or profession.
6. The family library, and all family portraits and pictures.
7. Five milch cows and their calves.
8. Two yoke of work oxen, with necessary yokes and chains.
9. Two horses and one wagon.
10. One carriage or buggy.
11. One gun.
12. Twenty hogs.
13. Twenty head of sheep.
14. All saddles, bridles and harness necessary for the use of the family.
15. All provisions and forage on hand for home consumption; and,
16. All current wages for personal services. R. S., 1895.

ART. 2396. The "homestead" of a family, not in a town or city, shall consist of not more than two hundred acres of land, which may be in one or more parcels, with the improvements thereon; the homestead in a city, town or village, consisting of a lot or lots, not to exceed in value five thousand dollars at the time of their designation as the homestead, without reference to the value of any improvements thereon; provided, that the same shall be used for the purposes of a home, or as a place to exercise the calling or business of the head of a family; provided, also, that any temporary renting of the homestead shall not change the character of the same when no other homestead has been acquired. Ib.

ART. 2397. The following property shall be reserved to persons who are not constituents of a family, exempt from attachment, execution and every other species of forced sale:

1. A lot or lots in a cemetery, held for the purpose of sepulture.

2. All wearing apparel.
3. All tools, apparatus and books belonging to any trade or profession.
4. One horse, saddle and bridle.
5. Current wages for personal services. Ib.

ART. 2401. The exemption of the homestead provided for in this chapter shall not apply where the debt is due—

1. For the purchase money of such homestead or a part of such purchase money.
2. For taxes due thereon.
3. For work and material used in constructing improvements thereon; but in this last case such work and material must have been contracted for in writing, and the consent of the wife, if there be one, must have been given in the same manner as is by law required in making a sale and conveyance of the homestead. Ib.

Holidays—Legal.

ART. 2939. The first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the second day of March, the twenty-first day of April, the third day of June, the fourth day of July, the first Monday in September, the twenty-fifth day of December of each year, all days appointed by the President of the United States, or by the Governor of this State, as days of fasting or thanksgiving, and every day on which an election is held throughout the State, are declared holidays, on which all public offices of the State may be closed, and shall be treated and considered as Sunday, or the Christian Sabbath, for all purposes regarding the presenting for payment or acceptance and of protesting for, and giving notice of, the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes placed by the law upon the footing of bills of exchange. R. S., 1895, as amended by Acts of 1905, p. 14.

Injuries Resulting in Death—Actions For.

ART. 3017. An action for actual damages on account of injuries causing the death of any person may be brought in the following cases:

1. When the death of any person is caused by the negligence or carelessness of the proprietor, owner, charterer, hirer of any railroad, steamboat, stage coach or other vehicle for the conveyance of goods or passengers, or by the unfitness, negligence or carelessness of their servants or agents; when the death of any person is caused by the negligence or carelessness of the receiver or receivers or other person or persons in charge or control of any railroad, their servants or agents, and the liability of receivers shall extend to cases in which the death may be caused by reason of the bad or unsafe condition of the railroad or machinery or other reason or cause by which an action may be brought for damages on account of injuries, the same as if said railroad were being operated by the railroad company.
2. When the death of any person is caused by the wrongful act, negligence, unskillfulness or default of another. R. S., 1895.

ART. 3018. The wrongful act, negligence, carelessness, unskillfulness or default mentioned in the preceding article must be of such a character as would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured to maintain an action for such injury. Ib.

ART. 3019. When the death is caused by the willful act or omission, or gross negligence of the defendant, exemplary as well as actual damages may be recovered. Ib.

ART. 3021. The action shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of the surviving husband, wife, children and parents of the person whose death shall have been so caused, and the amount recovered therein shall not be liable for the debts of the deceased. Ib.

ART. 3022. The action may be brought by all of the parties entitled thereto, or by any one or more of them for the benefit of all. Ib.

ART. 3023. If the parties entitled to the benefit of the action shall fail to commence the same within three calendar months after the death of the deceased, it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator of the deceased to commence and prosecute the action, unless requested by all of the parties entitled thereto not to prosecute the same. Ib.

ART. 3024. The action shall not abate by the death of either party to the record if any person entitled to the benefit of the action survives. If the plaintiff die pending the suit, when there is only one plaintiff, some one or more of the parties entitled to the money recovered may, by order of the court, be made plaintiff and the suit be prosecuted to judgment in the name of such plaintiff for the benefit of the persons entitled. Ib.

ART. 3025. If the sole plaintiff die pending the suit, and he is the only party entitled to the money recovered, the suit shall abate. Ib.

ART. 3026. If the defendant die pending the suit, his executor or administrator may be made a party and the suit be prosecuted to judgment as though such defendant had continued alive. The judgment in such case, if rendered in favor of the plaintiff, shall be, to be paid in due course of administration. Ib.

ART. 3027. The jury may give such damages as they may think proportioned to the injury resulting from such death; and the amount so recovered shall be divided among the persons entitled to the benefit of the action, or such of them as shall be alive, in such shares as the jury shall find by their verdict. Ib.

Jury Service—Exemptions.

ART. 3142. All competent jurors are liable to jury service, except the following persons:

6. * * * Telegraph operators, railroad station agents. * * *

7. * * * Conductors and engineers of railroad companies when engaged in the regular and actual discharge of the duties of their respective positions. R. S., 1895.

Liens—Mechanics, Contractors, Builders and Material Men.

ART. 3294. Any person or firm, lumber dealer or corporation, artisan, laborer, mechanic or subcontractor who may labor or furnish material, machinery, fixtures or tools to erect any house or improvement or to repair any building or improvement whatever, or furnish any material for the construction or repair of any railroad within this State under or by virtue of a contract with the owner or his agent, trustee, receiver, contractor or contractors, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, shall have a lien on such house, building, fixtures, improvements on railroad, and all its properties, and shall also have a lien on the lot or lots of land necessarily connected therewith, to secure payment for the labor done, lumber, material, machinery or fixtures and tools furnished for construction or repair. The word "improvement," as used herein, shall be construed so as to include wells, cisterns, tanks, reservoirs or artificial pools or lakes made for supplying or storing water, and all pumps, syphons, windmills or other machinery or appliances used for raising water for stock, domestic use or for irrigation purposes. R. S., 1895.

ART. 3295. In order to fix and secure the lien herein provided for, it shall be the duty of every original contractor, within four months, and every journeyman, day laborer or other person seeking to obtain the benefits of the provisions of this law, within thirty days after the indebtedness shall have accrued, to file his or their contract in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such property is situated, and cause the same to be recorded in a book to be kept by the county clerk for that purpose; provided, that if such journeyman, day laborer or other person have no written contract, it shall be sufficient for them to file an itemized account of their claim, supported by affidavit, showing that the account is just and correct, and that all just and lawful offsets, payments and credits known to the affiant have been allowed. Ib.

ART. 3296. Any person, firm or corporation who may furnish any material to any contractor, subcontractor, agent or receiver, to be used in the erection of any house, building or improvement, or to repair any house, building or improvement or to construct or repair any railroad or its properties, by giving written notice to the owner or his agent of such house, building or improvement, or the railroad company, its agent or receiver, of each and every item furnished, and by showing how much there is due and unpaid on each bill of lumber or material furnished by said lumbermen, corporation or materialman under said contract, at any time within ninety days after the indebtedness

shall have accrued, may fix and secure the lien provided for in this chapter as to the material furnished at the time or subsequent to the giving of the written notice above provided for, by filing in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such property is situated, and if it be a railroad company in any county through which its road may pass, an itemized account of his or their claim, as provided in this article, and cause the same to be recorded in a book kept by the county clerk for that purpose; provided, that in no case shall the owner be compelled to pay a greater sum for [or] account of labor performed or material, machinery, fixtures and tools furnished as provided in this chapter than the price or sum stipulated in the original contract between such owner and the original contractor or builder of such house, building, fixtures, improvements or repairs. Ib.

ART. 3297. If there be no written contract, it shall be the duty of the person seeking to obtain the benefit of this chapter to deliver to the clerk of the county court a sworn account as provided for in Articles 3295 and 3296, to be filed and recorded as therein provided, and in such cases when the labor is performed for or the material is furnished to the owner of the building or improvements, or the owner or receiver of any railroad, the following form may be used, and will be sufficient to fix the meaning contemplated by this chapter:

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
County of.....

A. B., affiant, makes oath and says that the annexed is a true and correct account of the labor performed (or material furnished) C. D., of..... county, Texas, and that the prices thereof as set forth in said account hereto annexed are just and reasonable, and the same is unpaid; that said labor was performed (or material furnished, or both) for said C. D. at the time in said account mentioned, under and by virtue of a contract between affiant (or affiant's principal) and C. D., and that due notice was given by affiant (or his principal) of the labor performed (or material furnished) in accordance with Article 3296; and affiant further makes oath and says that he is informed that C. D. was at the time said contract was made and entered into and said labor was performed (or material furnished) the owner of the house (or improvements) described as follows: (Here describe the house or improvements.) And the said house (or improvements) is situated upon a certain lot or tract of land which affiant is informed is owned by said C. D., and which is described as follows: (Here describe the lot or lots or the land.) And this affiant (or his principal) claims a lien upon said house (or improvements) and upon said land. (Or if the material was furnished to any railroad company, its agent or receiver, to construct or repair its railroad or other property, then the affiant shall describe said railroad by giving its charter name and the name of the receiver, if any, and the agent of said company, if any, with whom the contract was made, and that affiant or his principal claims a lien on said railroad and its property); provided however, a substantial compliance with the above form shall be deemed sufficient to fix and secure the lien. Ib.

ART. 3298. If the labor is performed for or the material is furnished to a contractor, builder, agent or receiver, and not the owner of the property, then the following form shall be deemed sufficient to fix the lien provided for by this chapter:

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
County of.....

A. B., affiant, makes oath and says that the annexed is a true and correct account of the labor performed for (or the material furnished to) C. D., a contractor (builder, agent or receiver), by affiant (or his principal), and the prices therefor as set forth in the annexed account are just and reasonable, and that the same is unpaid (or the sum of $....., as shown by said account, is unpaid) after allowing all just and lawful offsets, payments and credits known to affiant; that said labor was performed (or material furnished, or both) for (or to) said C. D., to be used in the erection of a house (or building or improvements, or in the repair of a house, building or improvement, or in the construction or improvement of the railroad or its property), owned, as affiant is in-

formed and believes, by E. F., of.....county, Texas, and that said labor was performed (or material furnished, or both) to (or for) and C. D. under and by virtue of his contract between affiant (or his principal) and said C. D. (And in case of material furnished affiant shall further swear that he has given to the owner, his agent or representative or receiver, notice in writing of each item of said account as required in Article 3296, as the same was furnished to said C. D.; provided, however, that a substantial compliance with the above form shall be deemed sufficient to fix and secure the lien.) Ib.

ART. 3299. In case the contract is filed and recorded as provided for in Article 3295, a like description of the house, building or improvement, and the lot or tract of land, shall accompany the same, as is required in the foregoing forms, except that the same is not required to be under oath. Ib.

ART. 3300. When a contract or account is filed and recorded as required by the preceding article it shall be deemed sufficient diligence to fix and secure this lien. If this lien is against land in a city, town or village, it shall extend to or into the lot or lots upon which such house, building or improvement is situated, or upon which such labor was performed; and, if the lien is against land in the country, it shall extend to and include fifty acres upon which such house, building or improvements is situated, or upon which such labor has been performed; and, if the lien is against a railroad company, it shall extend to and include all of its property. Ib.

ART. 3301. The lien herein provided for shall attach to the house, building, improvements or railroad for which they were furnished, or the work was done, in preference to any prior lien or encumbrance or mortgage upon the land upon which the houses, buildings or improvements, or railroad have been put, or labor performed, and the person enforcing the same may have such house, building or improvement, or any piece of the railroad property sold separately; provided, any lien, encumbrance or mortgage on the land or improvement at the time of the inception of the lien herein provided for shall not be affected thereby, and holders of such liens need not be made parties in suits to foreclose liens herein provided for. Ib.

ART. 3302. When the house, building, improvement or any piece of the railroad's property are sold separately, the officers making the sale shall place the purchaser in possession thereof, and such purchaser shall have the right to remove the same within a reasonable time from the date of the purchase. Ib.

ART. 3303. Every sale must be upon judgment rendered by some court of competent jurisdiction, foreclosing such lien and ordering sale of such property. Ib.

ART. 3304. When material is furnished, labor performed, erections or repairs made upon a homestead, if the owner thereof is a married man, then to fix and secure the lien upon the same, it shall be necessary for the person or persons who furnished the material or performed the labor, before such material is furnished or labor is performed, to make and enter into a contract in writing setting forth the terms thereof, which shall be signed by the owner and his wife, and privily acknowledged by her, as is required in making sale of homestead. And such contract shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk in the county where such homestead is situated, in a well-bound book to be kept for that purpose; provided, when such contract has been made and entered into by the husband and wife and the contractor or builder, and the same has been recorded, as heretofore provided, then the same shall inure to the benefit of any and all persons who shall furnish material or labor thereon for such contractor or builder. Ib.

ART. 3305. Every person, except the original contractor or builder, or those claiming under Article 3296, who may wish to avail himself of the benefits of this law, shall give at least ten days' notice in writing before the filing of the lien, as herein required, to the owner or owners, or agent, or either of them, that he holds a claim against such house, building or improvement, setting forth the amount and from whom the same is due; and thereafter said owner or owners, or agent, shall be authorized to retain in his hands the amount claimed until the same is settled or determined not to be owing. Ib.

ART. 3306. A compliance with the provisions of the preceding article shall be deemed sufficient diligence to fix the liability of the owner of such house,

building or improvement for the payment of such demand, subject to the subsequent provisions of this law. Ib.

ART. 3307. Whenever any such account shall be placed in the hands of such owner or his authorized agent, it shall be the duty of such owner or his agent to furnish his contractor with a true copy of said attested account; and if said contractor shall not, within ten days after the receipt of said copy of attested account, give the owner written notice that he intends to dispute said claim, he shall be considered as assenting to the demand which shall be paid by the owner when it becomes due. Ib.

ART. 3308. In all cases when a lien shall be filed under a provision of this chapter, by any person other than the original contractor or builder, it shall be the duty of the original contractor to defend any action brought thereupon, at his own expense, and during the pending of such action the owner may withhold from the contractor or builder the amount of money for which such lien shall be filed, and in case of judgment against the owner or his property upon the lien, he shall be entitled to deduct from any amount due by him to the contractor the amount of said judgment and costs, and if he shall have settled with the contractor or builder in full, he shall be entitled to recover back from the contractor any amount so paid by the owner for which the contractor or builder was originally the party liable. But no owner or proprietor shall in any case be required to pay, nor his property be liable for any money that he may have paid to the contractor before the fixing of the lien or before he has received written notice of the existence of the debt, and all subcontractors, laborers and materialmen shall have preference over other creditors of the principal contractor or builder; provided, further, a copy of each bill of lumber furnished to the contractor or builder, as the same is furnished, shall be delivered to the owner of said homestead, said bill specifying each item so furnished, how much is paid thereon and what is due for lumber or material furnished for said contract prior thereto; provided, when the debt is paid under the contract for such building or improvements, the party for whose interest the contract was recorded shall enter a relinquishment showing a full compliance of said contract to the extent of all money due them from the original contractor or builder on account of labor done or material furnished, and the money due said original contractor or builder from the person owning or having improvements made shall not be garnisheed by other creditors to the prejudice of such subcontractors, mechanics, laborers or materialmen. Ib.

ART. 3309. When labor is performed by the day or week, then the indebtedness shall be deemed to have accrued at the end of each week during which labor is performed. When material is furnished, the indebtedness shall be deemed to have accrued at the date of the last delivery of such material, unless there is an agreement to pay for such material at a specified time. Ib.

ART. 3310. The liens for work and labor done or material furnished, as provided in this chapter, shall be upon an equal footing without reference to date of filing the account or lien, and in all cases when a sale shall be ordered and the property sold, which may be described in any account or lien, the proceeds arising from such sale, if not sufficient to discharge all the liens against the same, without reference to the date of filing the account or lien, shall be paid pro rata on the respective liens; provided, such accounts or liens shall have been filed and suit brought as provided by this law; provided, that nothing in this law shall be so construed as in any manner affecting the contract between said owner and original contractor as to the amount, manner or time of payment of said contract price. Ib.

ART. 3311. All parties who are authorized under this law to file a lien, and have done so and had such lien recorded, shall, when such lien is paid or satisfied, or have received their proper lienable parts for which the owner of the building would be liable under this law, shall record a relinquishment and satisfaction of such lien. Ib.

Liens—Railroad Laborers.

ART. 3312. All mechanics, laborers and operatives who may have performed labor, or worked with tools, teams or otherwise, in the construction, operation or repair of any railroad, locomotive, car or other equipment of a railroad, and

to whom wages are due or owing for such work or for the work of tools or teams thus employed, or for work otherwise performed, shall hereafter have a lien prior to all others upon such railroad and its equipment for the amount due him for personal services, or for the use of tools or teams. R. S., 1895.

ART. 3313. In all suits for wages due by a railroad company for such labor as heretofore mentioned, upon proof being satisfactorily made that such labor had been performed, either at the instance of said company, a contractor or subcontractor, or agent of said company, and that such wages are due, and the lien given by the preceding article is sought to be enforced, it shall be the duty of the court having jurisdiction to try the same to render judgment for the amount of wages found to be due, and to adjudge and order said railroad and equipments, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold to satisfy said judgment. In all suits of this kind it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to make other lienholders defendants thereto, but such lienholders may intervene and become parties thereto and have their respective rights adjusted and determined by the court. Ib.

ART. 3314. Suits by mechanics, laborers and operatives for their wages due by railroad companies, may be instituted and prosecuted in any county in this State where such labor was performed, or in which the cause of action or part thereof accrued, or in the county in which the principal office of such railroad company is situated, and in all such suits service of process may be made in the manner now required by law. Ib.

ART. 3315. The lien created by Article 3312 shall cease to be operative in twelve months after the creation of the lien, if no steps be sooner taken to enforce it. Ib.

Liens—Mechanics May Retain Possession of Article Repaired, When.

ART. 3320. Whenever any article, implement, utensil or vehicle shall be repaired with labor and material, or with labor and without furnishing material, by any carpenter, mechanic, artisan or other workman in this State, such carpenter, mechanic, artisan or other workman is authorized to retain possession of said article, implement, utensil or vehicle until the amount due on same for repairing by contract shall be fully paid off and discharged. R. S., 1895.

ART. 3321. In case no amount is agreed upon by contract, then said carpenter, mechanic, artisan or other workman shall retain possession of such article, implement, utensil or vehicle, until all reasonable, customary and usual compensation shall be paid in full. Ib.

ART. 3322. When possession of any of the property embraced in the four preceding articles has continued for sixty days after the charges accrue, and the charges so due have not been paid, it shall be the duty of the persons so holding said property to notify the owner, if in the State and his residence be known, to come forward and pay the charges due, and on his failure within ten days after such notice has been given him to pay said charges the persons so holding said property, after twenty days' notice, are authorized to sell said property at public sale and apply the proceeds to the payment of said charges, and shall pay over the balance to the person entitled to the same. Ib.

ART. 3323. If the owner's residence is beyond the State or is unknown, the person holding said property shall not be required to give the ten days' notice mentioned in the preceding article before proceeding to sell. Ib.

ART. 3324. If the person who is legally entitled to receive the balance mentioned in this chapter is not known, or has removed from the State or from the county in which such repairing was done or such property was so held, it shall be the duty of the person so holding said property to pay the balance to the county treasurer of the county in which said property is held, and take his receipt therefor. Ib.

ART. 3325. Whenever any balance mentioned in this chapter shall remain in the possession of the county treasurer for the period of two years unclaimed by the party legally entitled to the same, such balance shall become a part of the county fund of the county in which the property was so sold, and shall be applied as any other county fund or money of such county is applied or used. Ib.

ART. 3326. Nothing in this title shall be construed or considered as in any

manner impairing or affecting the right of parties to create liens by special contract or agreement, nor shall it in any manner affect or impair other liens arising at common law or in equity, or by any statute of this State, or any other lien not treated of under this title. Ib.

Liens—An Act to Protect Accountants, Bookkeepers, Artisans, Craftsmen, Factory Operatives, Mill Operatives, Servants, Mechanics, Quarrymen, Common Laborers, and Farm Hands.

SECTION 1. That whenever any clerk, accountant, bookkeeper, artisan, craftsman, factory operative, mill operative, servant, mechanic, quarryman, or common laborer, farm hand, male or female, may labor or perform any service in any office, store, saloon, hotel, shop, mine, quarry, manufactory or mill of any character, or on any farm under or by virtue of any contract or agreement, written or verbal, with any person, employer, firm, corporation, or his, her or their agent or agents, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, in order to secure the payment of the amount due by such contract or agreement, written or verbal, the hereinbefore mentioned employes shall have a first lien upon all products, machinery, tools, fixtures, appurtenances, goods, wares, merchandise, chattels or thing or things of value, of whatsoever character that may be created in whole or in part by the labor of such persons or necessarily connected with the performance of such labor or service, which may be owned by or in the possession of the aforesaid employer, person, firm, corporation, or his, her or their agent or agents, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees; provided, that the lien herein given to a farm hand shall be subordinate to the landlord's lien now provided by law. Acts of 1897, p. 218.

SEC. 2. Whenever any person, employer, firm, corporation, his, her or their agent or agents, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, shall fail or refuse to make payments as hereinafter prescribed in this act, the said clerk, accountant, bookkeeper, farm hand, artisan, craftsman, operative, servant, mechanic, quarryman or laborer, who shall have performed service of any character, shall make or have made duplicate accounts of such service, with amount due him or her for the same, and present, or have presented, to aforesaid employer, person, firm or corporation, his, her or their agent or agents, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, one of the aforesaid duplicate accounts within thirty days after the said indebtedness shall have accrued. The other of the said duplicate accounts shall, within the time hereinbefore prescribed, be filed with the county clerk of the county in which said service was rendered, and shall be recorded by the county clerk in a book kept for that purpose. The party or parties presenting the aforesaid account shall make affidavit as to the correctness of the same. A compliance with the foregoing requirements in this section shall be necessary to fix and preserve the lien given under this act; and the liens of different persons shall take precedence in the order in which they are filed; provided, that all persons claiming the benefit of this act shall have six months within which to bring suit to foreclose the aforesaid lien; and provided, further, that a substantial compliance with the provisions of this section shall be deemed sufficient diligence to fix and secure the lien hereinbefore given; provided, that any purchaser of such products from the owner thereof shall acquire a good title thereto, unless he has at the time of the purchase actual or constructive notice of the claim of such lienholder upon such products, said constructive notice to be given by record of such claim, as provided for in this act, or by suit filed. Ib.

SEC. 3. Under the operations of this act, all wages, if service is by agreement performed by the day or week, shall be due and payable weekly, or if by the month, shall be due and payable monthly. All payments to be made in lawful money of the United States. Ib.

SEC. 4. Any of the parties named in Section 1 of this act may transfer or assign their rights hereunder, and their assignee or assignees shall have the same rights and privileges as are conferred upon such persons enumerated in Section 1. Ib.

SEC. 5. The lien created by this act shall cease to be operative after six months after the same is fixed, unless suit is brought within said time to enforce such lien. Ib.

SEC. 6. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to repeal Chapter 2 of Title LXVI of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, relating to liens of mechanics, contractors, builders, and materialmen. Ib.

Liens—Providing for Speedy Enforcement of.

SECTION 1. Whenever any mechanic or artisan shall perform any labor or service for any contractor, subcontractor, agent or receiver, in the erection of any house, building, fixture or improvement, or to repair any house, building, fixture or improvement, or as a necessary incident in connection with such work of construction or repair, it shall be the duty of the owner of such property, or such agent or receiver, to retain in his hands, to secure the payment of the artisans and mechanics who may perform such labor or services 10 per cent of the contract price of such building, fixture or improvement, or the repair thereof, and in the event there be no fixed contract price then a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the value of such building, fixture or improvement or the repair thereof; provided, that the amount so retained by the owner, agent or receiver as the work progresses shall not fall below one-tenth of the value of such building, fixture or improvement, or the repair thereof, measured by the proportion that the work done bears to the work to be done thereon, and using the contract price or the reasonable value of the completed building, fixture or improvement, or the repair thereof, as a basis of computation of value. Such fund or funds shall be retained by the owner or agent or receiver for the purpose herein named during the progress of the work of construction upon such building, fixture or improvement, or the repair thereon, and for thirty days subsequent to the completion thereof. Any mechanic or artisan who may file a mechanic's lien upon said building, fixture or improvement so made or erected or repaired in accordance with the law applying thereto shall have a preference lien upon said fund so retained in the hands of such owner or agent or receiver; provided, that all mechanics and artisans filing such lien shall be entitled to share ratably therein. In the event the owner of such building, fixture or improvement or such agent or receiver shall refuse or fail to comply with the provisions of this act, and to retain such fund or funds in his hands as herein provided, the mechanics and artisans performing work thereon and in connection therewith who may file liens thereon in accordance with law shall have ratably among themselves preference liens, to be preferred above all other liens and claims whatsoever, upon such house, building, structure, fixture or improvement, and all its properties, and on the lot or lots of land necessarily connected therewith, to secure payment for such labor thereon. Acts of 1909, p. 184.

SEC. 2. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to deprive artisans and mechanics of the remedies given them for enforcement of their liens as set out in the acts heretofore passed concerning the same, except in so far as they may be in conflict herewith, and the provisions of this act shall be cumulative of the provisions of all such acts heretofore passed. Ib.

SEC. 3. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed. Ib.

Limitation of Personal Actions.

ART. 3353a. Causes of action upon which suit has been or may hereafter be brought by the injured party for personal injuries other than those resulting in death, whether such injuries be to the health or to the reputation or to the person of the injured party, shall not abate by reason of his death, nor by reason of the death of the person against whom such cause of action shall have accrued, but in the case of the death of either or both, such cause of action shall survive to and in favor of the heirs and legal representatives of such injured party and against the person, receiver or corporation liable for such injuries and his legal representatives; and so surviving such cause may be thereafter prosecuted in like manner and with like legal effect as would a cause of action for injuries to personal property. R. S., 1895.

Contracts—Relating to Unreasonable Stipulations.

ART. 3379. No stipulation in any contract requiring notice to be given of any claim for damages as a condition precedent to the right to sue thereon shall ever be valid unless such stipulation is reasonable, and any such stipulation fixing the time within which such notice shall be given at a less period than ninety days shall be void, and, when any such notice is required, the same may be given to the nearest or any other convenient local agent of the company requiring the same; provided, that no stipulation in any contract between a person, corporation or receiver operating a railroad or street railway or interurban railroad and an employe or servant requiring notice of a claim by an employe or servant for damages for injury received to the person, or by a husband, wife, father, mother, child or children of a deceased employe for his or her death, caused by negligence as a condition precedent to liability, shall ever be valid. In any suit brought under this and the preceding article it shall be presumed that notice has been given, unless the want of notice is especially pleaded under oath. R. S., 1895, as amended by Acts of 1907, p. 241.

Right of Actions for Injuries—Limitation.

SECTION 1. There shall be commenced and prosecuted within two years after the cause of action shall have accrued, and not afterwards, all actions or suits in courts of the following description:

(1) Actions for injuries done to the person of another. * * * Acts of 1897, p. 12.

Railroads—Conductors, Etc., Shall Wear Badges.

ARTICLE 4503. Every conductor, baggage master, engineer, brakeman or other servant of such railroad corporation employed in a passenger train or at stations for passengers shall wear upon his hat or cap a badge which shall indicate his office, and the initial letters of the style of the corporation by which he is employed. R. S., 1895.

ART. 4504. No conductor or collector without such badge shall demand or be entitled to receive from any passenger any fare, toll, ticket, or exercise any of the powers of his office, and no other of the said officers or servants, without such badge, shall have any authority to meddle or interfere with the passengers, their baggage or property. Ib.

Railroads—Brakes and Brakemen to Be Provided on Rear Cars.

ARTICLE 4517. Every such company shall have a good and sufficient brake upon the hindmost car on all trains transporting passengers and merchandise, and also permanently stationed there a trusty and faithful brakeman, under a penalty of not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered by suit in the name of the State. R. S., 1895.

[The foregoing Article No. 4517, was held by the Court of Civil Appeals in the case of the State vs. I. & G. N. Railroad, to apply to mixed trains only.]

Railroads—Employment of Labor—Notice of Reduction of Wages.

ARTICLE 4544. All persons in the employment of such railway company shall be entitled to receive thirty days' notice from said company before their wages can be reduced by such company, and in all cases of reduction the employe shall be entitled to receive from such company wages at his contract price for the full term of thirty days after such notice is given, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction. R. S., 1905.

ART. 4545. The notice referred to in the preceding article is declared to mean thirty full days immediately prior to the day upon which such reduction is to take effect, and may be given by posting written or printed handbills, specifying the parties whose wages are to be reduced and the amount of such reduction, in at least three conspicuous places in or about each shops section house, station, depot, train or other places where said employes are at work; provided, such employes shall, within fifteen days from the date of such notice, inform such railway company, by posting like notices as given by such railway com-

pany, whether he will or will not accept such reduction, and if no such information is given such company by such employe, then such employe shall forfeit his right to such notice, and such reduction shall take effect from the date of such notice, instead of at the expiration of thirty days. Ib.

ART. 4546. Any railway company violating or evading any of the provisions of the preceding article shall pay to each employe affected thereby one month's extra wages, to be recovered by such employe in any court of competent jurisdiction. Ib.

Railroads—Placing Operation of Double-Header Trains Under the Jurisdiction of Railroad Commission.

SECTION 1. Where any unreasonable degree of hazard results to its employes it is hereby declared to be an abuse of its franchise and privileges for any railroad company, or receiver, operating a line of railroads in this State, to run or operate more than one working locomotive at the same time in propelling or moving any one train of cars, except in moving trains up steep grades, or where a locomotive propelling the train becomes temporarily disabled after leaving the terminal; and it shall be the duty of the Railroad Commission to investigate such abuses and see that the same are corrected, regulated or prohibited as hereinafter provided. Acts of 1900, p. 15. (Special Session.)

SEC. 2. After such investigation, should the Railroad Commission decide to regulate or forbid the practice of using more than one working locomotive in the operation of any train at the same time on any railroad or part of a railroad within this State, then it shall be their duty to make and record an order fully setting forth their decision and clearly designating the railroad or part of railroad on which such practice is forbidden or regulated, and how regulated. Notice of said order shall be served upon said railroad affected by it. Said notice shall contain in full a copy of said order and shall be directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county where the general offices of such railroad are located, and a copy of the same shall be delivered by the officer executing the same to the president or vice-president, or the general manager, or the general superintendent, or any general officer of said railroad in this State residing in said county; and said officer executing said writ shall make his return on the original and deliver the same with his return forthwith to the Commission. Ib.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of such railroad to obey said order, and any railroad corporation or receiver, who shall at any time after such notice shall have been served for ten days violate the order of the Commission shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for each offense, and such penalty shall be recovered and suits therefor shall be brought in the name of the State of Texas in the proper court having jurisdiction thereof in Travis county, Texas, or in any county into or through which such railroad may run, by the Attorney General or under his direction, and such suit shall be subject to the provisions of Article 4577 of the Revised Civil Statutes. Ib.

SEC. 3a. Employes of railway companies employed by said companies in the operation of trains within this State propelled by two or more engines shall not be held to assume the risk (if any there be) incident to their employment; provided, they be injured while engaged in operation of any such trains; and provided, further, that such injury was occasioned by reason of the operation of two or more engines on such train instead of one. Ib.

Railroads—Authorizing Railroad Commission to Have Installed Interlocking, or Other Safety Appliances or Devices, at Railroad Crossings.

SECTION 1. That where it should become necessary for the track of one railroad company to cross the track of another railroad company, it shall be the duty of the Railroad Commission of the State of Texas to ascertain and define by its decree the mode of such crossings which will occasion the least probable injury upon the rights of the company owning the road which is intended to be crossed; and if it should appear to the said Commission that it is reasonable and practicable to avoid a grade crossing, said Commission shall by its order prevent the same. Acts of 1901, p. 255.

SEC. 2. That in any case where the tracks of two or more railways cross each other at a common grade in this State it shall be the duty of such railroad company to protect such crossings by interlocking or other safety devices and regulations to be designated by the Railroad Commission of Texas, to prevent trains colliding at such crossings; provided, that all railway companies in this State shall have one year after the passage of this bill in which to comply with the provisions hereof. Ib.

SEC. 3. In case any railway company shall hereafter seek to cross at grades with its track or tracks, the track or tracks of another railroad, the railroad seeking to cross at grade shall be compelled to interlock, or protect such crossings by safety devices to be designated by the Railroad Commission and to pay all costs of appliances, together with the expense of putting them in; provided, that this act shall not apply to crossings of side tracks. Ib.

SEC. 4. Whenever interlocking or other safety devices are constructed and maintained in good order to the satisfaction of the Railroad Commission in compliance with Sections 2 and 3 of this act, then and in that case it shall be lawful for the engines and trains of such railroad or railroads to pass over such crossings without stopping.

SEC. 5. Any company, corporation, receiver or person operating any railroad who shall refuse or neglect to comply with any order made by the said Railroad Commission in pursuance with the terms of this act shall forfeit and pay to the State of Texas a penal sum of five hundred dollars per week for each week of such refusal and neglect, which said sum may be recovered in suit or suits to be brought by the Attorney General of the State of Texas in the name of the State of Texas, upon duly verified information of such refusal and neglect, by any such railway company being lodged with said Attorney General by the said Railroad Commission. Ib.

Railroads—Liability of Railroad Companies for Injuries to Employes.

SECTION 1. That every person, receiver, or corporation operating a railroad or street railway, the line of which shall be situated in whole or in part in this State, shall be liable for all damages sustained by any servant or employe thereof while engaged in the work of operating the cars, locomotives or trains of such persons, receiver, or corporation, by reason of the negligence of any other servant or employe of such person, receiver or corporation, and the fact that such servants or employes were fellow servants with each other shall not impair or destroy such liability. Acts of 1897, p. 14. (Special Session.)

Hand cars are cars within the meaning of this section. 67 S. W. Rep., 137.

A member of a section gang carrying tools on foot and others using a hand car for the same purpose were held not to be fellow servants. 57 S. W. Rep., 802.

SEC. 2. All persons engaged in the service of any person, receiver or corporation, controlling or operating a railroad or street railway, the line of which shall be situated in whole or in part in this State, who are intrusted by such person, receiver, or corporation with the authority of superintendence, control or command of other servants or employes of such person, receiver, or corporation, or with the authority to direct any other employe in the performance of any duty of such employe, are vice principals of such person, receiver or corporation, and are not fellow servants with their coemployes. Ib.

SEC. 3. All persons who are engaged in the common service of such person, receiver, or corporation, controlling or operating a railroad or street railway, and who while so employed are in the same grade of employment and are doing the same character of work or service and are working together at the same time and place and at the same piece of work and to a common purpose, are fellow servants with each other. Employes who do not come within the provisions of this section shall not be considered fellow servants. Ib.

SEC. 4. No contract made between the employer and employe based upon the contingency of death or injury of the employe and limiting the liability of the employer under this act or fixing damages to be recovered shall be valid or binding. Ib.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act shall be held to impair or diminish the defense

of contributory negligence when the injury of the servant or employe is caused proximately by his own contributory negligence. Ib.

The act is constitutional. 88 S. W. Rep., 257.

It covers the operation of a logging railroad. 87 S. W. Rep., 358.

The negligent act of a vice principal need not be one of superintendence, the dual capacity theory being precluded. 89 S. W. Rep., 797.

A section foreman was given damages for injuries caused by the negligence of a subordinate. 85 S. W. Rep., 62.

Railroads—Liability of Employers for Injuries to Employes—Assumption of Risk.

SECTION 1. That in any suit against a person, corporation, or receiver operating a railroad or street railway for damages for the death or personal injury of an employe or servant, caused by the wrong or negligence of such person, corporation, or receiver, that the plea of assumed risk of the deceased or injured employe where the ground of the plea is knowledge or means of knowledge of the defect and danger which caused the injury or death shall not be available in the following cases:

First. Where such employe had an opportunity before being injured or killed to inform the employer or a superior intrusted by the employer with the authority to remedy or cause to be remedied the defect, and does notify or cause to be notified the employer or superior thereof within a reasonable time; provided, it shall not be necessary to give such information where the employer or such superior thereof already knows of the defect.

Second. Where a person of ordinary care would have continued in the service with the knowledge of the defect and danger and in such case it shall not be necessary that the servant or employe give notice of the defect as provided in subdivision 1 hereof. Acts of 1905, p. 386.

Railroads—Relating to Liability to Employes.

SECTION 1. That every corporation, receiver, or other person operating any railroad in this State, shall be liable in damages to any person suffering injury while he is employed by such carrier operating such railroad; or in case of the death of such employe, to his or her personal representative for the benefit of the surviving widow and children, or husband and children, and mother and father of the deceased, and, if none, then of the next kin dependent upon such employe for such injury or death resulting in whole or in part from the negligence of any of the officers, agents, or employes of such carrier; or by reason of any defect or insufficiency due to its negligence, in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, works, boats, wharves, or other equipment; provided, the amount recovered shall not be liable for the debts of deceased and shall be divided among the persons entitled to the benefit of the action, or such of them as shall be alive, in such shares as the jury, or the court trying the case without a jury, shall deem proper; and provided in case of the death of such employe the action may be brought without administration by all the parties entitled thereto, or by any one or more of them for the benefit of all, and if all parties be not before the court the action may proceed for the benefit of such of said parties as are before the court. Acts of 1909, p. 270.

SEC. 2. That in all actions hereafter brought against any such common carrier by [or] railroad under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act to recover damages for personal injuries to an employe, or where such injuries have resulted in his death, the fact that the employe may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employe; provided, that no such employe who may be injured or killed shall be held to have been guilty of contributory negligence in any case where the violations by such common carrier of any statute enacted for the safety of employes contributed to the injury or death of such employe. Ib.

SEC. 3. That any action brought against any common carrier under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act to recover damages for injuries to, or the death of any of its employes, such employe shall not be held to have as-

sumed the risks of his employment in any case where the violation of such common carrier of any statute enacted for the safety of employes contributed to the injury or death of such employe. Ib.

SEC. 4. That any contract, rule, regulation, or device whatsoever, the purpose or intent of which shall be to enable any common carrier to exempt itself from any liability created by this act, shall to that extent be void; provided, that in any action brought against any such common carrier under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act, such common carrier may set off therein any sum it has contributed or paid to any insurance, relief, benefit, or indemnity that may have been paid to the injured employe or the person entitled thereto on account of the injury or death for which said action was brought. Ib.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be held to limit the duty or liability of common carriers or to impair the rights of their employes under "The Assumed Risk Law," enacted by the Twenty-ninth Legislature and known as Chapter 163, page 386, of the General Laws of the Twenty-ninth Legislature, or any other act or acts of the Legislature of this State, though in case of conflict this law shall prevail, or to affect the prosecution of any pending proceeding or right of action under the laws of this State. Ib.

Railroads, Etc.—Prohibiting Issuance of Free Passes, Etc.

SECTION 1. That if any steam or electric railway company, street railway company, interurban railway company or other chartered transportation company, express company, sleeping car company, telegraph or telephone company or person or association of persons, operating the same or the receivers or lessees thereof or any officer, agent or employe of any such company in this State, shall knowingly haul or carry any person or property free of charge or give or grant any person, firm, association of persons or corporation, a free pass, frank, a privilege or a substitute for pay or a subterfuge which is used or which is given to be used instead of the regular fare or rate for transportation, or any authority to permit whatsoever to travel or to pass or convey or transport any person or property free, or sell any transportation for anything except money or for any greater or less rate than is charged to all persons under the same conditions, over any railway or other transportation line or part of line in this State; or shall knowingly permit any person to transmit any message free in this State or shall give any frank or right or privilege to transmit messages free in this State or property free of charge or for greater or less fare or rate charged is charged other persons in this State for similar service; except such persons as are hereinafter exempted under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any action brought on this account, and, for that purpose, shall pay to the State of Texas the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000) for each and every act which violates the provisions of this section; and any person, president, director, officer, employer or agent of any such corporation or association of persons who shall sell any transportation for anything except money, or knowingly give, grant, issue or cause to be issued a free pass, a frank, a privilege, or any substitute for or in lieu thereof, for the transportation of any person, article or thing, or the sending or transmitting of any message over the wire or other means of transmitting messages in this State, except to such persons as are hereinafter exempted from the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a felony under the laws of this State, and upon conviction for such act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500.00) nor more than two thousand dollars ($2000.00), and may, in addition thereto, in the discretion of the jury, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not less than six (6) months nor more than two (2) years. Acts of 1907, p. 93.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of Section one (1) of this act shall not be held to prohibit any steam or electric or interurban railway company or chartered transportation company or sleeping car company, or the receivers or lessees thereof, or persons operating the same, or the officers, agents or employes thereof from granting free or exchanging free passes, franks, privileges, substitute for pay or other thing herein prohibited to the following persons: The actual, bona fide employes of any such companies and the dependent members of their immediate families. The term employe shall be construed to embrace the

following persons only, all persons actually employed and engaged in the service of any such companies, including its officers, bona fide ticket, passenger and freight agents, physicians, surgeons and general attorneys and attorneys who appear in courts of record to try cases and who receive a reasonable annual salary, and also ex-employes within four (4) months after leaving the service of any such companies and while seeking employment. Also persons actually employed on sleeping cars, express cars, linemen of telegraph and telephone companies, news boys employed on trains, railway mail service employes, postoffice inspectors, chairman and bona fide members of grievance committees of employes, bona fide custom and immigration inspectors employed by the Government, the State Health Officer and one assistant, and Federal health officers; also when live stock, poultry, fruit, melons or other perishable produce is shipped, the necessary caretakers while en route and return; also trip passes to the indigent poor when application therefor is made by any religious or charitable organization, Sisters of Charity; also persons injured in wrecks upon the road of any such company immediately after such injury, and the physicians and nurses attending such persons at the time thereof; also persons and property carried in cases of general epidemic, pestilence or other calamitous visitations, at the time thereof or immediately thereafter. Also the State rangers, sheriffs or other bona fide elective peace officers whose duties are to execute criminal processes; provided, that if any such railroad or transportation company shall grant to any sheriff a free pass over its line of railroad, then it shall issue like free transportation to each and every sheriff in the State who may make to it written application therefor; and provided, further, that said sheriffs and other peace officers above mentioned using such free passes or transportation shall deduct the money value of the same, at the legal rate per mile, from any mileage accounts against the State and litigants earned by them in executing process when such pass was used or could have been used; also members of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas, not exceeding twelve (12) in number for any one year; provided, that nothing in this act shall prevent any such companies, the receivers or lessees thereof, or the officers, agents or employes, from granting to ministers of religion reduced rates of one-half (½) the regular fare, nor shall anything in this act prevent any such companies, their receivers or lessees from transporting free of charge any article being sent to any orphan home or other charitable institution; provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any such companies, their receivers or lessees or officers, agents or servants, from making special rates for special occasions or under special conditions, but no such rate shall ever be made without first obtaining authority from the Railroad Commission of Texas; and provided, further, that no persons who hold any public office in this State shall at any time durings their term of office be entitled to any such free pass or transportation, privilege or franks or substitute for fare or charge over any railway or other company mentioned in Section one (1) of this act, except employes operating trains when in the actual discharge of their duties as such, and the officers heretofore exempted; provided, further, that nothing in this act shall prohibit any street railway company from transporting free of charge police officers and firemen in any city where said company is authorized so to do by any ordinance or authority from the city council of any such city; provided, however, that no person or persons, beneficiaries of free transportation herein permitted, shall ride on a free pass or enjoy free transportation to or from any political convention or on any political errand. That nothing in this act shall prohibit any express company from hauling or carrying free of charge the packages and property of its actual and bona fide officers, attorneys, agents and employes who are actually in the employment of such company, its receivers or lessees at the time when such free transportation or right thereto is given; and provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any telegraph or telephone company from carrying and transmitting free of charge the messages of its bona fide officers, attorneys, agents and employes who are actually in the employment of any such company, its receivers or lessees at the time when such free transmission or the right thereto is given. Ib. * * *

Railroads—Limiting Hours of Service of Certain Employes.

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company or receiver of any railroad company operating any line of railroad in whole or in part in this State, or any officer, or agent of such railroad company or receiver to require or permit any conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman to be or remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours; and whenever any such conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman shall have been continuously on duty for sixteen hours, he shall be relieved and shall not be required or permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty; and no such conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman who has been on duty sixteen hours in the aggregate in any twenty-four-hour period shall be required or permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least eight consecutive hours off duty. Acts of 1909, p. 180.

SEC. 2. That any railroad company or receiver of any railroad operating a line of railroad in whole or in part in this State, or any officer or agent of such railroad or receiver who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not to exceed $500 for each and every violation, and any such penalty shall be recovered and suit therefor shall be brought in the name of the State of Texas in any court having jurisdiction of the amount, in Travis county or in any county into or through which said railroad may pass. Any suit or suits to recover a penalty or penalties for violating any of the provisions of this act may be brought either by the Attorney General or under his direction, or by the county attorney or district attorney of any county or judicial district into or through which said railroad may pass, and such attorney bringing any such suit or suits shall be entitled to compensation of one-third of any penalty or penalties recovered therein. In all prosecutions under this act against any railroad company, or receiver of any railroad company, such company or receiver shall be deemed to have had knowledge of all acts of all of its officers and agents; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply in any case of casualty or unavoidable accident, or the act of God; nor where the delay was the result of a cause not known to the carrier or its officer or agent in charge of any conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman at the time such conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman left a terminal, and which act could not have been foreseen; provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to crews of wrecking or relief trains. Ib.

Railroads—Requiring Sheds to Protect Employes from Inclement Weather.

SECTION 1. That every person, corporation or receiver engaged in constructing or repairing railroad cars, trucks, or other railroad equipment, shall erect and maintain a building or shed at every station or other point where as many as five men are regularly employed on such repair work, the building or shed to cover a sufficient portion of its track so as to provide that all men regularly employed in the construction and repair of cars, trucks, or other railroad equipment, shall be sheltered from rain and protected from other inclement weather.

The provisions of this act shall not apply at points where less than five men are regularly employed in the repair service, nor at division terminals or other points where it is necessary to make light repairs only, on cars., nor to cars loaded with time or perishable freight, nor to cars when trains are being held for the movement of said cars.

SEC. 2. Any person, corporation or receiver who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty in any sum not less than $50 nor more than $100, and each ten days of such failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act shall be considered a separate infraction authorizing the recovery of a separate penalty.

Suit for recovery of penalties hereunder shall be brought by the Attorney General of this State or by the county or district attorney of the county in which suit is brought, and the county or district attorney, as the case may be, shall receive a fee of ten per cent (10%) upon each penalty recovered and collected by him in addition to the fee allowed him by law at this time, and said fee shall be over and above the fee allowed him by law at this time, and

said fee shall be over and above the fee allowed him under the general fee act in force in this State.

SEC. 3. That Chapter 53 of the Acts of the Regular Session of the Thirty-first Legislature, entitled "An act to require all railroad companies doing business in this State to provide suitable premises and shelter for the protection from the weather of their employes while engaged in labor in the service of said railroad companies," be, and the same is hereby repealed; that this act shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of this Special Session, but that all persons, corporations or receivers affected by this act shall have until June 1, 1911, within which to comply with the provisions thereof. Acts of 1910, Fourth Called Session.

Railroads—Required to Do Repair Work in Texas.

SECTION 1. That all railroad corporations operating in the State of Texas, and having their repair shops within the State, shall, and are hereby required to repair, renovate or rebuild, in the State of Texas, any and all defective or broken cars, coaches, locomotives or other equipment owned or leased by said corporations in the State of Texas, when such rolling stock is within the State of Texas: provided, that such railway shall have or be under obligation to have proper facilities in the State to do such work, and, provided, this act shall not be construed as to require any railway corporation to violate the safety appliance law of the Congress of the United States; and provided, further, that no railway shall be required to haul such disabled equipment a greater distance for repairs at a point within the State of Texas than would be necessary to reach their repair shops in another State; and provided, further, that no such railway company shall haul or be permitted to haul for purposes of repair any disabled equipment by or past any shop owned or operated by any such company, where said disabled equipment can be repaired, in order to reach some other repair shop at a greater distance for purposes of repairing said disabled equipment; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to companies having less than sixty continuous miles of railroad in operation in this State. Acts of 1909, p. 73.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that all railroad corporations operating in the State of Texas, and having their repair shops within the State, shall be prohibited from sending or removing any of their cars, coaches, locomotives or other equipment out of the State of Texas to be repaired, renovated or rebuilt, when the same is in a defective or broken condition, and within the State. Ib.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, that the provisions of this act shall not apply in cases of strikes, fires, or other unforeseen casualties and emergencies. Ib.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, that any railway corporation, lessee, receiver, superintendent, or agent who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, after conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred ($100) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars. Ib.

Railroads—Requiring Electric Headlights.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every railroad corporation, or receiver, or lessee thereof, operating any line of railroad in this State, within six months after the passage of this act, or within such additional time as may be prescribed by order of the Railroad Commission of Texas, after a proper showing of their inability to comply with the railroad has been made, to equip all locomotive engines used in the transportation of trains over said railroad with electric headlights of not less than 1500 candle-power, measured without the aid of a reflector, or other headlights of not less than 1500 candle-power, measured without the aid of a reflector; provided, that this act shall not apply to locomotive engines regularly used in the switching of cars or trains. Acts of 1907, p. 54.

SEC. 2. Any railroad company, or the receiver or lessee thereof, doing business in the State of Texas, which shall violate the provisions of this act shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense, and such penalties shall be recovered and suit brought in the name of the State of Texas, in a

court of proper jurisdiction in Travis county, Texas, or in any county in or through which such line of railroad may run, by the Attorney General, or by the county or district attorney in any county, in or through which such line of railroad may be operated, and such suits shall be subjected to the provisions of Article 4577, Revised Statutes of the State of Texas. Ib.

Railroads—Requiring Switch Lights and Derail Switches.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every railway corporation operating any line of railway in the State of Texas, within six months after the passage of this act, to place good and sufficient switch lights on all their main line switches connected with the main line, and to keep the same lighted from sunset until sunrise. Provided, that this section of this act shall not apply to railroads which have all their road locomotives equipped with electric headlights. Acts of 1905, p. 77.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every railway corporation operating any line of railway in the State of Texas, within six months after the passage of this act, to place good and safe derailing switches on all of their sidings connecting with the main line of such railway, and upon which sidings cars are left standing; provided, that no derailing switches shall be required where the siding connects with main line on an up grade in the direction of the main line of one-half of one per cent or over. Provided, further, that no derailing switches shall be required on inside tracks at terminal points where regular switching crews are employed. Ib.

SEC. 3. Any railway corporation which shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense, and such penalty shall be recovered and suits therefor be brought by the Attorney General or under his direction in the name of the State of Texas, in Travis county, or in any county through which such railway may be run or operated, and such suits shall be subject to the provisions of Article 4577 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas; provided, the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall not apply on railroad lines or divisions on which no trains are regularly run or operated at night. Ib.

This act is constitutional. 109 S. W. Rep., 1104.

Railroads—Defining What Shall Be a Full Crew on Trains and Engines.

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company or receiver of any railroad company doing business in the State of Texas to run over its road or part of its road, outside of the yard limits, any passenger train with less than a full passenger crew, consisting of four persons—one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and one brakeman. Acts of 1909, p. 179.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company or receiver of any railroad company doing business in the State of Texas to run over its road, or part of its road, outside the yard limits, any freight train, gravel train or construction train with less than a full crew, consisting of five persons—one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and two brakemen. Ib.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company or receiver of any railroad company doing business in the State of Texas to run over its road, or part of its road, outside of the yard limits, any light engine without a full train crew, consisting of three persons—one engineer, one fireman and one conductor; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as applying in case of disability of one or more of any train crew while out on the road between division terminals, or to switching crews in charge of yard engines or which may be required to push trains out of yard limits. Ib.

SEC. 4. Any railroad company or any receiver of any railroad company doing business in the State of Texas which shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1000 for each offense; and such penalty shall be recovered and suit brought in the name of the State of Texas, in a court of proper jurisdiction in Travis county, Texas, or in county in or through which such lines of railroad may run, by the Attorney General or under his direction, or by the county or

district attorney in any county, or through which said line of railroad may be operated, and such suits shall be subject to the provisions of Article 4577, Revised Statutes of the State of Texas. Ib.

SEC. 4a. The provisions of this act shall not apply to or include any railroad company, or receiver or manager thereof, of any line of railroad in this State less than twenty miles in length. Ib.

Railroads—Requiring Certain Safety Appliances.

SECTION 1. That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in intrastate commerce by railroad within the State of Texas to use on its lines in moving intrastate traffic within said State any locomotive engine not equipped with a power driving wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not a sufficient number of cars in it so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing such train can control its speed without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake for that purpose, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not all of the power or train brakes in it used and operated by such engineer, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not at least 75 per centum of the cars in it equipped with power or train brakes; and for the purpose of fully carring into effect the objects of this act the Railroad Commission of Texas may, from time to time, after full hearing by public order, increase the minimum percentage of cars in any train which shall be equipped with power or train brakes, and after such minimum percentage has been so increased it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to run any train in such traffic which does not comply with such increased minimum percentage. Acts of 1909, p. 64.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in commerce as aforesaid to haul or permit to be hauled or used on its line of railroad within the State of Texas any locomotive, tender, car or similar vehicle employed in moving intrastate traffic within said State which is not equipped with couplers, coupling automatically by impact, and which can be coupled and uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of locomotives, tenders, cars and similar vehicles. Ib.

SEC. 3. That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in commerce as aforesaid to use in moving intrastate traffic within said State any locomotive, tender, car or similar vehicle any drawbar of which, when measured perpendicularly from the level of the tops of the track rails upon which such locomotive, tender, car or similar vehicle is standing, to the center of such drawbar is more than thirty-four and one-half (34½) inches in height, or less than thirty-one and one-half (31½) inches in height. Ib.

SEC. 4. That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1910, when any person, firm, company, corporation, or receiver engaged in commerce as aforesaid shall have equipped a sufficient number of its locomotives, tenders, cars and similar vehicles so as to comply with the provisions of Section 1 of this act, it may lawfully refuse to receive from connecting lines of road or shippers any locomotives, tenders, cars or similar vehicles not equipped sufficiently, in accordance with the first section of this act, with such power or train brakes as will work and readily interchange with the brakes in use on its own locomotives, tenders, cars and similar vehicles are required by this act. Ib.

SEC. 5. That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in commerce as aforesaid to use in moving intrastate traffic within said State any locomotive, tender, car or similar vehicle which is not provided with sufficient and secure grab irons, hand holds and foot stirrups. Ib.

SEC. 6. That every such common carrier, whether a co-partnership, a corporation, a receiver, or an individual or association of individuals, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than $200 nor more than $1000 for each offense, and such penalty shall be recovered and suit brought in the name of the State of Texas, in any court of proper jurisdiction in the county of Travis, or in any other county in

said State into or through which such line of railroad may run, by the Attorney General or under his direction, or by the county or district attorney in the county in which the suit is brought and the attorney bringing such suit shall receive a fee of $50 for each penalty recovered and collected by him, and 10 per cent of the amount collected, to be paid by the State, and the fees and compensation so allowed shall be over and above the fees allowed by such attorney under the general fee act. Ib.

SEC. 7. That any employe of any common carrier engaged in commerce as aforesaid who may be injured or killed shall not be held to have assumed the risks of his employment or to have been guilty of contributory negligence if the violation of such carrier of any provision of this act contributed to the injury or death of such employe. Ib.

Railroads—Requiring Ash Pans That Clean Automatically.

SECTION 1. That on and after the first day of January, 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in moving commerce in the State of Texas by railroad to use in moving such commerce in said State any locomotive not equipped with an ash pan which can be dumped or emptied and cleaned without the necessity of any employe going under such locomotive. Acts of 1909, p. 67.

SEC. 2. That any such common carrier using any locomotive in violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars and of not more than one thousand dollars for each offense, and such penalty shall be recovered and suit brought in the name of the State of Texas in any court of proper jurisdiction in Travis county, Texas, or in any county into or through which such carrier may be operating a line of railroad, by the Attorney General or under his direction, or by the county or district attorney in any such county. The rules of evidence in suits arising under this act shall be the same as in ordinary civil actions, and the same compensation shall be allowed to the attorney bringing such suit as is provided in Article 4577 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Texas. Ib.

SEC. 3. That the term "common carrier" as used in this act shall include the receiver or receivers, or other persons or corporations charged with the duty of managing and operating the business of a common carrier. Ib.

SEC. 4. That nothing contained in this act shall apply to any locomotive upon which by reason of the use of oil, electricity or other such agency an ash pan is not necessary. Ib.

Blacklisting—Defining and Prescribing Penalty Therefor.

SECTION 1. No corporation, company, or individual shall blacklist or publish, or cause to be blacklisted or published, an employe, mechanic or laborer discharged by such corporation, company or individual with the intent and for the purpose of preventing such employe, mechanic or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company or individual. Acts of 1901, p. 264.

SEC. 2. If any officer or agent of any corporation, company or individual, or other person shall blacklist or publish, or cause to be blacklisted or published, any employe, mechanic or laborer discharged by such corporation, company or individual, with the intent and for the purpose of preventing such employe, mechanic or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company or individual, or shall in any manner conspire or contrive, by correspondence or otherwise, to prevent such discharged employe from procuring employment, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty or more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty or more than ninety days, or both. Ib.

SEC. 3. But this act shall not be construed as prohibiting any corporation, company or individual from giving in writing, on application from such discharged employe, or any corporation, company or individual who may desire to employ such discharged employe, a truthful statement of the reason for such discharge; provided, that said written cause of discharge, when so made by such person, agent, company or corporation, shall never be used as the cause for an

action for libel, either civil or criminal, against the person, agent, company or corporation so furnishing same. Ib.

SEC. 4. He is guilty of blacklisting who places or causes to be placed the name of any discharged employe, or any employe who has voluntarily left the service of any individual, firm, company or corporation on any book or list, or publishes it in any newspaper, periodical, letter or circular, with the intent to prevent said employes from securing employment of any kind with any other person, firm, corporation or company, either in a public or private capacity. Ib.

SEC. 5. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Ib.

Blacklisting—Prohibiting Same.

SECTION 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, corporation or firm, or any agent, manager or board of managers or servant of any corporation or firm in this State to coerce or require any servant or employe to deal with or purchase any article of food, clothing or merchandise of any kind whatever from any person, association, corporation or company, or at any place or store whatever. And it shall be unlawful for any such person or persons, or agent, manager, or board of managers or servant to exclude from work, or to punish or blacklist any of said employes for failure to deal with any such person or persons, or any firm, company or corporation, or to purchase any article of food, clothing or merchandise whatever at any store or any place whatever. Acts of 1903, p. 89.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons, company or corporation or association, or any agent, manager or managers, or servant of any company, corporation or association, described in the foregoing section who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense. Ib.

Blacklisting—Defining and Prohibiting Same.

SECTION 1. Either or any of the following acts shall constitute discrimination against persons seeking employment:

1. Where any corporation, or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any agent or officer of any such corporation or receiver shall blacklist, prevent, or attempt to prevent, by word, printing, sign, list or other means, directly or indirectly, any discharged employe, or any employe who may have voluntarily left said corporation's service, from obtaining employment with any other person, company, or corporation, except by truthfully stating in writing on request of such former employe the reason why such employe was discharged, or why his relationship to such company ceased.

2. Where any corporation, or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver, shall by any means, directly or indirectly, communicate to any other person or corporation any information in regard to a person who may seek employment of such person or corporation, and fails to give such person in regard to whom the communication may be made, within ten days after demand therefor, a complete copy of such communication, if in writing, and a true statement, if by sign or other means not in writing, and the names and addresses of all persons or corporations to whom said communication shall have been made.

3. Where any corporation, or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any agent or employe of such corporation or receiver, shall have discharged an employe, and such employe demands a statement in writing of the cause of his discharge, and such corporation, receiver, agent or employe thereof fails to furnish a true statement of the same to such discharged employe within ten days after such demand, or where any corporation or receiver of the same, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver, shall fail, within ten days after written demand for the same, to furnish to any employe voluntarily leaving the service of such corporation or receiver, a statement in writing that such employe did leave such service voluntarily, or where any corporation or receiver of the same doing business within this State shall fail to show in any statement under the provisions of this act the number of years and months during which said employe was in the service of the said corporation or re-

ceiver in each and every separate capacity or position in which he was employed, and whether his services were satisfactory in each such capacity or not, or where any such corporation or receiver shall fail, within ten days after written demand for the same, to furnish to any such employe a true copy of the statement originally given to such employe for his use in case he shall have lost or is otherwise deprived of the use of the said original statement.

4. Where any corporation, or receiver of same, doing business in this State, or any agent or officer of same, shall have received any request, notice or communication, either in writing or otherwise, from any person, company or corporation, preventing or calculated to prevent the employment of a person seeking employment, and shall fail to furnish to such person seeking employment, within ten days after a demand in writing therefor, a true statement of such request, notice or communication, and, if in writing, a true copy of same, and, if otherwise than in writing, a true statement thereof, and a true interpretation of its meaning, and the names and addresses of the persons, company or corporation furnishing the same.

5. Where any corporation, or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver, discharging an employe, shall have failed to give such employe a true statement of the causes of his discharge within ten days after a demand in writing therefor, and shall thereafter furnish any other person or corporation any statement or communication in regard to such discharge, unless at the request of the discharged employe.

6. Where any corporation, or receiver of same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver shall discriminate against any person seeking employment on account of his having participated in a strike.

7. Where any corporation or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation, or receiver, shall give any information or communication in regard to a person seeking employment having participated in any strike, unless such person violated the law during his participation on such strike, or in connection therewith, and unless such information is given in compliance with Subdivision 1 of Section 1 of this act. Acts of 1909, p. 160.

SEC. 2. Any and all discriminations against persons seeking employment, as herein defined, are hereby prohibited and are declared to be illegal.

SEC. 3. Every foreign corporation violating any of the provisions of this act is hereby denied the right, and is prohibited from doing any business within this State, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proceeding in the district court of Travis county in the name of the State of Texas.

SEC. 4. Each and every person, company or corporation, who shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of this act shall for each and every offense committed forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand ($1000) dollars, which may be recovered in the name of the State of Texas, in any county where the offense was committed, or where the offender resides, or in Travis county, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General or the district or county attorney under the direction of the Attorney General to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and the fees of the prosecuting attorney for representing the State in proceedings under this act shall be over and above the fees allowed him under the general fee bill.

SEC. 5. In addition to the penalties and forfeiture herein provided for, every person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than one year.

SEC. 6. In prosecutions for the violation of any of the provisions of this act, evidence that any person has acted as the agent of a corporation in the transaction of its business in this State shall be received as prima facie proof that his act in the name, behalf or interest of the corporation of which he was acting as the agent, was the act of the corporation.

SEC. 7. Upon the application of the Attorney General or of any district or county attorney made to any justice of the peace in this State, and stating that he has reason to believe that a witness, who is to be found in the county of which such justice of the peace is an officer, knows of a violation of any of

the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace to whom such application is made, to have summoned and to have examined such witness in relation to violations of any of the provisions of this act, said witness to be summoned as provided for in criminal cases. The said witness shall be duly sworn, and the justice of the peace shall cause the statements of the witness to be reduced to writing and signed and sworn to before him, and such sworn statement shall be delivered to the Attorney General, district or county attorney upon whose application the witness was summoned. Should the witness summoned as aforesaid fail to appear or to make statements of the facts within his knowledge under oath, or to sign the same after it has been reduced to writing, he shall be guilty of contempt of court and may be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and may be attached and imprisoned in the county jail until he shall make a full statement of all the facts within his knowledge with reference to the matter inquired about. Any person so summoned and examined shall not be liable to prosecution for any violation of the provisions of this act about which he may testify fully and without reserve.

SEC. 8. Said written cause of discharge, if true, when so made by such agent, company or corporation, shall never be used as the cause for an action for libel, either civil or criminal, against the agent, company or corporation so furnishing same.

SEC. 9. The importance of this measure, and the near approach of the close of this session, creates an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

Approved April 5, 1907.

Takes effect ninety days after adjournment.

Examination and Licensing of Plumbers.

SECTION 1. That every city in this State, whether organized under the general laws of the State or by special act of the Legislature, having underground sewers or cesspools, shall pass ordinances regulating the tapping of said sewers and cesspools, regulating house draining and plumbing, creating a board for the examination of plumbers to be known as the Examining and Supervising Board of Plumbers, to provide for an inspection of plumbing. The said board shall consist of the following five persons:

A member of the local board of health if there be such a board of health, and if there be no local board of health, then the city physician or the city health officer, the city engineer, the city inspector of plumbing, a master plumber of not less than ten (10) years' active and continuous experience as a plumber, and one journeyman plumber of not less than five (5) years of such active and continuous experience; the mayor and the board of aldermen or the board of commissioners, as the case may be, shall regulate the length of term each member shall serve; they shall fill all vacancies occurring in the Examining and Supervising Board of Plumbers, appointments to said vacancies to be for the unexpired term of the member whose place is filled; providing, that in any such city where there is no city inspector of plumbing provided for by special charter the board of commissioners or board of aldermen, as the case may be, shall elect such inspector of plumbing, who shall hold office for a period of time to be fixed by such board; provided, that such city inspector of plumbing may be the city engineer, if the board should see fit to elect him. Acts of 1909, p. 162.

SEC. 2. The examining and Supervising Board of Plumbers herein created shall examine and pass upon all persons now engaged in the business of plumbing, whether as a master plumber, employing plumber, or journeyman plumber, in their respective cities, and all persons who may hereafter wish to engage in the business of plumbing as master plumber, employing plumber, or journeyman plumber, within their respective jurisdictions, and also all persons who may apply for the office of plumbing inspector. They shall issue a license to such persons only as shall successfully pass a required examination. They shall also register in a book to be kept for that purpose the names and places of business of all persons to whom a plumber's license is issued. They shall not issue license for more than one year, but the same shall be renewed from year to year, upon proper application. Acts of 1897, p. 236.

SEC. 3. Each applicant for examination for plumber's license shall pay to such persons as the Examining and Supervising Board of Plumbers may designate to receive the same, the sum of three ($3.00) dollars for each master plumber examined, and the sum of two ($2.00) dollars for each journeyman plumber examined, which fees may be used by said board to defray any of its legitimate expenses, the residue, if any, to be paid over to the treasurer of the city in which said board shall operate. Members of the Examining and Supervising Board of Plumbers shall receive no compensation for their services on said board. Said license shall be non-transferable, and said examination and examination fee shall not be required of the same person more than once. Ib.

SEC. 4. That license shall not be issued to any person or firm to carry on or work at the business of plumbing, or to act as inspector of plumbing, until he or they shall have appeared before the Examining and Supervising Board for examination and registration, and shall have successfully passed the required examination. Every firm carrying on the business of plumbing shall have at least one member who is a practical plumber. Ib.

SEC. 5. Any person, whether as master plumber, employing or journeyman plumber, engaged in, working at, or conducting the business of plumbing without license as provided in this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than twenty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars. Ib.

This act is constitutional. 96 S. W. Rep., 774.

Elections—Protection of Employes as Voters.

SECTION 175. Any person or corporation who refuses to an employe entitled to vote the privilege of attending the polls, or subjects such employe to a penalty or deduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege is guilty of a misdemeanor. Acts of 1905, p. 520. (Special Session.)

Workingmen May Organize—Labor Combinations Not Unlawful.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any and all persons engaged in any kind of work or labor, manual or mental, or both, to associate themselves together and form trades unions and other organizations for the purpose of protecting themselves in their personal work, personal labor, and personal service, in their respective pursuits and employments. Acts of 1899, p. 262.

SEC. 2. And it shall not be held unlawful for any member or members of such trades unions or other organization or association, or any other person, to induce or attempt to induce by peaceable and lawful means, any person to accept any particular employment, or quit or relinquish any particular employment in which such person may then be engaged, or to enter any pursuit, or refuse to enter any pursuit, or quit or relinquish any pursuit in which such person may then be engaged; provided, that such member or members shall not have the right to invade or trespass upon the premises of another without the consent of the owner thereof. Ib.

SEC. 3. But the foregoing sections shall not be held to apply to any combination or combinations, association or associations of capital, or capital and persons, natural or artificial, formed for the purpose of limiting the production or consumption of labor's products, or for any other purpose in restraint of trade; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the terms and conditions of private contract with regard to the time of service, or other stipulations between employers and employes; provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, affect or diminish the force and effect of any statute now existing on the subject of trusts, conspiracies against trade, pools and monopolies. Ib.

Employment of Children—Age Limit.

SECTION 1. Any person or any agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation, who shall hereafter employ any child under the age of twelve years to labor in or about any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, or other establishment using machinery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and

upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, and not more than two hundred dollars, and each day the provisions of this act are violated shall constitute a separate offense. Acts of 1903, p. 40.

SEC. 2. Any person, or any agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation, who shall hereafter employ any child between the ages of twelve and fourteen years (who can not read and write simple sentences in the English language) to labor in or about any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, or other establishment using machinery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars; and each day the provisions of this act are violated shall constitute a separate offense; provided, that such child who has a widowed mother, or parent incapacitated, to support it, may be employed between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.; provided, further, that such parent is incapacitated from earning a living, and has no means of support other than the labor of such child; and in no event shall any child between the ages of twelve and fourteen years be permitted to work outside the hours between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. Ib.

SEC. 3. Any person, or agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation, owning, operating or assisting in operating, any mine, distillery or brewery, who shall employ any child under the age of sixteen years to labor in or about any mine, distillery or brewery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred dollars. Ib.

Anti-Trust Law—Boycotting, Etc.

SECTION 1. A trust is a combination of capital, skill or acts by two or more persons, firms, corporations or associations of persons, or either two or more of them for either, any, or all of the following purposes (Acts of 1903, p. 119):

1. To create or which may tend to create or carry out restrictions in trade or commerce or aids to commerce or in the preparation of any product for market or transportation, or to create or carry out restrictions in the free pursuit of any business authorized or permitted by the laws of this State.

2. To fix, maintain, increase or reduce the price of merchandise, produce, or commodities, or the cost of insurance, or of the preparation of any product for market or transportation.

3. To prevent or lessen competition in the manufacture, making, transportation, sale or purchase of merchandise, produce or commodities, or the business of insurance, or to prevent or lessen competition in aids to commerce, or in the preparation of any product for market or transportation.

4. To fix or maintain any standard or figure whereby the price of any article or commodity of merchandise, produce or commerce, or the cost of transportation, or insurance, or the preparation of any product for market or transportation, shall be in any manner affected, controlled or established.

5. To make, enter into, maintain, execute or carry out any contract, obligation or agreement by which the parties thereto bind, or have bound, themselves not to sell, dispose of, transport or to prepare for market or transportation any article or commodity, or to make any contract of insurance at a price below a common standard or figure, or by which they shall agree in any manner to keep the price of such article or commodity or charge for transportation or insurance, or the cost of the preparation of any product for market or transportation at a fixed or graded figure, or by which they shall in any manner affect or maintain the price of any commodity or article or the cost of transportation or insurance or the cost of the preparation of any product for market or transportation between them or themselves and others, to preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or others in the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity or business of transportation or insurance or the preparation of any product for market or transportation, or by which they shall agree to pool, combine or unite any interest they may have in connection with the sale or purchase of any article or commodity or charge for transportation or insurance or charge for the preparation of any product for market or transportation whereby its price or such charge might be in any manner affected.

6. To regulate, fix or limit the output of any article or commodity which

may be manufactured, mined, produced or sold, or the amount of insurance which may be undertaken, or the amount of work that may be done in the preparation of any product for market or transportation.

7. To abstain from engaging in or continuing business or from the purchase or sale of merchandise, produce or commodities partially or entirely within the State of Texas, or any portion thereof. Ib.

SEC. 3. Either or any of the following acts shall constitute a conspiracy in restraint of trade:

1. Where any two or more persons, firms, corporations, or associations of persons who are engaged in buying or selling any article of merchandise, produce or any commodity, enter into an agreement or understanding to refuse to buy from or sell to any other person, firm, corporation, or association of persons any article of merchandise, produce or commodity.

2. Where any two or more persons, firms, corporations or associations of persons shall agree to boycott or threaten to refuse to buy from or sell to any person, firm, corporation or association of persons for buying from or selling to any other person, firm, corporation or association of persons. Ib.

SEC. 4. Any and all trusts * * * and conspiracies in restraint of trade as herein defined, are hereby prohibited and declared to be illegal. Ib.

SEC. 11. Each and every firm, person, corporation or association of persons who shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of this act shall for each and every day that such violation shall be committed or continued, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, which may be recovered in the name of the State of Texas in any county where the offense is committed or where either of the offenders reside, or in Travis county, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, or the district or county attorney under the direction of the Attorney General, to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and the fees of the prosecuting attorney for representing the State in proceedings under this act shall be over and above the fees allowed him under the general fee bill. Ib.

SEC. 12. Any contract or agreement in violation of the provisions of this act shall be absolutely void and not enforcible [enforceable] either in law or equity. Ib.

SEC. 13. And in addition to the penalties and forfeitures herein provided for, every person violating this act may further be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years. Ib.

Mine Regulations.

SECTION 1. (a) Any shaft in process of sinking and any opening projected for the purpose of mining coal of all kinds shall be subjected to the provisions of this act.

(b) At the bottom of every shaft and every caging place therein a safe, commodious passageway must be cut around said landing place, to serve as a traveling way by which employes shall pass from one side of the shaft to the other without passing under or on the cage.

(c) The upper and lower landings at the top of each shaft, and the openings of each intermediate seam from or to the shaft shall be clear and free from loose materials and shall be securely fenced with automatic or other gates or bars so as to prevent either men or materials from falling into the shaft.

(d) Every hoisting shaft must be equipped with substantial cages fitted to guide rails running from the top to the bottom. Said cages must be safely constructed, they must be furnished with suitable boiler iron covers to protect persons riding thereon from falling objects, and they must be equipped with safety catches. Every cage on which people are carried must be fitted with iron bars, rings or chains in proper place and in sufficient number to furnish a secure handhold for every person permitted to ride thereon. At the top landing, cage supports, where necessary, must be carefully set and adjusted so as to work properly and securely hold the cages when at rest.

In all cases where the human voice can not be distinctly heard there shall be provided a metal tube or telephone from the top to the bottom of the shaft or slope through which conversation may be held between persons at the bottom and top of such shaft or slope, and that there shall also be maintained an efficient system of signaling to and from the top of the shaft or slope and each seam or opening.

Every underground place on which persons travel, worked by self-acting engines, windlasses or machinery of any description shall be provided with practical means of signaling between the stopping places and the ends of the plane, and shall further be provided, at intervals of not more than sixty feet, with sufficient manholes for places of refuge.

Every mine shall be supplied with props and timbers of suitable length and size, and if from any cause the timbers are not supplied when required, the miners shall vacate any and all such working places until supplied with timber needed.

All openings worked out or abandoned portions of every operated mine likely to accumulate explosive gases or dangerous conditions shall be securely gobbed and blocked off from the operated portions thereof so as to protect every person working in such mines from all danger that may be caused or produced by such worked out portions of such mines. Acts of 1907, p. 331.

SEC. 2. (a) Throughout every mine there shall be maintained currents of fresh air sufficient for the health and safety of all men and animals employed therein, and such ventilation shall be produced by a fan or some other artificial means; provided, a furnace shall not be used for ventilating any mine in which explosive gases are generated.

(b) The quantity of air required to be kept in circulation and passing a given point shall be not less than one hundred cubic feet per minute for each person and not less than three hundred cubic feet per minute for each animal in the mine, measured at the foot of the downcast, and this quantity may be increased at the discretion of the inspector whenever in his judgment unusual conditions make a stronger current necessary. Said current shall be forced into every working place throughout the mine so that all parts of the same shall be reasonably free from standing powder smoke and deleterious air of any kind.

(c) The measurement of the current of air shall be taken with an anemometer at the foot of the downcast, at the foot of the upcast and at the working face of each division or split of the air current.

(d) The main current of air shall be split or subdivided [so] as to provide a separate current of reasonably pure air to every one hundred men at work, and the inspector shall have authority to order separate currents for smaller groups of men if in his judgment special conditions make it necessary.

(e) The air current for ventilating the stable shall not pass into the intake air current for ventilating the working parts of the mine.

(f) Whenever the inspector shall find men working without sufficient air he shall at once give the mine manager or operator notice and a reasonable time in which to restore the current, and upon his or their refusal or neglect to act promptly the inspector may order the endangered men out of the mine. Ib.

SEC. 3. Immediate notice must be conveyed by the miner or mine owner to the inspector upon the appearance of any large body of fire damp in any mine, whether accompanied by any explosion or not, and upon the concurrence [occurrence] of any serious fire within the mine or on the surface. Ib.

SEC. 4. Cages on which men are riding shall not be lifted or lowered at a rate greater than six hundred feet per minute, except with the written consent of the inspector. No person shall carry any tools or material with him on a cage in motion, except for use in making repairs, and no one shall ride on a cage while the other cage contains a loaded car. No cage having an unstable or self-dumping platform shall be used for the carriage of men or materials unless the same is provided with some convenient device by which said platform can be securely locked, and unless it is so locked whenever men or material are being conveyed thereon. Ib.

SEC. 5. No miner or other person shall carry powder into the mine except in the original keg or in a regulation powder can securely fastened, and the can in otherwise air-tight condition. Ib.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the mine foreman to see that proper cut throughs are made in all the pillars at such distances as in the judgment of the mine inspector may be deemed requisite, not more than twenty yards nor less than ten yards apart, for the purpose of ventilation and the ventilation shall be conducted through said cut throughs into the rooms and entries by means of check doors made of canvas or other material, placed on the entries or in other

suitable places, and he shall not permit any room to be opened in advance of the ventilating current. Should the mine inspector discover any room, entry, air way or other working place being driven in advance of the air current contrary to the requirements of this section he shall order the workmen in such places to cease work at once until the law is complied with. Ib.

SEC. 7. At any mine where the inspector shall find fire damp is being generated so as to require the use of a safety lamp in any part thereof, the operator of such mine upon receiving notice from the inspector that one or more such lamps are necessary for the safety of the men in the mines, shall at once procure and keep for use such number of safety lamps as may be necessary. Ib.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any miner, workman or other person knowingly or carelessly to injure any shaft, safety lamp, instrument, air course or brattice, or to obstruct or throw open any air way, or to carry any open lamp or lighted pipe or fire in any form into a place worked by the light of safety lamps or within three feet of any open powder, or to handle or disturb any part of the hoisting machinery, or to enter any part of the mine against caution, or to do any willful act whereby the lives or health of persons working in mines or the security of the mine machinery thereof is endangered. Ib.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of every operator to post on the engine house and at the pit top of his mine, in such manner that the employes of the mine can read them, rules not inconsistent with this act, plainly printed in the English language, which shall govern all persons working in the mine. And the posting of such notice, as provided, shall charge all employes of such mine with legal notice of the contents thereof. Ib.

SEC. 10. The owner or operator of every mine shall provide adequate and accurate scales for weighing coal, and it shall be the duty of the mine inspector to examine such scales and if same are not found to be accurate he shall notify the owner to repair same, and if such owner fails or refuses to repair same within a reasonable time said inspector shall institute proceedings under the law against the proper parties. Ib.

SEC. 11. The employes in any mine in this State shall have the right to employ a check weighman at their own option and their own expense. Ib.

SEC. 12. No miner or other person employed in a mine shall use any kind of oil other than a good quality of lard oil for lighting purposes, except when repairing downcast or upcast shafts. Ib.

SEC. 13. Any person who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months. Ib.

SEC. 14. For the purpose of securing efficiency in the mine inspection service a board of examiners to be known as the State Mining Board, whose duty it shall be to make formal inquiry into and pass upon the practical and technical qualifications and personal fitness of persons seeking appointments as State Inspector of Mines, shall be appointed by the Governor. Ib.

SEC. 15. Said board shall be composed of seven members, three of whom shall be practical miners, three shall be mine operators, and it shall be the first duty of the six members thus appointed to nominate to the Governor the seventh member of said board; provided, that if the six members aforesaid shall fail for a period of ten days after their appointment to so nominate the seventh member, the same shall be appointed by the Governor. Such board shall be appointed by the Governor within ninety days after the passage of this act. Said board shall hold office for a period of two years and until their successors have been appointed and qualified. Ib.

SEC. 16. The board shall meet in the capitol building at Austin within thirty days after its appointment and biennially thereafter, for the purpose of hearing applications for the office of State Mining Inspector. It shall be the duty of the board to thoroughly examine all applicants who may come before it, and to select from among such applicants the person who in its opinion is best qualified to perform the duties of State Mining Inspector, and upon the nomination of said board the Governor shall appoint the person so recommended. Ib.

SEC. 17. The State Mine Inspector shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State of Texas for one year, of temperate habits,

of good repute, a man of personal integrity, shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have had at least five years' experience working in and around coal mines, and shall not have any pecuniary interest whatever in any mine in this State. He shall hold office for a period of two years unless sooner removed as provided herein. Ib.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the State Mining Board to exercise supervision over the acts of the State Mine Inspector, and in the event of his incompetency or the neglect of his duty being proved to the board, said board shall recommend to the Governor that he be removed from office and his successor shall be chosen as herein provided. Ib.

SEC. 19. The State Mining Board shall meet twice each year and at such time and place as the majority may select for the purpose of receiving reports from the inspector and instructing him in the performance of his duty. Ib.

SEC. 20. The members of the State Mining Board shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of five dollars per day for a period not exceeding thirty days in any one year and traveling expenses in going to and returning from board meetings. Ib.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the State Mining Inspector to enforce the provisions of this act under the instructions of the State Mining Board, and to make a report to said board at its semi-annual meetings, and oftener if required. He shall receive for his services the sum of two thousand ($2000) dollars per year and actual traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty; provided, that his traveling expenses shall not in any one year exceed the sum of one thousand ($1000) dollars. Said mining inspector shall file an itemized statement, showing the actual amounts expended, and the number of times he inspected each mine or mines. Acts of 1909, p. 163.

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the State Mining Inspector to enforce the provisions of this act, under the instruction of the State Mining Board, and to make report to said board at its semi-annual meetings, and oftener if required. Provided, that neither the instructions of said board nor the acts of said inspector shall ever discriminate in favor of or against any mine or mines, nor against any owner, operator, or employe of any mine or mines, but said acts, either of the board, or of the inspector, shall be impartial, fair and just to all persons or corporations, subject to this act.

Before receiving his appointment by the Governor, the inspector of mines shall be required to enter into and deliver to the Governor a good and sufficient bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, with at least three good lawful and sufficient securities, for the faithful and impartial performance of his duty, and the sureties herein required shall make affidavit before some officer authorized to administer oaths that they, in their own right, over and above all exemptions, are worth the full amount of the bond they sign as sureties, said bond to be approved by the Governor provided he is satisfied as to its sufficiency, and said bond shall be conditioned that there shall be no discrimination in favor of or against any mine or mines, nor against any owner, operator or employe of any mine or mines. Provided, further, if the fact may be shown that said inspector has discriminated against and to the injury of any mine or mines, or against and to the injury of any owner, operator or employe, then the said owner, operator or employe may sue upon the bond herein provided for, and shall be entitled to recover such liquidated damages as may be proven and shown in such suit. Ib.

Mine Regulations.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for the owner, agent, lessee, receiver or operator or any mine in this State to employ any person or persons in said mine for the purpose of working therein unless there are in connection with every seam or stratum of coal or ore worked in such mine not less than two openings or outlets, separated by a stratum of not less than one hundred and fifty feet at surface and not less than thirty feet at any place, at which openings or outlets safe and distinct means of ingress and egress shall at all times be available for the persons employed in such mine. The escapement shafts or slopes shall be fitted with safe and available appliances by which the employes of the mine may readily escape in case of accident. In slopes used as haulage

roads where the dip or incline is ten degrees or more there must be provided a separate traveling way which shall be maintained in a safe condition for travel and kept free from dangerous gases. Acts of 1903, p. 103.

SEC. 2. The time which shall be allowed for completing such escapement shaft or opening as is required by the terms of this act shall be: For mines already opened when this act shall become a law, one year for sinking any shaft or slope two hundred feet or less in depth, and one additional year or pro rata portion thereof for every additional two hundred feet or fraction thereof; but for mines which shall be opened after the taking effect of this act the time allowed shall be two years for all shafts or slopes more than two hundred feet in depth, and one year for all shafts two hundred feet in depth or less; and the time shall be reckoned in all cases from the date on which coal or ore is first hoisted from the original shaft or slope for sale or use. Ib.

SEC. 3. Any person, owner, agent, lessee, receiver or operator of any mine in this State who shall violate or suffer or permit the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and each day such violation continues shall constitute a separate offense. Ib.

Claims—Regulating Presentation and Collection Of.

SECTION 1. That hereafter any person in this State, having a valid, bona fide claim against any person or corporation doing business in this State, for personal services rendered or labor done, * * * may present the same to such person or corporation or to any duly authorized agent thereof in any county where suit may be instituted for the same; and if, at the expiration of thirty days after the presentation of such claim, the same has not been paid or satisfied, he may immediately institute suit thereon in the proper court, and if he shall finally establish his claim, and obtain judgment for the full amount thereof, as presented for payment to such person or corporation in such court, he shall be entitled to recover the amount of such claim and all costs of suit, and in addition thereto a reasonable amount as attorney's fees; provided, he has an attorney employed in the case, not to exceed twenty ($20.00) dollars, to be determined by the court or jury trying the case; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or in any manner affect any provision of the law now in force giving a remedy to persons having claims of the character mentioned in this act, but the same shall be considered as cumulative of all other remedies given to such a person or persons. Acts of 1909, p. 93.

Locomotive Engineers and Conductors—Qualifications Of.

SECTION 1. If any person shall run or operate any locomotive engine upon any railroad in the State of Texas, without having served three (3) years prior thereto as a fireman or engineer on a locomotive engine, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and each day he so engages shall constitute a separate offense. Acts of 1909, p. 92.

SEC. 2. If any person shall act or engage to act as a conductor on a railroad train in this State without having for two (2) years prior thereto served or worked in the capacity of a brakeman or conductor on a freight train on a line of railroad, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and each day he so engages shall constitute a separate offense. Ib.

SEC. 3. If any person shall knowingly engage, promote, require, persuade, prevail upon or cause any person to do any act in violation of the provisions of the two preceding sections of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and each day he so engages shall constitute a separate offense. Ib.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to the running or operating of engines, in taking said engines to or from trains at division terminals by engine hostlers, or of the shifting of cars or making up trains, or

doing any work appurtenant thereto at engine houses, tram or freight yards by switchman or yardman, or in the case of the disability of an engineer or a conductor while out on the road between division terminals. In case of emergency where such companies can not obtain the employes mentioned in this act who have the qualifications prescribed by the provisions thereof, then such companies may employ temporary firemen, engineers and conductors who have not the qualifications prescribed by this act, but no such employment shall continue longer than such companies can supply their respective places with men who have the qualifications prescribed by this act; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall relieve any of such companies from the negligence of any of its employes. Ib.

SEC. 4a. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any railroad company within this State or the receiver, lessee thereof, whose line of railway is less than twenty-five miles in length. Ib.

Bureau of Labor Statistics—Creating Same.

SECTION 1. That a Bureau of Labor Statistics is hereby created, which shall be under the charge and control of a Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Acts of 1909, p. 59.

SEC. 2. That a Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall be appointed by the Governor immediately upon the taking effect of this act, who shall hold office uptil the first day of February, 1911, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, after which the term of office of each Commissioner shall begin on the first day of February of every odd-numbered year, and shall continue for two (2) years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and all appointments shall be made by the Governor of this State. The Commissioner may be removed for cause by the Governor, record thereof being made in his office, and any vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall give bond in the sum of two thousand ($2000.00), dollars, with sureties to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and he shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution. He shall have an office in the capitol building, and, except as hereinafter provided, he shall safely keep and shall deliver to his successor all records, papers, documents, correspondence and property pertaining to or coming into his hands by virtue of his office. Ib.

SEC. 3. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports to the Governor statistical details relating to all departments of labor in Texas, and especially as affecting or bearing upon the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the employes and their families, the means of escape from dangers incident to their employment, the protection of life and health in factories and other places of employment, the labor of children and of women and the number of hours of labor exacted of them, and, in general, all matters and things which affect or tend to affect the prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of this State, and of the persons employed therein. Said Commissioner shall also, as fully as may be done, collect reliable reports and information from each county, showing the amount and condition of the mechanical, mining and manufacturing interests therein, and all sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the location and operation of any of the different branches of industry, and he shall, by correspondence with interested parties in other parts of the United States, or in foreign countries, impart to them such information as may tend to induce the location of manufacturing and producing plants within the State, together with such information as may tend to increase the employment of labor and the products of such employment in Texas. Ib.

SEC. 4. In each biennial report the Commissioner shall give a full statement of the business of the bureau since the last preceding report, and such information as may be of value to the industrial interests and to persons employed therein, showing, among other things, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics and apprentices, the wages earned, the savings

from the same, the age and sex of the persons employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary conditions of places where persons are employed, the restrictions put upon apprentices when indentured, the proportion of married employes living in rented houses, with the average rental paid, the value of property owned by such employes, and a statement as to the progress made in schools in operation for the instruction of students in mechanic arts, and what systems have been found most practical, but such reports shall not contain more than six hundred printed pages, and the same shall be printed and distributed in such manner as is or may be provided by law. Ib.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall have power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths and take testimony in all matters related to the duties herein required of the said bureau, but such testimony must be taken in the vicinity of the residence or office of the person testifying. Any person duly subpoenaed under the provisions of this act who shall willfully neglect or fail to attend or testify at the time and place mentioned in the subpoena shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed fifty dollars ($50) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed thirty (30) days. Provided, however, that no witness shall be compelled to go outside of the county in which he resides in order to testify. Ib.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every owner, manager and superintendent of every factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or any other establishment or place where five or more persons are employed at work, to make to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, upon blanks to be furnished by such bureau, such reports and returns as said bureau may require for the purpose of securing such labor statistics as are contemplated by this act, and such reports and returns shall be made within not to exceed sixty (60) days from the receipt of the blanks furnished by the Commissioner or by the bureau, and the same shall be verified under oath. Any owner, manager, superintendent, or other person in charge or control of any factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or other establishment or place, where five or more persons are employed at work, who shall neglect or refuse to make such reports and returns as are required by the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed thirty (30) days. Ib.

SEC. 7. In the reports made by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to the Governor the names of individuals, firms or corporations supplying information under the provisions of this act shall not be disclosed, nor shall the name of any such individual, firm or corporation be communicated to any person or persons, except such as are employed in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and any officer or employe of such bureau violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not to exced five hundred dollars ($500.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety (90) days. Ib.

SEC. 8. No report or return made to the said bureau under the provisions of this act and no schedule, record or document gathered or returned by its officers or employes shall be destroyed within two (2) years of the collection or receipt thereof, but at the expiration of two (2) years all such reports, returns, schedules, records and documents as shall be considered by the Commissioner to be of no further value, shall be destroyed; provided, that the permission of the Governor shall first be obtained for such destruction. Ib.

SEC. 9. Upon the written complaint of two (2) or more persons, or upon his failure otherwise to obtain information in accordance with the provisions of this act, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall have the power to enter any factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or other establishment, or place where five (5) or more persons are employed at work, when the same is open and in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, such as are contemplated by this act, and for the purpose of examining into the methods of protecting employes from danger and the sanitary conditions in and around such building or place, of all of which the said Commissioner shall make and return into the Bureau of Labor Statistics a true and detailed record in writing. Ib.

SEC. 10. If the Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall learn of any violation of the law with respect to the employment of children, or fire escapes, or the safety of employes, or the preservation of health, or in any other way affecting the employes, he shall at once give written notice of the facts to the county or district attorney of the county in which the law has been violated, or of some other county, if any there be, having jurisdiction of the offense, and the county or district attorney to whom such notice has been given shall immediately institute the proper proceedings against the guilty person. Ib.

SEC. 11. Any owner, manager, superintendent or other person in charge or control of any factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or other establishment or place, where five (5) or more persons are employed at work, who shall refuse to allow any officer or employe of the said Bureau of Labor Statistics to enter the same, or to remain therein for such time as is reasonably necessary, or who shall hinder any such officer or employe, or in any way prevent or deter him from collecting information, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one hundred ($100.00) dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed sixty (60) days. Ib.

SEC. 12. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall receive a salary of two thousand ($2000.00) dollars per annum, payable monthly, and he shall also be allowed a clerk and a factory inspector at a salary of one hundred ($100) dollars per month each, and such other employes and assistants as the Legislature shall at any time in the future authorize. The Commissioner shall also be allowed all necessary postage, stationery and other expenses of a similar character necessary to the transaction of the business of the bureau, and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid as in the case of other State officers. In addition to his salary, the Commissioner and any employe of the said bureau shall be allowed his actual and necessary traveling expenses, while in the performance of his duties under this act, but the total of the expenses of the said bureau, outside of the salaries paid, shall not exceed one thousand, five hundred dollars ($1500) per annum. Ib.

Cotton Bales—Regulating Compressing Of.

SECTION 1. That every person, firm, corporation or association of persons, owning or operating a compress in this State, and their agents and employes, are hereby required in compressing, recompressing, baling, ar rebaling cotton bales, to so bind and tie every bale of cotton by them compressed, recom pressed, baled or rebaled so that no such bale shall be delivered to any railroad company or other common carrier by such person, firm, corporation or association of persons, their agents or employes, unless such bale of cotton shall be free from all or any dangerously exposed ends of bands or buckles or any dangerously exposed or protruding part of the ties, bands, buckles or splices used in tying or binding such bale of cotton. And any such person, firm, corporation or association of persons who shall fail to bind or tie any bale of cotton by them compressed, recompressed, baled or rebaled, in the manner above provided, and shall deliver or cause to be delivered any such bale of cotton to any railroad company or other common carrier, such person, firm, corporation or association of persons shall forfeit and pay to the State of Texas the sum of not less tnan fifty dollars ($50.00) nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00), which may be recovered in a civil suit brought in the name of the State of Texas in a court of competent jurisdiction; provided, that any person, firm, corporation or association of persons receiving for storage, loading for transportation, or transporting any such compressed bale or bales of cotton, in this State, containing any dangerously exposed ends of bands or buckles, or any dangerously protruding part or parts of the ties, bands, buckles or splices used in tying or binding such bale or bales of cotton, shall be liable in damages for injury to any person in the employ of such person, firm, corporation or association of persons, occasioned by reason of such dangerously exposed ends of bands or buckles, or any dangerously exposed or protruding part or parts of the ties, bands, buckles or splices used in tying or binding such bale or bales of cotton, while in the discharge of the duties of such employment. The duty of inspection of such bales of cotton shall be on the employer and not on the employe. Acts of 1910, Fourth Called Session.

SEC. 2. It shall be especially the duty of the Commissioner of Labor and his deputies to see that the provisions of Section 1 hereof are observed and enforced, and, in pursuance thereof, he shall obtain and collect evidence of all violation of said provisions upon the part of persons, firms, corporations and associations of persons engaged in the business of compressing cotton, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of Section 1 hereof. The Commissioner of Labor shall file annual statements with the Governor showing in detail all expenses incurred by him in connection with his duties under this act. Ib.

UNITED STATES.

STATUTES.

Bankruptcy.

(Page 3423. Act of July 1, 1898.)

SECTION 4. (a) Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(b) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, * * * may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. * * *

SEC. 6. This act shall not affect the allowance to bankrupts of the exemptions which are prescribed by the State laws in force at the time of the filing of the petition in the State wherein they have had their domicile for the six months or the greater portion thereof immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

SEC. 64. (a) The court shall order the trustee to pay all taxes legally due and owing by the bankrupt to the United States, State, county, district, or municipality in advance of the payment of dividends to creditors. * * *

(b) (As amended by Act of June 15, 1906.) The debts to have priority, except as herein provided, and to be paid in full out of bankrupt estates, and the order of payment shall be (1) the actual and necessary cost of preserving the estate subsequent to filing the petition; (2) the filing fees paid by creditors in involuntary cases; (3) the cost of administration, including the fees and mileage payable to witnesses as now or hereafter provided by the laws of the United States, and one reasonable attorney's fee, for the professional services actually rendered, irrespective of the number of attorneys employed, to the petitioning creditors in involuntary cases, to the bankrupt in involuntary cases while performing the duties herein prescribed, and to the bankrupt in involuntary cases, as the court may allow; (4) wages due to workmen, clerks, traveling or city salesmen, or servants which have been earned within three months before the date of the commencement of the proceedings, not to exceed three hundred dollars to each claimant; and (5) debts owing to any person who by the laws of the State or the United States is entitled to priority.

* * * * * * * *

The preference granted in Subdivision (4) is effective, even though the wage claim had been assigned prior to the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. 128 Fed. Rep., 170.

Liens for wages, perfected under State laws, have precedence over wage claims not so preserved. 95 Fed. Rep., 116.

PENAL CODE.

Sunday Labor.

ARTICLE 196. Any person who shall hereafter labor, or compel, force, or oblige his employes, workmen or apprentices to labor on Sunday, * * * shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars. Penal Code, 1895.

ART. 197. The preceding article shall not apply to household duties, works of necessity or charity; nor to necessary work on farms or plantations in order to prevent the loss of any crop; nor to the running of steamboats and other water crafts, rail cars, wagon trains, common carriers, nor to the delivery of

goods by them or the receiving or storing of said goods by the parties or their agents to whom said goods are delivered; nor to stages carrying the United States mail or passengers; nor to foundries, sugar mills or herders who have a herd of stock actually gathered and under herd; nor to persons traveling; nor to ferrymen nor keepers of toll bridges, keepers of hotels, boarding houses and restaurants and their servants; nor to keepers of livery stables and their servants; nor to any person who conscientiously believes that the seventh or any other day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, and who actually refrains from business and labor on that day for religious reasons. Ib.

ART. 199. Any merchant, grocer, or dealer in wares or merchandise, or trader in any business whatsoever, * * * who shall sell, barter or permit his place of business * * * to be open for the purpose of traffic * * * on Sunday shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars. * * * Ib.

ART. 200. The preceding article shall not apply to markets or dealers in provisions as to sale of provisions made by them before 9 o'clock a. m., nor to the sale of burial or shrouding material, newspapers, ice, ice cream, milk, nor to the sending of telegraph or telephone messages at any hour of the day, nor to keepers of drug stores, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, livery stables, bath houses or ice dealers, nor to telegraph or telephone offices. Ib.

Intimidation of Employes.

ARTICLE 299. An "unlawful assembly" is the meeting of three or more persons with intent to aid each other by violence or in any other manner either to commit an offense or illegally to deprive any person of any right, or to disturb him in the enjoyment thereof. Penal Code, 1895.

ART. 309. If the purpose of the unlawful assembly be to prevent any person from pursuing any labor, occupation or employment, or to intimidate any person from following his daily avocation, or to interfere in any manner with the labor or employment of another, the punishment shall be by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. Ib.

Strikers who prevented a train from running and being operated were guilty of an offense under this section, as interfering with the labor and employment of the conductor in charge of said train. 23 C. App., 330.

ART. 324. If any person, by engaging in a riot, shall prevent any other person from pursuing any labor, occupation or employment, or intimidate any other person from following his daily avocation, or interfere in any manner with the labor or employment of another, he shall be punished by confinement in the county jail not less than six months nor more than one year. Ib.

ART. 600. Any person who shall, by threatening words, or by acts of violence or intimidation, prevent or attempt to prevent another from engaging or remaining in or from performing the duties of any lawful employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or by confinement not less than one nor more than six months in the county jail. Ib.

ART. 806. Any person or persons who shall, by force, threats, or intimidation of any kind whatever, against any railroad engineer or engineers, or any conductor, brakeman, or other officer or employe employed or engaged in running any passenger train, freight train, or construction train, running upon any railroad in this State, prevent the moving or running of said passenger, freight or construction train, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof each and every person so offending shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and also imprisoned in the county jail for any period of time not less than three months nor more than twelve months. Ib.

ART. 807. Each day said train or trains mentioned in the preceding article are prevented from moving on their road, as specified in the preceding article, shall be deemed a separate offense, and shall be punished as prescribed in the preceding article. Ib.

Offense Against Labels, Trade Marks, Etc.

ARTICLE 918d. Whenever any person, association, private corporation or union of workingmen, incorporated or unincorporated, have adopted or shall hereafter adopt for their protection any label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, indicating that goods to which such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement shall be attached, were manufactured by such person, association, private corporations or union, or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful for any person, inclusive of officers, agents, receiver or receivers of corporations, to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement or to use such counterfeit or imitation of such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint, or form of advertisement, knowing the same to be counterfeit or imitation, or to aid, assist, countenance or knowingly permit such counterfeit or imitation or the use of such counterfeit or imitation for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of any corporation of which he may then be an officer, agent or receiver. Every person, whether in his individual capacity, or as an officer, agent or receiver of a corporation, violating this article shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and each day's violation of this article shall be considered a separate offense. Penal Code, 1895.

ART. 918e. Every person, whether in his individual capacity or as the officer, agent or receiver of a corporation, who shall willfully and knowingly use or display the gunuine label, trade mark, design, device, imprint, or form of advertisement, or name of any person, association or union, incorporated or unincorporated, not being authorized to use or display the same, or shall aid, assist, countenance or knowingly permit the use of same, not being authorized to use the same, shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars. Ib.

Seamen.

ARTICLE 971. No sailor or portion of the crew of any foreign seagoing vessel shall engage in working on the wharves or levees of ports in the State of Texas beyond the end of the vessel's tackle. Any officer, sailor or member of the crew of a foreign seagoing vessel violating this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for no less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court or jury.

A similar Louisiana statute was held (66 Fed. Rep., 63) not to prohibit the crews of foreign vessels from loading and unloading their ship, as such a prohibition would be void as contravening the provisions of the Constitution relating to commerce between nations. Penal Code, 1895.

ARTICLE 1010a. A bell of at least thirty pounds weight and a steam whistle shall be placed on each locomotive engine, and the whistle shall be blown and the bell rung at the distance of at least eighty rods from the place where the railroad shall cross any public road or street, and such bell shall be kept ringing until it shall have crossed such public road, or stopped; and each locomotive engine approaching a place where two lines of railway cross each other, shall, before reaching such railway crossing, be brought to a full stop; and any engineer having charge of such engine, and neglecting to comply with any of the provisions of this article, shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars for such neglect, and the corporation operating such railway shall be liable for all damages which shall be sustained by any person by reason of any such neglect; provided, however, that the full stop at such crossings may be discontinued when the railroads crossing each other shall put into full operation at such crossing an interlocking switch and signal apparatus, and shall keep a flagman in attendance at such crossing. Penal Code, 1895.

Employment of Women and Minors in Saloons.

SECTION 19. Every retail liquor dealer or malt liquor dealer, * * * who shall have in his employ about his place of business, * * * any minor

* * * shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not longer than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Acts of 1909, p. 293.

SEC. 25. No retail liquor dealer or retail malt dealer shall employ or suffer to be employed, other than a member of his family, any female as a servant, bartender or waitress in his place of business, * * * and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than twelve months or by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment. Ib.

Vagrants—Hiring Out Children to Support Parents in Idleness.

SECTION 1. The following persons are and shall be punished as vagrants, viz.: * * *

(n) All persons who are able to work and do not work, but hire out their minor children or allow them to (be) hired out and live upon their wages, being without other means of support. Acts of 1909, p. 111.

Badges, Labels and Buttons—To Prohibit the Unlawful Wearing.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall willfully and without due authority use or wear the badge, label or button or other emblem of * * * any labor organization, or any order, society or organization in the State of Texas, or who shall use or wear the same to obtain aid or assistance or patronage thereby within this State, unless he shall be entitled to use or wear the same under the rules and regulations of * * * any labor organization, or any order, society or organization in the State of Texas, whose badge, label or button or other emblem was so used or worn, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $50, or imprisonment for a term of not exceeding sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court or jury trying the case.

SEC. 2. That any act or acts in conflict with the above are hereby repealed. Acts of 1909, p. 134.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

UNION LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The statistics given in this chapter are furnished by the Secretaries of Union Labor organizations. They show the name, number and location of each organization, date of organization, number of members, amount of dues paid (not including special assessments), the amount of sick benefits and funeral benefits paid by each local during the year, the number of hours worked per day and the minimum scale of wages for each craft.

UNION LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Organization.	Number.	Location.	When organized.	Number of members.	Regular monthly dues.	Sick benefits paid during 1909.	Funeral benefits paid during 1909.	Hours per day.	Minimum scale.
Bakers and Confectioners	63	Houston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	$15.00 per week.
Barbers	179	Waco	1887	50	$ 0 75	$ 10 00	None	12	60 per cent.
	432	Greenville	1902	28	60	None	None	12	$12.00 per week.
	572	Mineral Wells	1907	22	60	45 00	None	12	60 per cent.
	183	Austin	1900	44	65	.....	.....	11½	$12.00 per week.
	187	San Antonio	1900	100	1 00	.....	.....	10½	$10.00 per week.
	557	Ennis	1903	15	60	None	None	12	
	367	Beaumont	1902	70	75	129 00	None	12	$15.00 per week.
Blacksmiths	114	Denison	1899	39	75	None	None	8 to 10	38 cents per hour.
	273	Palestine	1907	32	75	None	None	9	32½ cents per hour.
	345	San Antonio	1903	38	1 00	None	None	9	42 cents per hour.
	305	Port Arthur	1905	33	75	None	None	9	$2.50 per day.
Boilermakers	486	Tyler	1907	20	1 25	None	None	9	40 cents per hour.
	501	Walnut Springs	1907	18	1 00	None	None	9	38 cents per hour.
	96	Fort Worth	1892	46	1 00	None	None	9	38 cents per hour.
Boilermaker Helpers	137	Childress	1908	19	50	None	None	9	19 cents per hour.
	30	Fort Worth	1902	19	75	None	None	9	20 cents per hour.
Bookbinders	118	Austin	1902	9	1 00	None	None	8	$20.00 per week.
Bricklayers	7	Houston	1893	145	50	225 00	$ 400 00	8	$6.00 per day.
Brick and Tile Workers	153	Thurber	1903	125	60	148 30	270 10	9	$1.65 per day.
Brewery Workers	111	Houston	1893	165	1 00	346 00	575 50	8 and 9	$2.15 per day.
	112	San Antonio	.....	74	75	None	None	8	$10.00 per week.
Butchers	202	Denison	1892	12	1 00	None	None	15	None.
Carmen, Railway	1	Hillsboro	1910	18	50	None	None	10	17½ cents per hour.
	17	Dallas	1885	34	50	None	None	10	20 cents per hour.
	23	Fort Worth	1889	230	40	86 00	None	9	17 cents per hour.
	79	Silsbee	1906	31	50	None	None	8	19 cents per hour.
	81	Beaumont	1890	45	50	25 00	None	9	20 cents per hour.
	85	Houston	1893	150	50	200 00	None	10	20 cents per hour.
	86	Waco	1897	34	35	10 00	None	10	$1.75 per day.
	89	Denison	1899	107	50	None	None	10	16½ cents per hour.
	90	Texarkana	1890	98	50	None	None	9 and 10	23½ cents per hour.
	126	Paris	1899	23	35	None	None	10	21 cents per hour.
	233	Dalhart	1900	35	75	75 00	None	9	18 cents per hour.
	238	Childress	1903	160	60	250 00	50 00	9	25 cents per hour.
	296	Somerville	1906	12	35	None	None	8 to 10	18½ cents per hour.
	351	Commerce	1907	28	50	None	None	10	$2.80 per day.
	459	Palestine	1907	116	75	None	None	9	22½ cents per hour.
	461	Mart	1907	24	75	None	None	9	17½ cents per hour.
	491	Mingus	1902	4	40	None	None	8 to 10	16½ cents per hour.
	130	Teague	1906	40	50	None	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	197	Sherman	1900	87	75	None	None	8	$3.60 per day.
	198	Dallas	1886	636	85	1,555 35	1,000 00	8	$4 00 per day.
	200	Mineral Wells	1906	12	75	None	None	8	$2 50 per day.

Carpenters	339	Fort Worth	1899	.....	1 00	500 00	None	8	$3.60 per day.
	371	Denison	1888	84	75	None	None	8	$3.50 per day.
	302	Beaumont	1900	36	1 00	14 50	None	8	45 cents per hour.
	544	El Paso	1901	80	1 00	None	None	8	$4.00 per day.
	572	Georgetown	1901	26	50	None	50 00	9	$2.00 per day.
	610	Port Arthur	1900	90	75	60 00	250 00	8	45 cents per hour.
	729	Thurber	1903	40	50	125 00	None	8	$3.30 per day.
	913	Palacios	1907	36	75	100 00	None	9	$3.00 per day.
	923	McKinney	1905	42	75	20 00	None	8	$2.50 per day.
	977	Wichita Falls	1906	.....	75	300 00	125 00	8	37½ cents per hour.
	1001	Beeville	1907	27	50	None	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	1104	Tyler	1902	39	75	55 00	None	8	$2.00 per day.
	1363	Brownwood	1906	40	50	49 75	250 00	9	$2.50 per day.
	1406	Terrell	1907	38	75	110 00	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	1413	Dallas	1904	108	85	200 00	None	8	50 cents per hour.
	1429	Marshall	1907	40	50	50 00	None	9	31 cents per hour.
	1768	Jacksonville	1908	31	50	15 00	None	9	$3.00 per day.
	1829	Plainview	1897	35	75	None	None	9	40 cents per hour.
	1842	Victoria	1908	25	75	None	None	9	$2.25 per day.
Clerks, Railway	28	Houston	1902	12	.....	None	None	Unlimited	
	75	Fort Worth	1906	125	60	None	None	10 to 11	$50.00 per month.
	156	Paris	1907	27	75	None	None	10 to 15	$20.00 per month.
Conductors, Railway	7	Houston	1879	18	50	186 45	300 00	10	
	53	Denison	1877	138	42	None	None	8 to 10	$113.85 per month.
	77	Palestine	1883	.....	1 00	None	None	Up to 16	$130.00 per month.
	256	Smithville	.....	50	50	None	None	6 to 7	$150.00 per month.
	328	Hillsboro	1902	28	58	None	None	6 to 15	Freight, 3.8 cents per mile; Passenger, 3 cents per mile.
	398	Del Rio	1899	18	75	None	None	.....	
	454	Marshall	1904	41	1 00	None	None	10	$3.79½ per day.
	527	Jacksonville	1908	34	3 00	None	None	10	$1138.5 per month.
Coopers	49	Fort Worth	.....	12	50	45 00	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	99	San Antonio	1890	25	75	None	None	8	$19.00 per week.
Electrical Workers	221	Beaumont	1902	20	1 25	45 00	None	8	$2.00 per day.
	583	El Paso	1907	65	1 00	60 00	200 00	8 and 9	$3.00 per day.
Engineers, Locomotive	197	San Antonio	.....	88	2 00	None	None	.....	Switch, $3.50 per day; Freight, $4.50 per 100 miles.
	307	San Antonio	1882	45	2 25	None	None	10	$4.00 per day.
	568	Denison	.....	.....	1 25	None	None	10	$4.90 per day.
	573	Greenville	1901	27	50	None	None	10	
	574	Amarillo	1901	44	50	21 00	None	4 to 16	$4.55 per day.
	591	El Paso	1902	40	1 00	None	None	.....	Switch, $4.16 per day; Freight, $4.93 per 100 miles.
	725	Walnut Springs	1907	30	50	None	None	16	
Engineers, Stationary	305	Austin	1905	38	60	None	None	8 to 12	None.
Federal Labor Union	11449	Thurber	1903	40	50	-75 00	None	8 to 9	$1.75 per day.
	12614	Denison	1907	7	50	None	None	8 to 12	$1.50 per day.
Firemen, Stationary	23	Fort Worth	1899	75	75	120 00	None	8	25 cents per hour.
	248	Thurber	1906	20	50	None	None	8	20 cents per hour.

UNION LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Organization.	Number.	Location.	When organized.	Number of members.	Regular monthly dues.	Sick benefits paid during 1909.	Funeral benefits paid during 1909.	Hours per day.	Minimum scale.
Bakers and Confectioners	63	Houston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	$15.00 per week.
Barbers	179	Waco	1887	50	$ 0 75	$ 10 00	None	12	60 per cent.
	432	Greenville	1902	28	60	None	None	12	$12.00 per week.
	572	Mineral Wells	1907	22	60	45 00	None	12	60 per cent.
	183	Austin	1900	44	65	.....	.....	11½	$12.00 per week.
	187	San Antonio	1900	100	1 00	.....	.....	10½	$10.00 per week.
	557	Ennis	1903	15	60	None	None	12	
	367	Beaumont	1902	70	75	129 00	None	12	$15.00 per week.
Blacksmiths	114	Denison	1899	39	75	None	None	8 to 10	38 cents per hour.
	273	Palestine	1907	32	75	None	None	9	32½ cents per hour.
	345	San Antonio	1903	38	1 00	None	None	9	42 cents per hour.
	305	Port Arthur	1905	33	75	None	None	9	$2.50 per day.
Boilermakers	486	Tyler	1907	20	1 25	None	None	9	40 cents per hour.
	501	Walnut Springs	1907	18	1 00	None	None	9	38 cents per hour.
	96	Fort Worth	1892	46	1 00	None	None	9	38 cents per hour.
Boilermaker Helpers	137	Childress	1908	19	50	None	None	9	19 cents per hour.
	30	Fort Worth	1902	19	75	None	None	9	20 cents per hour.
Bookbinders	118	Austin	1902	9	1 00	None	None	8	$20.00 per week.
Bricklayers	7	Houston	1893	145	50	225 00	$ 400 00	8	$6.00 per day.
Brick and Tile Workers	153	Thurber	1903	125	60	148 30	270 10	9	$1.65 per day.
Brewery Workers	111	Houston	1893	165	1 00	346 00	575 50	8 and 9	$2.15 per day.
	112	San Antonio	.....	74	75	None	None	8	$10.00 per week.
Butchers	202	Denison	1892	12	1 00	None	None	15	None.
Carmen, Railway	1	Hillsboro	1910	18	50	None	None	10	17½ cents per hour.
	17	Dallas	1885	34	50	None	None	10	20 cents per hour.
	23	Fort Worth	1889	230	40	86 00	None	9	17 cents per hour.
	79	Silsbee	1906	31	50	None	None	8	19 cents per hour.
	81	Beaumont	1890	45	50	25 00	None	9	20 cents per hour.
	85	Houston	1893	150	50	200 00	None	10	20 cents per hour.
	86	Waco	1897	34	35	10 00	None	10	$1.75 per day.
	89	Denison	1899	107	50	None	None	10	16½ cents per hour.
	90	Texarkana	1890	98	50	None	None	9 and 10	23½ cents per hour.
	126	Paris	1899	23	35	None	None	10	21 cents per hour.
	233	Dalhart	1900	35	75	75 00	None	9	18 cents per hour.
	238	Childress	1903	160	60	250 00	50 00	9	25 cents per hour.
	296	Somerville	1906	12	35	None	None	8 to 10	18½ cents per hour.
	351	Commerce	1907	28	50	None	None	10	$2.80 per day.
	459	Palestine	1907	116	75	None	None	9	22½ cents per hour.
	461	Mart	1907	24	75	None	None	9	17½ cents per hour.
	491	Mingus	1902	4	40	None	None	8 to 10	16½ cents per hour.
	130	Teague	1906	40	50	None	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	197	Sherman	1900	87	75	None	None	8	$3.60 per day.
	198	Dallas	1886	636	85	1,555 35	1,000 00	8	$4.00 per day.
	200	Mineral Wells	1906	12	75	None	None	8	$2.50 per day.

	330	Fort Worth	1899	.....	1 00	500 00	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	371	Denison	1888	84	75	None	None	8	$3.50 per day.
	392	Beaumont	1900	36	1 00	14 50	None	8	45 cents per hour.
	544	El Paso	1901	80	1 00	None	None	8	$4.00 per day.
	572	Georgetown	1901	26	50	None	50 00	9	$2.00 per day.
	610	Port Arthur	1900	90	75	60 00	250 00	8	45 cents per hour.
	729	Thurber	1903	40	50	125 00	None	8	$3.30 per day.
Carpenters	913	Palacios	1907	36	75	100 00	None	9	$3.00 per day.
	923	McKinney	1905	42	75	20 00	None	8	$2.50 per day.
	977	Wichita Falls	1906	.....	75	300 00	125 00	8	37½ cents per hour.
	1001	Beeville	1907	27	50	None	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	1104	Tyler	1902	39	75	55 00	None	8	$2.00 per day.
	1363	Brownwood	1906	40	50	49 75	250 00	9	$2.50 per day.
	1406	Terrell	1907	38	75	110 00	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	1413	Dallas	1904	108	85	200 00	None	8	50 cents per hour.
	1429	Marshall	1907	40	50	50 00	None	9	31 cents per hour.
	1768	Jacksonville	1908	31	50	15 00	None	9	$3.00 per day.
	1829	Plainview	1897	35	75	None	None	9	40 cents per hour.
	1842	Victoria	1908	25	75	None	None	9	$2.25 per day.
	28	Houston	1902	12	.....	None	None	Unlimited	
Clerks, Railway	75	Fort Worth	1906	125	60	None	None	10 to 11	$50.00 per month.
	156	Paris	1907	27	75	None	None	10 to 15	$20.00 per month.
	7	Houston	1879	18	50	186 45	300 00	10	
	53	Denison	1877	138	42	None	None	8 to 10	$113.85 per month.
	77	Palestine	1883	.....	1 00	None	None	Up to 16	$130.00 per month.
	256	Smithville	.....	50	50	None	None	6 to 7	$150.00 per month.
Conductors, Railway	328	Hillsboro	1902	28	58	None	None	6 to 15	Freight, 3.8 cents per mile; Passenger, 3 cents per mile.
	398	Del Rio	1899	18	75	None	None	.....	
	454	Marshall	1904	41	1 00	None	None	10	$3.79½ per day.
	527	Jacksonville	1908	34	3 00	None	None	10	$1138.5 per month.
Coopers	49	Fort Worth	.....	12	50	45 00	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	99	San Antonio	1890	25	75	None	None	8	$19.00 per week.
Electrical Workers	221	Beaumont	1902	20	1 25	45 00	None	8	$2.00 per day.
	583	El Paso	1907	65	1 00	60 00	200 00	8 and 9	$3.00 per day.
	197	San Antonio	.....	88	2 00	None	None	.....	Switch, $3.50 per day; Freight, $4.50 per 100 miles.
	307	San Antonio	1882	45	2 25	None	None	10	$4.00 per day.
	568	Denison	.....	.....	1 25	None	None	10	$4.90 per day.
Engineers, Locomotive	573	Greenville	1901	27	50	None	None	10	
	574	Amarillo	1901	44	50	21 00	None	4 to 16	$4.55 per day.
	591	El Paso	1902	40	1 00	None	None	.....	Switch, $4.16 per day; Freight, $4.93 per 100 miles.
	725	Walnut Springs	1907	30	50	None	None	16	
Engineers, Stationary	305	Austin	1905	38	60	None	None	8 to 12	None.
Federal Labor Union	11449	Thurber	1903	40	50	75 00	None	8 to 9	$1.75 pe day.
	12614	Denison	1907	7	50	None	None	8 to 12	$1.50 per day.
Firemen, Stationary	23	Fort Worth	1899	75	75	120 00	None	8	25 cents per hour.
	248	Thurber	1906	20	50	None	None	8	20 cents per hour.

UNION LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.¶

Organization.	Number.	Location.	When organized.	Number of members.	Regular monthly dues.	Sick benefits paid during 1909.	Funeral benefits paid during 1909.	Hours per day.	Minimum scale.
	797	Hamlin	1910	30	$ 0 85	None	None	14	$2.45 per day.
	325	Amarillo	1890	52	50	None	None	.....	$2.65 per 100 miles.
	226	Ennis	.....	114	.....	None	None	12	$90.00 per month.
	492	Smithville	1892	35	.....	None	None	10	$2.65 per 100 miles.
	177	Marshall	1883	81	2 25	None	None	10	$2.15 per 100 miles.
	652	Wichita Falls	1904	86	3 20	None	$ 174 50	11	Freight, $3.30 per 100 miles. Passenger, $2.35 per 100 miles.
	590	Beaumont	1902	.....	75	None	None	8	$75.00 per month.
	20	Paris	.....	.....	2 25	None	None	.....	
Firemen, Locomotive	589	Walnut Springs	1900	32	2 15	$ 5 00	None	10	$2.65 per day.
	147	Temple	1883	105	95	None	535 00	10	$2.25 per day.
	263	San Antonio	1883	.....	1 15	None	None	10	$2.25 per day.
	740	Dallas	1908	47	2 75	None	None	10	$2.25 per day.
	548	Commerce	1890	36	80	None	None	10	$2.65 per day.
	491	Austin	1892	31	1 05	None	None	16	$2.70 per 100 miles.
	382	Fort Worth	1900	70	2 90	None	None	.....	
	757	El Paso	1908	40	1 30	None	None	8 to 10	$90.00 per month.
	612	Somerville	1902	46	50	None	None	10	$3.10 per day.
	115	Galveston	1876	64	50	None	None	10 to 12	22½ cents per hour.
Granite Cutters	.....	Corsicana	1906	10	1 00	None	None	8	45 cents per hour.
	.....	Llano	1877	47	1 00	None	None	8	$3.60 per day.
Garment Workers	176	San Antonio	1907	28	50	12 00	None	8½	Piece work.
	31	Houston	1907	81	55	72 00	None	8	$8.00 per week.
	181	Fort Worth	1904	230	55	None	None	8	Piece work, $3.00 to $17 00.
Leather Workers	36	Waco	.....	40	1 00	60 00	115 00	10	
Machinists	288	Smithville	.....	30	1 25	None	None	•10	38 cents per hour.
	25	Denison	.....	105	1 25	89 10	150 00	10	38 cents per hour.
	519	Lufkin	.....	29	1 00	None	None	10	40 cents per hour.
	642	Walnut Springs	1907	19	1 25	60 00	None	9	38 cents per hour
	418	Teague	1907	48	1 50	None	75 00	10	40 cents per hour.
	146	Childress	1902	50	1 00	None	None	9	40 cents per hour.
	399	Big Springs	1901	35	1 25	None	None	9	42½ cents per hour.
	72	Fort Worth	.....	62	33⅓	None	None	3½ to 5	$1.25 matinee; $2.50 night performance.
Musicians	65	Houston	1897	80	33⅓	None	None	.....	
	804	Lyra	.....	379	90	.....	.....	8	$1.13
Mine Workers	2535	Strawn	1903	240	75	400 00	200 00	8	$2.56.
	2853	Newcastle	1908	13	75	.....	.....	8	
	2763	Thurber	1904	479	55	3,600 00	110 00	8	$1.25.
	107	Corsicana	1908	27	75	37 50	None	8	$2.50 per day.
	172	San Antonio	1887	100	1 00	125 00	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	221	Austin	1900	83	75	None	None	8	$3.50 per day.
	318	Fort Worth	1905	140	1 00	80 00	75 00	8	$3.25 per day.
Painters	344	Temple	1909	21	75	None	None	8½ to 9	$2.00 per day.
	536	Denison	1902	19	75	None	100 00	8	$3.00 per day.
	542	Mineral Wells	1906	10	75	None	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	544	Amarillo	1907	66	75	184 75	100 00	8	$3.75 per day.
	673	Waco	1907	40	1 00	None	None	8	$2.80 per day.

	855	Tyler	1907	14	75	None	None	8	$3.00 per day.
	887	San Angelo	1907	12	60	None	None	9	$2.50 per day.
Patternmakers		Houston	1902	26	50	20 00	None	9	47½ cents per hour.
Plumbers	231	El Paso		41	80	None	None	8	$6.00 per day.
	25	Galveston	1890	27	75	None	None	8	$15.00 per week.
Printing Pressmen	33	San Antonio	1900	27	75	None	100 00	8 to 9	$18.00 per week.
	46	Dallas	1895	60	1 00	None		8	$20.00 per week.
Printing Press feeders	46	Dallas	1895		50	None		8	$12.00 per week.
	144	Galveston	1906	28	1 00	None	None	8	$2.80 per day.
Sheet Metal Workers	236	Childress	1909	11	1 00	None	None	9 to 10	35 cents per hour.
	362	Tyler	1907	8	75	None	None	9	27½ cents per hour.
Sign Painters	756	Dallas	1907	24	1 00	28 00	None	8	$4.00 per day.
Screwmen, Cotton	317	Galveston	1866	499	50	6,181 00	4,313 50	2 to 9	$1.00 to $6.00 per day in season, very irregular.
Stone Cutters		Amarillo	1905		68	None	None	8	62½ cents per hour.
Tailors	96	Waco	1890	43	90	45 00	None	piece	$11.00 to $16.50 to average week.
	214	San Antonio	1899	35	90	185 00	80 00	piece	$10 to $15 to average week.
Telegraphers	144	T. & B. V. R. R.	1909	34	67	None	None	8 to 12	$55.00 per month.
	822	Denison	1909	75	2 75	None	None	10	$105.00 per month.
	294	Smithville		47	2 75	None	None		
	659	Sherman	1903	65	2 75	None	None		$60.00, brakeman; $90.00, conductors.
	582	Big Springs		90	2 50	None	None	10	$2.53 per 100 miles.
	431	Longview		60	2 75	None	None	10	$69.50 per month.
	359	Gainesville	1890	52	1 25	None	None	10	$2.53 per 100 miles.
	80	El Paso	1885	134	75	None	None		
Trainmen, Railway	455	Austin	1892	42	2 75	None	None	10	$82.25 per month.
	300	El Paso	1908	57	2 75	200 00	180 00	10	34 cents per hour.
	584	Paris		35	2 75	None	None	10	$70.00 per month.
	359	Gainesville		52	2 75	None	None	10	$2.53 per 100 miles.
	15	Denison	1884	130		None	None		$2.40.
	284	Houston	1892	60	2 75	400 00	None	16	$2.53 per 100 miles.
	416	Ennis	1891	135	2 75	None	10-12-16		
	399	Yoakum		75	2 75	None	None	12	$135.00 per month.
	52	San Antonio		136	2 75	None	None	10	$2.53 per day.
	87	Houston	1872	200	50	300 00	150 00	8	$21 per week.
	138	Austin	1870	49	65	61 50	None	8	$20.00 per week.
	172	San Antonio	1879	115	2 per cent earnings per month	300 00	100 00	8	$19.00 per week.
	173	Dallas	1885	185	45 cts and 1 per cent	50 00	225 00	8	$22.00 per week.
	198	Fort Worth	1882	100	2 per cent	None	10 00	8	$19.25 per week.
Typographical	234	Corsicana	1900	13	50	None	None	8	$2.50 per day.
	313	Texarkana	1900	15	60	None	None	8	$15.00 per week.
	333	Denison	1902	19	1 per cent	None	None	8	$15.00 per week.
	471	Sherman	1902	14	75	None	None	8	$15.00 per week.
	494	Abilene	1905	22	1 15	45 00	75 00	8	$65.00 per month.
	505	Wichita Falls	1909	17	45 and 1½ per cent.	None	None	8	$18.00 per week.
	537	Mineral Wells	1907	12	70	None	None	8	$2.00 per day.
	572	Marshall	1902	8	45	2 00	None	8	$18.00 per week.
Waiters	659	Dallas	1907	110	75	75 00	50 00	10	$10.00 per week.

WAGE STATISTICS.

The statistics given in this chapter are based on the individual reports of 641 wage earners. They are arranged by crafts and show the number dependent on each for support, the number of hours worked per day, the amount of wages earned per day, the total wages earned during the year, cost of living, amount of savings, the percentage of increase in the cost of living, amount of time lost, equity in homestead property and the amount of life, accident, and fire insurance carried by each individual.

This is followed by a table giving the averages under these headings for each craft. This table also shows the general averages of all industrial employes and of all railroad employes.

WAGE STATISTICS.

LOCATION	Hours worked per day	WAGES		Total Earnings for 1909	Cost of Living for 1909	Number Dependent for Support	Total Savings for 1909	% increase cost of living past two years	No. days lost time in 1909 and why	Do you own a home	What is it's value	What is amount of your equity	Amount of Insurance Carried		
		Rate	Per										Life	Accident	Fire
BARBERS—															
Austin	11½	av. $15	60%			2				Yes	$ 1,300	Clear	$ 3,000		$ 1,140
Austin	12	$ 15 00	Week	$ 780	$ 800	7		25	15 V	Yes	1,500	$ 1,200	1,000		1,300
Beaumont	12	3 00	Day					20	60 S				2,250		
Galveston	11	15 00	Week	720		2			90 S						
Galveston	11	72 00	Month	864	946	1				No					
Greenville	12	18 00	Week	936	350	3	$ 120	25	4 S	Yes	1,600	1,300	1,200	$15 wk.	1,700
Greenville	13	12 00	Week	624	500	3	100	20		Yes	1,000		4,000	$35 mo.	2,000
Mineral Wells	12	15 00	Week		730	4		25		No			1,500		300
San Antonio	10½	22 50	Week		805	3	200	25		Yes	2,500	1,200	2,000		1,600
San Antonio	13	20 00	Week			4				No			4,500		1,200
San Antonio	11½	18 00	Week			2	100	45	5 V	Yes	2,000	Clear	1,000		
San Antonio	10½	20 00	Week	1,040	1,040	5		20		No			250	$ 2,000	500
Waco	12	12 00	Week	720	411	1	300	5							
	13	20 00	Week			2				No			2,000		1,300
BLACKSMITHS—															
Beaumont	9	$ 4 75	Day			4		30		No			$ 1,000	$15 wk.	
Denison	9	2 47	Day	$ 720	$ 471	1	$ 248	30	19 U	Yes	$ 1,500	$ 1,000		10 wk.	$ 1,000
Denison	9	3 24	Day	810	810	5			23 U 35 S	Yes	1,500	Clear	3,000		1,500
Denison	9	2 70	Day	705	511	4		15	14 U 32 S				3,000		
Denison	9	1 98	Day	607	465	2	142	10	14 U						
Denison	9	2 20	Day	645	645	6				Yes	300	Clear	3,000		
Denison	9	3 42	Day	900	900	6		50	19 U				1,000		
Denison	9	3 42	Day	959	990	7	50	50	31 V 25 U	Yes	800	Clear	6,000		600
Greenville	9½	2 25	Day	700	744	4			22 U				1,000		
Llano	8	3 60	Day		250	1		20	30 S 45 U				1,000		
Palestine	9	3 37	Day	1,023		4	450	67½	34 U				2,500		1,000
Palestine	9	4 05	Day	1,150	1,319	10		10	20 U				2,000		
Palestine	10	3 00	Day			5				Yes	2,500	Clear	2,000		800
San Antonio	9	3 24	Day	900	800	3	100	10	23 U	Yes	2,200	1,990	1,000		1,000
Teague	9	3 60	Day	1,080	1,030	3	3	3	40 A 20 U	Yes	1,800	750	2,000	1,000	1,300
BOILER MAKERS—															
Childress	9	$ 1 98	Day	$ 455	$ 608	2		30	100 A	Yes	$ 1,500	Clear		$ 2,000	$ 500
Denison	9	3 42	Day	800	750	3	$ 50	30	25 U	No					600

Fort Worth	9	4 61	Day	1,440	870	3	400	25		Yes	3,000	$ 2,400	$ 4,000		1,950
Fort Worth	9	1 80	Day	620	620	1		20	20 V						
Fort Worth	9	1 93	Day	450	758	2		50	90 U				2,200		
Fort Worth	9½	1 80	Day		3 93	1									
Fort Worth	9	2 00	Day	631	6 05	7			8 V	Yes	1,500	700	1,000	2,000	600
Fort Worth	9	3 60	Day	720	900	8		40	100 U				1,000		
Fort Worth	9	3 60	Day	1,000	1,500	7		25	36 U	Yes	7,000	6,500	2,000		
Gulfey	9	3 00	Day	800		7		60	30 U						
San Antonio	9	3 60	Day	1,000	950	3		40	30 U	No			200		
San Antonio	9	3 60	Day	1,029	1,029	4		75	30 U	No			2,000		
Tyler	9	3 60	Day	800	700	6	100	30	36 A	No			4,000		
Tyler	9	3 60	Day	1,000	965	6	35	20	60	No			2,100		
Walnut Springs	9	3 42	Day			6		20		Yes	1,500	Clear	2,000	2,000	
Walnut Springs	9	3 42	Day	1,384	1,347	8		50		No			6,000		
Walnut Springs	9	3 42	Day	1,100	766	3	300	15	10 S	No			1,000	2,000	
Walnut Springs	9	3 42	Day	900	620	1	325	10	40 U	No			1,000		
Walnut Springs	9	3 42	Day	1,000	900	4	200	15	10 U	No			5,000		350
	9	1 90	Day	500	600	4		20	25 U				1,000		
	10	2 15	Day		984	7		50							400
	9	1 80	Day	350	504	2		20	130 U						
	10	4 20	Day	1,208	1,188	4	50	90	60 A				2,000		
BOOK BINDERS—															
Austin	8	$ 25 00	Week	$ 1,283	$ 883	4	$ 400			Yes	$ 2,000	$ 1,600	$ 3,000		$ 1,000
Austin	8	18 00	Week	900	600	3	300	10	12 S	Yes	6,000	Clear			3,350
Austin	8	18 00	Week	900	405	1	300	10	21 U						
Austin	8	21 00	Week			3			30 U	Yes	3,000	Clear	2,000		2,500
Austin	8	25 00	Week	1,250	913	6	300	7	12 S	Yes	2,500	Clear	2,000		
Galveston	8	18 00	Week	750	950	5		25	40 U	No			4,000		500
BREWERY WORKERS—															
Houston	9	$ 17 33	Week	$ 900	$ 770	3	$ 130	25		Yes	$ 2,000	Clear	$ 1,000		$ 700
San Antonio	8	19 00	Week	780	762	3	50		12 U	Yes	1,000	$ 100	1,000		750
BRICKLAYERS—															
Hillsboro	8	$ 6 00	Day	$ 760	$ 805	6		30	100 U	Yes	$ 600	Clear	$ 1,500		$ 425
Houston	8	6 00	Day	1,248	815	2	$ 433	10	100 U	Yes	3,000	$ 2,600	2,100		1,000
BRICK MAKER—															
Thurber	12	$ 2 00	Day			6		16					$ 1,000		
Thurber	9	2 00	Day	650	650	7		10	30 U				1,000		
CARPENTERS—															
Beeville	9	$ 0 30	Hour	$ 450		5			125 U,	Yes	$ 600	$ 400	$ 1,000		$ 300
Beeville	8	3 00	Day			4		25		Yes	1,000	Clear	1,000		500
Beeville	8	2 00	Day	430		6		35	90 U						
Beeville	8	3 00	Day	400	$ 465	5		30	120 U	Yes	1,500	Clear			
Beaumont	8	3 60	Day	308	851	5		47	207 U						
Beaumont	8	40	Hour	951	801	2	$ 150	35	45 U				1,500		350
Beaumont	8	5 00	Day	1,400	1,380	7		20	20 S				2,000		
Beaumont	8	45	Hour	837	1,000	4		20	77 U	Yes	1,200	Clear			600
Big Springs	9	31	Hour	800	775	3		15	30 V	No			3,000		

WAGE STATISTICS—Continued.

LOCATION	Hours worked per day	WAGES Rate	WAGES Per	Total earnings for 1909	Cost of Living for 1909	Number Dependent for Support	Total Savings for 1909	% increase cost of living past two years	No. days lost time in 1909 and why	Do you own a home	What is its value	What is amount of your equity.	Amount of Insurance Carried Life	Amount of Insurance Carried Accident	Amount of Insurance Carried Fire
CARPENTERS—continued.															
Brownwood	9	$ 2 50	Day		$ 500	2		20							
Brownwood	9	2 50	Day	$ 488	414	8		20	117 U				$ 2,000		
Brownwood	9	3 00	Day	300	250	2		25	200 U	Yes	$ 2,000	Clear			$ 1,250
Childress	9	39	Hour	570	400	3	$ 170	33⅓	150 U	Yes	1,800	Clear	1,000		600
Childress	9	40	Hour	407	454	1		33⅓	200 U	Yes	800	Clear			
Childress	9	3 00	Day	636	636	3		75	80 U	Yes	400	$ 63	1,000		
Childress	9	2 75	Day	525	530	2		33⅓	100 U						
Childress	9	3 50	Day		245	3	200	30		Yes	2,000	375	2,000		
Dallas	8	4 00	Day	900	600	1	100	20	45 U				200	$5 wk	
Dallas	8	4 00	Day	950	500	1	400	30	40 U						
Dallas	8	50	Hour			1							1,000		
Denison	10	24	Hour	600	545	5		42	34 U	Yes	1,800	Clear	2,500		1,400
El Paso	8	4 00	Day	450	500	1		20	200				2,000		
El Paso	8	4 00	Day			4	600	20	21 U				1,700		
Fort Worth	8	4 00	Day		765	6	33	25	100 U	Yes	1,500	750	3,200	400	1,800
Galveston	8	40	Hour	611	666	5		30	120 U	Yes	2,000	1,400	500		500
Georgetown	9	45	Hour	934	600	4	75	40	50 U	No			1,800	1 50 day	
Georgetown	9	40	Hour	750	535	4		45	90 U	Yes	900	250	1,000		600
Georgetown	9	40	Hour	1,044	480	6	500	20	20 U	Yes	750	400	4,000		750
Georgetown	9	40	Hour		720	2	300	20	25 U	Yes	2,000	Clear	3,200	7 50 wk	1,700
Georgetown	9	3 60	Day	700	775	5		45	30 U				2,000		
Georgetown	9	3 60	Day	930	730	3	200	20	40 U	Yes	4,000	Clear	2,000		3,250
Grand Prairie	8	4 00	Day		840	7	125	25	100 U				1,500		800
Jacksonville	9	3 50	Day	1,200	391	3	900	25		Yes	2,750	Clear	1,000		1,800
Jacksonville	9	3 00	Day	730	730	5		25	40 U	No			1,000		
Jacksonville	9	2 50	Day	300		1		20	60 U	No					
Jacksonville	9	2 50	Day			1		10	100 U	No			1,000		
Marshall	9	36	Hour	900	850	2	50	15		No			3,000		
Marshall	8	40	Hour												
Mart	9	27½	Hour	562	306	1	200	30	30 U	Yes	700	Clear			
Mineral Wells	8	3 00	Day	600	600	4		25		Yes	500	Clear	3,000		
Mineral Wells	9	2 00	Day	620	450	3		25		Yes	1,000	Clear	3,500		1,000
Mineral Wells	8	3 00	Day	653	726	8		30	100 U	No			3,000		
Palacios	9	3 00	Day	750		3		15		Yes	400	Clear			400
Plainview	9	4 00	Day	960	440	1	450		50 U	No			2,500		
Plainview	9	4 00	Day			9		25		No					
Plainview	9	45	Hour	1,000	350	3		10	60 V	Yes	4,000	Clear	2,500		1,500
Sherman	8	45	Hour	800	600	6	200	20	100 U	Yes	1,000	Clear	1200		1,700
Sherman	8	3 60	Day			4		25	100 U	No			3400		

Sherman	8	3 60	Day	800	500	3		25		No						
Sherman	8	3 00	Day	676	675	2		25	37 S	No						
Sherman	8	3 60	Day			2			9 m S	Yes	900	200	200	400	600
Sherman	8	3 60	Day	808		2		15	160 U	Yes	2,000	Clear	1,200	1,200	1,500
Sherman	8	2 25	Day			2			3 m S						
Sherman	8	45	Hour	500	700	5		33⅓	100 S	Yes	1,500	Clear	1,000		1,000
Sherman	8	45	Hour	810	795	7	15	25	75 U	Yes	800	Clear	2,300		800
Victoria	9	3 25	Day	927	927	4		35	15 U	Yes	1,800	1,168	1,000	1,000	
Teague	8	3 00	Day	617	510	2		20	65 U	Yes	700	40	1,600		300
Teague	8	37½	Hour			7		25		No			1,000	450	
Teague	8	3 00	Day	670	450	6	320	25	90 U	Yes	1,000	800	1,000		
Teague	8	3 00	Day	332	290	7			150 U	Yes	700	230	1,500		300
Teague	8	3 00	Day			2	500			Yes	1,000	750	200		500
Terrell	8	3 00	Day	700		3	300	25		Yes	2,000	Clear	1,000		1,000
Terrell	8	3 00	Day	700	750	6	15	40	90 U	Yes	1,500	Clear	2,000		1,150
Terrell	8	3 00	Day		445	3			100 U	No					
Terrell	9	3 75	Day	957	830	6	67	25	87 U	Yes	500	400	3,000		600
Thurber	8	3 30	Day	960	685	4	250	20	30 S	No					
Tyler	8	2 50	Day	540	558	3	36	15	90 U	No					
Tyler	9	3 00	Day	500	640	5		30	3½ m S	No			2,000		300
Tyler	8	3 00	Day	750	750	4		15	60 U	No			200		300
Wichita Falls	8	2 40	Day			3	144		60 U	Yes	900	500	1,000		
Wichita Falls	8	3 00	Day	900	900	2		25	33 U	No				$50 mo.	
Wchita Falls	9	3 00	Day	836	765	7	300	25		Yes	1,000	350	2,000		750
Wilchita Falls	8	3 00	Day	900	900	6		15	33 U	No					
Wichita Falls	8	3 00	Day	924	335	1	489	15	25 U	No					
Wichita Falls	9	3 50	Day	732	609	3	100	25	100 S	Yes	5,000	Clear	1,000		1,800
	8	4 00	Day			4		50		No			1,000		
	8	4 00	Day	929	1,323	6		25	40 U	No			1,000		
COOPERS—															
	8	$ 3 25	Day		All	3		30		No					
Fort Worth	8	3 00	Day		$ 728	5	$ 125	100		Yes	$ 1,050	Clear	$ 2,000		450
San Antonio	8	3 00	Day		All	7		25	30	No			200		
ELECTRICAL WORKERS—															
Beaumont	8	$ 2 65	Day	$ 900	$ 555	1		25		No			$ 2,000		
Beaumont	8	3 07	Day	960	750	2	$ 250	20		No					
Beaumont	8	3 50	Day		680	3		20		No			1,000		
Beaumont	8	3 07	Day	960	960	3			4 A				1,100		
Beaumont	8	3 45	Day	1,186		3	400								
El Paso	8	4 00	Day	864	773	1	400	10	90 U						
El Paso	8	4 00	Day	829	950	4		10	75 U				1,100	$ 400	$ 750
El Paso	9	2 98	Day	915	634	1			14 U				100		
El Paso	8	4 00	Day	1,029	1,205	1		25	75 U					1,100	
GARMENT WORKERS—															
	8	$ 1 50	Day		All	3		20							
Fort Worth	8	1 75	Day		$ 380	1		5					$ 500		
Fort Worth	8	1 75	Day		450	2	39	3	20 S						
Fort Worth	9	2 50	Day	$ 600	600	5			12 S	Yes	$ 1,000	Clear	600		
Houston	8	1 50	Day			1		10	60 V	Yes	1,800	Clear			$ 1,000

WAGE STATISTICS—Continued.

LOCATION	Hours Worked per day	WAGES Rate	WAGES Per	Total Earnings for 1909	Cost of Living for 1909	Number Dependent for support	Total Savings for 1909	% increase cost of living past two years	No. days lost time in 1909 and why	Do you own a home	What is its value	What is amount of your equity	Amount of Insurance Carried Life	Amount of Insurance Carried Accident	Amount of Insurance Carried Fire
GARMENT WORKERS—continued.															
Houston	8	$ 1 50	Day		All	5		20					$ 1,000		
Houston	8	1 67	Day	$ 500	$ 252	3	$ 60	20		lot	$ 300	Clear	1,000		
Houston	10	1 50	Day	390	290	1	60	20	2 S				1,000		
Houston	9½	1 00	Day			1		20							
Houston	8			487	487	3			40 S						
San Antonio	8¾	1 50	Day			3									
LABORERS—															
Denison	9	$ 1 35	Day		$ 559	6			30				$ 300		
Strawn	8	1 75	Day		All	2		30					1,500		
LEATHER WORKERS –															
Austin	10	$ 2 00	Day												
Waco	10	3 50	Day			7		33⅓	10 V	Yes	$ 2,500	$ 500	$ 2,250		$ 2,000
Waco	10	2 25	Day	$ 602	$ 480	3	$ 125		6 U	Yes	1,000	190			800
LONGSHOREMEN—															
Galveston	10	$ 0 30	Hour	$ 536	$ 536	4		75	4 months						
Port Bolivar	10	30	Hour			1		25							
MACHINISTS—															
	9	$ 3 46	Day	$ 900	$ 900	3		15	6 S	Yes	$ 1,500	$ 800	$ 1,000		$ 1,500
Big Springs	9	3 83	Day	1,325	916	4	$ 500	30					1,500		500
Big Springs	9	3 83	Day	1,045	556	2	485	20	15 S	Yes	1,500	750	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	900
Childress	9	3 60	Day	1,250	590	4	500	25		Yes	2,500	Clear			1,000
Childress		3 35	Day	1,000	1,000	2	100	30	38 U				2,000	2,000	
Childress	9	1 35	Day			2		25							
Childress	9	3 60	Day	1,350	950	3	400	20	60 U	Yes			2,000		
Childress	10	4 00	Day	1,050	755	1	300	10	20 A				2,000		
Childress	9	2 25	Day	600	520	3		5	50 S	Yes	2,500	Yes	1,000	2,000	1,200
Childress	10	4 00	Day	1,030	336	1	600	35	1 U	Yes	3,000	1,500	2,000		1,600
Commerce	10	3 80	Day	1,320	550	2	770	20	20 V	Yes	2,500	Clear	3,000		2,000
Denison	9	3 42	Day	950	627	1	300	10	20 U						
Denison	9	3 42	Day	800	770	3		30	100 U	Yes	1,500	750	1,500		1,200
Denison	9	3 42	Day	893	1,080	3		20	26 U	Yes	2,500	Clear	3,000	1,500	1,700
Lufkin	10	4 00	Day					20							
Lufkin	10	4 00	Day					20							
Lufkin	10	4 00	Day					20							
Palacios	10	5 00	Day		775	3	1,000			Yes	1,000	125	1,000		

Smithville	10	3 80	Day	1,200	1,200	4			45 S	Yes	2,500	Clear	3,000			
Smithville	10	3 80	Day	907	804	2	103	15	64 U	Yes	500	Clear	1,500		1,000	
Smithville	9	3 42	Day	909	867	4		5	35 U	Yes	1,800	Clear	3,400		900	
Smithville	9	3 42	Day	900	573	2		10	30 U				1,000			
Teague	9	3 60	Day	743	493	2	200	10	30 U 30 S	lot	200	Clear	1,200			
Teague	9	3 00	Day	859	1,140	3		20	38 U 36 S				2,000	1,000		
Texarkana	9	3 46	Day	900	731	6	250	10		Yes	1,500	Clear	4,000		800	
Tyler	9	3 42	Day	925	925	8		25	20 U	Yes	1,250	Clear	8,000		850	
Walnut Springs	9	3 42	Day	959	959	5		15					2,000	750		
MILL EMPLOYEES—																
Childress	10	$ 2 50	Day	$ 632	$ 410	1	$ 110	33½	60 U	Yes	$ 700	Clear				
San Antonio	11	2 50	Day	735	340	1	350	20	20 S							
San Antonio	12	2 50	Day	960	795	6	165	20	15 S	Yes	1,200	Clear		$ 500		
San Antonio	11	2 00	Day	600	571	4		30	12 S	Yes	800	Clear	$ 2,000	$15 wk.		
San Antonio	11	2 00	Day	600	581	3		30	12 S	Yes	1,000	Clear	150	12 wk.	$ 600	
San Antonio	11	2 50	Day	775	565	1	200	25	10 S				1,000	500		
San Antonio	11	2 00	Day	540	566	4		30	18 S	Yes	1,500	Clear				
MUSICIANS—																
Fort Worth		$ 1 00	Hour	$ 1,500	$ 1,000	1	$ 500			3 lots	$ 1,500	$ 1,400	$ 1,500			
MINE WORKERS—																
	8		$2 00 day		All	3			100 U	Yes	$ 700	Clear	$ 1,000		$ 500	
Bridgeport	8	$1.46 ton		$ 600	$ 423	1		25	150 U							
Bridgeport	8	1.46 ton		800	800	3			75 U	Yes	600	Clear	1,000			
Bridgeport	8	1.46 ton	1 50 day	480	469	3		25	75 U	Land	1,200	$ 800	1,000			
Bridgeport	8	1.46 ton	2 00 day	480	480	3		10		Yes	1,500	Clear	1,000		1,200	
Bridgeport	8	1.46 ton		420	320	1	$ 100		90 U							
Bridgeport	8		2 56 day	700	458	1		30	36 U				1,000			
Bridgeport	8	1.70 ton		502	566	5			30 S					$ 1,000		
Bridgeport	8	1.46 ton	1 75 day			1										
Gause	10		2 00 day	610	309	5		50	40 U	Yes	1,000	Clear	1,000			
Lyra	8	1.30 ton	2 56 day			7		15	100 U					$7 wk.		
Newcastle	8							30	280 strike							
Newcastle	8			225	225	3		20	300 strike							
Newcastle	8			50		7		30	285 strike							
Strawn	8	1.22½ ton	2 40 day	748	729	3	20		120 U	Yes	700	Clear		$4 wk.		
Strawn	8	1.22½ ton	3 00 day	669	539	1	140	10	90 U					$8 wk.		
Strawn	8	1.22½ ton	4 00 day			6		12	90 U 50 S	Yes	1,000	Clear	1,000		600	
Strawn	8			550		4		25		Yes	1,600	Clear				
Strawn	8	1.22½ ton	2 40 day	720	715	3	5	30	120 U	Yes	600	100	1,000	$4 wk.		
Strawn	8	1.22½ ton	3 00 day	669		6	70	10	90 U	No			1,000			
Thurber	8	1.22½ ton	3 00 day	761	761	1		40	50 S							
Thurber	8		2 56 day	765	503	1	200	40	66 S	No						
PHOTOENGRAVER—																
Houston	8	$ 3 50	Day	$ 1,200	$ 500	2		100		Yes	$ 400	Clear			$ 400	

WAGE STATISTICS—Continued.

LOCATION	Hours Worked per day	WAGES Rate	WAGES Per	Total Earnings for 1909	Cost of Living for 1909	Number Dependent for support	Total Savings for 1909	% increase cost of living past two years	No. of days lost in 1909 and why	Do you own a home	What is its value	What amount of your equity	Amount of Insurance Carried Life	Amount of Insurance Carried Accident	Amount of Insurance Carried Fire
PLASTERERS—															
Houston	8	$ 6 00	Day	$ 1,050	$ 1,025	8	.....	15	165 U	Yes	$10,500	Clear	.....	.....	.....
PLUMBERS—															
Denison	8	$ 5 00	Day	$ 1,200	$ 885	3	$ 400	25	60 U	Yes	$ 1,800	Clear	$ 5,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000
El Paso	8	6 00	Day	1,325	1,295	4	.....	.....	60 U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PRESSMEN (Printing)—															
Dallas	8	$ 5 00	Day	$ 1,440	$ 900	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Antonio	8	5 00	Day	.....	600	4	.....	20	.....	Yes	$ 1,700	$ 800	$ 1,000	.....	$ 400
PRINTERS—															
Abilene	8	$ 20 00	Week	$ 700	$ 905	2	.....	25	90 S	No	.....	.....	None	None	None
Abilene	8	22 50	Week	930		4	None	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austin	8	24 00	Week	424	905	5	.....	33⅓	8 m. U	.....	.....	.....	$ 450	.....	.....
Austin	8	27 00	Week	1,350	905	3	.....	15	13 V	No	.....	.....	2,000	.....	$ 1,000
Austin	8	27 00	Week	1,275	1,275	3	.....	10	25 L	Yes	$ 4,250	$ 3,000	3,500	$ 4,000	2,750
Austin	8	30 00	Week	1,500	1,335	3	None	20	1 mo. V	Yes	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	3,000
Austin	8	27 00	Week	1,300	1,344	3	.....	25	None	No	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Austin	7	35 00	Week	1,720	1,720	3	None	15	None	No	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Austin	8	21 00	Week	1,000	1,000	3	None	20	30 L	No	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Austin	8	20 00	Week	650	150	1	$ 500	8	6 V	No	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bellville	8	15 00	Week	780	604	4	80	10	None	No	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....
Denison	8	15 00	Week	780	780	2	.....	50	.....	Yes	800	800	2,800	.....	1,500
Denison	8	25 00	Week	1,200	680	5	200	25	6 V	Yes	1,350	350	4,400	.....	1,500
Denison	10	32 00	Week	1,664	1,248	2	400	.....	.....	No	.....	.....	2,000	.....	560
Fort Worth	8	19 25	Week	.....	.....	5	.....	20	30 U	Yes	2,500	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,000
Mineral Wells	10	9 00	Week	400	400	3	.....	10	1 wk. S	Yes	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
Mineral Wells	10	9 00	Week	400	400	5	.....	10	.....	Yes	2,000	2,000	.....	4,000	.....
Mineral Wells	8	15 00	Week	785	655	2	200	10	3 wk. S	No	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Palestine	8	15 00	Week	500	.....	2	.....	.....	100 S	No	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
San Antonio	8	28 80	Week	700	634	4	150	50	156 S	Yes	1,500	1,100	1,000	.....	800
Terrell	8	15 00	Week	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	.....	.....	1,000	3,000	.....
PAINTERS—															
.....	9	$ 2 70	Day	$ 250	$ 500	7	.....	6	150 U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	2 80	Day	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	Yes	$ 1,000	Clear	$ 3,000	.....	$ 750
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	690	4	.....	10	120 U	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	8	3 40	Day	600	.....	9	.....	20	100 U	Yes	1,650	$ 1,000	300	$ 1,000	500

	8	3 50	Day	900	810	2		40	45 U				5,000		400
Amarillo	8	4 00	Day		600	1		25	45 U						
Amarillo	8	3 75	Day	627	674	4		10	174 U				2,000		
Amarillo	8	4 17	Day	1,100	700	2	$ 400	40	15 U	Yes	2,400	1,300	1,200		1,400
Amarillo	8				470	2	80								160
Amarillo	8	3 75	Day	400	350	1	50	30	30 S 120 U						
Austin	8	3 00	Day	900	900	5		30		Yes	900	Clear	1,000		1,000
Austin	8	4 00	Day			2			90 U	Yes	900	Clear	1,500		750
Austin	8	3 00	Day	676	662	8		20	104 U				2,000		
Austin	8	3 00	Day	500	500	4		5	140 U						
Austin	8	3 00	Day		750	3		25					1,300		
Austin	8	3 00	Day	576	435	2		30	100 U				1,000		
Austin	8	3 00	Day		320	3		20	150 U				1,000		
Belton	9	3 00	Day	875	700	5		65	30 U				1,000		
Childress	9	2 25	Day	472	483	3		40	15 S						
Corsicana	8	3 00	Day	576	570	5		33⅓	120 U						
Dallas	8	2 50	Day	625	525	1	100	10	12 S	Land	2,000	1,200	2,000	1,000	
Dallas	8	3 00	Day	827	754	4		25	102 U						
Denison	8	3 00	Day			5									
Fort Worth	8	3 50	Day	1,065	745	6	250	33⅓		Yes	1,500	Clear	1,200		500
Fort Worth	8	3 25	Day	959	915	2	100	40	15 U	Yes	1,200	890	1,500		600
Meniral Wells	8	3 00	Day		797	1		33⅓	90 U				1,000		
Mineral Wells	8	3 00	Day	546	333	1		35	182 U				1,000		
Temple	9	3 00	Day	750	564	2		33⅓	50 U						
Temple	9	3 50	Day	800	618	3			90 U				2,000	$40 mo.	
Temple	9	3 00	Day	600	490	1		40	90 U						
Tyler	8	3 00	Day	500	460	7		15	150 U	Yes	800	650	1,250		500
Tyler	8	3 00	Day	500	608	5		40	150 U	Yes	450	Clear	1,500		
Waco	8	4 00	Day	950	790	5	150	15	60 U	No			3,000	500	
Waco	8	2 80	Day	900	945	8		33⅓	90 U						
RAILWAY CLERKS—															
Fort Worth	9	$ 125 00	Month	$ 1,500	$ 1,300	7		33⅓		Yes	$ 5,000	Clear	$ 5,000		$ 3,000
Fort Worth	9	75 00	Month	900	550	4	$ 350	40		Yes	1,700	$ 700	1,500	$ 1,000	1,050
Fort Worth	10	90 00	Month	1,080	1,080	7		25							
Fort Worth		80 00	Month	960	660	9	300	30		Yes	1,000	Clear			
Houston						2		25					500		
Houston	12	75 00	Month	800	450	1	350	10					2,500		
Houston	10½	85 00	Month	550	545	3		25	4 mo. S						
Paris	10	70 00	Month	840	840	3		35		Yes	1,500	1,410	1,000		750
Paris	9	100 00	Month	1,200	1,127	4		20					3,000		750
Waco	12	60 00	Month	690	500	1	25	25	14 S						
Waco	9	75 00	Month	900	900	3		30					1,000		
Waco	12	70 00	Month	829	679	3	150	25	5 V						
RAILWAY CARMEN—															
Beaumont	11	$ 0 23	Hour	$ 904	$ 780	4	$ 24	23	6 V	Yes	$ 1,800	Clear	$ 6,400	$ 2,600	$ 900
Big Springs	12	88 00	Month	1,056	930	5	125	20		Yes	1,800	Clear	3,000		900
Big Springs	12	88 00	Month	1,056	816	3	240	30	15	Yes	600	Clear	1,000		500
Big Springs	9	30	Hour	500	500	4		25	5 mo. S	Yes	900	Clear			400
Big Springs	9	30	Hour	800	810	4		25		Yes	1,000	Clear	1,000		700

LOCATION	Hours Worked per day	WAGES Rate	WAGES Per	Total Earnings for 1909	Cost of Living for 1909	Number Dependent for Support	Total Savings for 1909	% increase cost of living past two years	No. days lost time in 1909 and why	Do you own a home	What is its value	What is amount of your equity	Amount of Insurance Carried Life	Amount of Insurance Carried Accident	Amount of Insurance Carried Fire
RAILWAY CARMEN—continued.															
Big Springs	9	$ 0 30	Hour	$ 800	$ 929	3	.....	45	30 A	Yes	$ 800	$ 700	$ 2,000	.....	$ 450
Big Springs	9	30	Hour	800	800	7	.....	25	10 S	Yes	700	Clear	.....	.....	500
Childress	9½	30	Hour	810	663	4	.....	35	6 S	Property	500	Clear	2,000	.....	.....
Childress	9	2 25	Day	700	550	5	$ 150	25	4 U 15 S	Yes	1,000	950	1,500	.....	500
Commerce	9½	25	Hour	627	627	6	.....	20	75 U	Yes	2,000	Clear	2,000	.....	1,200
Commerce	10	28	Hour	850	675	4	.....	50	17 S	Yes	1,500	Clear	1,000	.....	1,300
Dalhart	9	2 65	Day	540	566	4	.....	20	33 V 42 S	Yes	800	Clear	1,000	$8 wk.	600
Dalhart	11	24½	Hour	900	930	6	.....	30	5 S	Yes	1,000	Clear	2,000	.....	.....
Dalhart	9	24½	Hour	.....	725	6	.....	30	150 S	Yes	400	Clear	1,000	.....	.....
Dalhart	9	27	Hour	678	732	3	.....	20	12 V 13 U	No	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Dalhart	9	22	Hour	550	285	1	200	20	60 V	Yes	1,000	600	.....	250	.....
Dallas	10	20	Hour	660	705	6	.....	45	10 S	No	.....	.....	.....	$25 mo.	.....
Dallas	12	21	Hour	768	800	3	.....	75	3	No	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Dallas	9	20	Hour	510	510	3	.....	.....	81 S	No	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Dallas	10	28	Hour	1,000	950	5	200	20	.....	Yes	1,800	Clear	4,000	.....	2,300
Dallas	9	2 00	Day	730	404	1	.....	5	.....	No	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	10	2 60	Day	851	600	4	150	20.	6 V 6 S	No	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Dallas	10	2 00	Day	612	500	2	145	60	8 V 8 S	No	.....	.....	1,000	$25 mo.	100
El Paso	8½	2 92	Day	.....	990	3	.....	25	30 S	No	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Paso	9	2 92	Day	.....	.....	4	.....	12	.....	No	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Fort Worth	9	2 70	Day	.....	.....	2	350	20	.....	Yes	1,200	750	1,200	.....	1,200
Fort Worth	11	2 47	Day	840	786	2	55	25	10 S	.....	.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....
Fort Worth	12	2 50	Day	900	264	1	150	.....	.....	Yes	1,500	Clear	2,000	.....	300
Fort Worth	9½	2 25	Day	750	872	5	.....	50	3 S	No	.....	.....	2,000	500	.....
Fort Worth	9½	2 25	Day	675	735	5	.....	50	10 wk. S	Yes	700	500	2,000	.....	400
Fort Worth	9	2 56	Day	930	850	2	255	20	.....	Lot	300	Clear	2,000	.....	400
Fort Worth	10	2 50	Day	950	.....	4	200	20	.....	Yes	1,250	400	.....	.....	900
Fort Worth	11	80 00	Month	960	1,108	10	.....	40	25 S	No	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Fort Worth	9	1 89	Day	.....	661	4	.....	.....	12 V	No	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Worth	12	88 00	Month	1,056	892	5	144	25	.....	2 lots	1,200	Clear	1,350	.....	.....
Hillsboro	10	2 35	Day	.....	133	1	.....	25	200 V	Yes	700	Clear	1,000	.....	600
Houston	10	2 50	Day	685	685	3	.....	10	25 S	Yes	900	400	1,250	.....	900
Houston	9	1 89	Day	542	542	1	.....	35	25 S	No	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Marshall	9	3 24	Day	900	836	2	.....	15	.....	No	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Mart	9	2 50	Day	790	516	3	274	33½	10	Yes	3,000	Clear	1,000	.....	.....
Mart	12	2 96	Day	912	476	2	110	10	8 S	No	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

																1,000
Mart	9	2 70	Day	708	691	1		30	50 V	Yes	2,000	Clear				
Mart	8½	1 70	Day	459	435	5		30	53 S	No				1,000		800
Mart	9	2 47	Day	764		3		25	24 S	Yes	1,000	Clear	1,000			
Mingus	9	2 34	Day	600	510	4	150	25		Yes	700	Clear		2,000		
Palestine	9	2 70	Day	675	575	5	100	50	9 A 30 U	Yes	1,200	Clear	2,000			600
Palestine	9	2 70	Day	756	450	2	300	30	30 U	Yes	1,200	200	1,000			
Palestine	9	2 70	Day	772	840	7		25	30 U	Yes	1,800	600	3,000			1,200
Palestine	9	2 70	Day	990	600	4	220	25	60 S 30 U	Yes	1,000	200	1,000	3,000		70
Palestine	9	2 70	Day	900	600	5	140	25	88 A	Yes	1,000	400	2,000			800
Paris	10	2 60	Day	974	900	8	100	30		Yes	900	Clear				900
Paris	13	80 00	Month	710	985	6		20	90 U	Yes	400	300	1,600			
Silsbee	10	2 50	Day		700	4	500	25	20 U	No			500	$12½ wk.		
Somerville	11	2 60	Day	910	910	4		40	5 S	No			2,000			
Teague	10	3 25	Day	975	530	4	150	30		Yes	3,000	Clear	3,000			
Tyler	9	2 25	Day	600	640	4		20	20 U	No			1,000			
Waco	12	2 40	Day	777	395	4	238	20	41 S	Yes	2,500	Clear				2,300
Waco	12	75 00	Month	900	470	4	400	25		Yes	2,000	700	2,000			1,200
Waco	10	1 75	Day	500	504	4		25	20 U	No						
	10	3 10	Day			4	300	50		Yes	3,500	Clear	2,000			1,950
	10	2 75	Day	1,000	750	3	250	30		Yes	1,800	450	1,000	1,000		900
	12	2 85	Day	1,034	521	3	513	50		Yes	2,000	1,900	5,000			600
RETAIL CLERKS—																
Childress	10	$ 15 00	Week	$ 780	$ 780	5				Yes	$ 1,000	Clear	$ 2,000			
Houston	10	6 00	Week	312	250	1										
Waco	10½	20 00	Week	1,060	586	3	$ 350	40		Yes	4500	Clear	2,500	$ 1,000		$ 1,200
SHEET METAL WORKERS—																
Childress	9	$ 3 60	Day	$ 990	$ 898	4		14	10 S	Yes	$ 750	$ 450				$ 400
Childress	9	1 57	Day		406	1			33 V				$ 1,000			
Childress	9	3 60	Day		1,116	4		25	60 S 30 U				3,000			800
Childress	9	3 60	Day	1,150	520	4	$ 400	25	5 U	Yes	1,000	400	2,000			800
Galveston	8	3 20	Day	921	921	4		10	20 U				2,000			
Palestine	9	3 47	Day	900	900	4			31 U				2,000			
Palestine	9	3 24	Day	882	945	6		20	21 U	Yes	1,500	Clear				650
Palestine	9	3 37	Day	700	804	2		20	100 U				1,000	$ 2,000		
Tyler	9	3 15	Day	700	615	1		25					3,500			500
Tyler	9	3 47	Day	963	1,128	8		25	20 U	Yes	1,000	460	3,100			600
STATIONARY ENGINEERS—																
	9	$ 75 00	Month	$ 900	$ 700	3	$ 200	20		Yes	$ 2,500	Clear	$ 2,100	$ 3,000		
	10½	60 00	Month	800	717	7		25		Yes	1,800	$ 1,000	2,000			$ 1,160
Austin	9	100 00	Month	1,200	495	2	704	50		Yes	1,100	600	1,000	1,000		900
Austin	8	75 00	Month	900	785	7	115	15		Yes	2,500	Clear	3,500			1,400
Austin	9	92 00	Month	1,100	1,002	7	98	20		No			4,000			
Austin	12	75 00	Month	900	915	3		25	7 S	No			2,000			
Austin	12	75 00	Month	900	724	4		25		No			1,500			
Austin	8	75 00	Month	720	700	2		30		No			2,500			
Austin	8	80 00	Month	960	800	1	160	30		Yes	1,800	900	2,000			500
Palacios	12	80 00	Month	800	800	3		10		No			2,000	500		

WAGE STATISTICS—Continued.

LOCATION	Hours Worked per day	WAGES Rate	WAGES Per	Total Earnings for 1909	Cost of Living for 1909	Number dependent for support	Total Savings for 1909	% increase cost of living past two years	No. days lost time in 1909 and why	Do you own a home	What is its value	What is amount of your equity	Amount of Insurance Carried Life	Amount of Insurance Carried Accident	Amount of Insurance Carried Fire
STATIONARY FIREMEN—															
.....	8	$ 2 00	Day	$ 732	$ 500	4	.....	25	.....	Yes	$ 2,500	Clear	$ 2,000	.....	$ 1,650
.....	10	2 25	Day	.....	.....	3	$ 100	15	.....	No	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
Childress	12	2 00	Day	426	465	5	.....	33⅓	100 U	No	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Fort Worth	12	2 40	Day	828	850	5	.....	20	20 U	No	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Thurber	12	2 50	Day	850	688	6	140	8	.....	No	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Thurber	12	2 00	Day	400	335	4	65	20	30 S	No	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thurber	11	2 75	Day	800	480	1	320	25	10 U	No	.....	.....	2,200	.....	.....
Waco	12	2 00	Day	350	480	2	.....	30	120 A	No	.....	.....	1,000	$ 480	.....
STENOGRAPHERS—															
Tyler	8	$ 75 00	Month	$ 900	$ 661	3	$ 200	5	.....	No	.....	.....	$ 2,500	.....	$ 300
STONE CUTTERS—															
.....	8	$ 4 00	Day	.....	.....	4	.....	20	12 U	Yes	$ 1,500	Clear	$ 2,000	.....	$ 1,000
Amarillo	8	5 00	Day	.....	.....	1	.....	30	.....	Yes	2,500	Clear	.....	.....	.....
Corsicana	8	3 60	Day	.....	.....	1	.....	20	.....	No	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Llano	8	3 60	Day	.....	$ 800	4	.....	25	100 U	Yes	800	Clear	1,000	.....	.....
Llano	8	3 60	Day	.....	.....	6	150	25	75 U	No	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Llano	8	4 00	Day	.....	.....	3	$ 100	75	10 U	No	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....
TAILORS—															
.....	Piece	$ 2 25	Day	$ 702	$ 752	4	.....	25	70 U	*			**		
Fort Worth	8	3 00	Day	1,040	905	4	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 500
San Antonio	10	2 50	Day	.....	350	1	$ 150	25	.....	Yes	$ 2,000	Clear	$ 1,100	.....	$ 1,200
TOWERMEN—															
.....	12	$ 50 00	Month	$ 600	$ 600	3	.....	25	.....	Yes	$ 3,000	Clear	.....	.....	$ 2,500
.....	12	55 00	Month	660	606	4	.....	30	.....	Yes	800	$ 475	.....	$ 2,000	350
.....	12	55 00	Month	660	660	1	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,000	2,200	.....
.....	12	60 00	Month	625	573	1	.....	35	45 S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	60 00	Month	630	560	2	.....	35	45 S	Yes	1,200	Clear	.....	.....	700
.....	12	60 00	Month	650	600	2	$ 50	30	35 S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	65 00	Month	780	780	10	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
WAITERS—															
.....	10	$ 10 00	Week	$ 520	$ 520	6	.....	20	.....	Yes	$ 2,500	$ 1,200	$ 3,000	.....	$ 2,710

* 10% of members own homes, average value $1400.

** 25% of members carry average life insurance of $1,000. Fire insurance about 75 % of value.

TELEGRAPHERS -																
Bastrop	12	$ 70 00	Month	$ 984	$ 700	7	$ 300	25		Yes	$ 2,000	$ 2,000				
Brazos	12	70 00	Month	800	500	1		5	60 S	No			$ 1,000			
Brazos	12½	70 00	Month	825	825	3		20	40 U				1,000		$ 500	
Brazos	12	91 00	Month	1,092	880	4	100	33		Yes	3,500	3,500	4,000		3,000	
Burnet	12	45 00	Month		375	1	85	15		Yes			300			
Collin	8	75 00	Month	900	817	3		35		No			3,000		550	
Collin	8	65 00	Month	767	653	3	200	35	6 S	Yes	3,000	2,600	3,000		900	
Collin	11	100 00	Month	1,100	1,100	4		25	30 V	Yes	5,000	5,000	5,000		1,000	
Collin	13	90 00	Month	1,080	900	7	180	25		Yes	2,000	2,000	2,500		1,500	
Collin	12	65 00	Month	400	380	1	20	25	100 U	No			1,000			
Collin	12	60 00	Month	500		7		15	75 U	No			3,000			
Dallas	8	75 00	Month	842	568	2	275	10	21 V	No			1,500			
Dallas	8	75 00	Month	881	873	2		10	5 S	No			1,000			
Dallas	8	80 00	Month	880	957	3		10	30 S	No			1,000		500	
Dallas	12	65 00	Month	682	600	2	50	30	45 S	Yes	500	100	3,500		700	
Dallas	12	65 00	Month	780	735	4		4		No						
Dallas	12	70 00	Month	825	1,099	3		33	30 V	No			2,000			
Ellis	11	77 00	Month	921		1			17 S	Yes	800	800	2,000		700	
Ellis	8	85 00	Month	1,020		3		20		Yes	1,500	600	1,300		800	
Ellis	12	60 00	Month	700	680	1	20		20 S	No			1,000			
Falls	12	70 00	Month	630		8		25	90 V	Yes	1,500	1,500	500		900	
Grayson	12	70 00	Month	840	955	6		25	8 V	No			3,000			
Grayson	8	75 00	Month	895	906	4		40	2 V	Yes	1,000	1,000	5,500		1,450	
Gregg	8	90 00	Month		990	5		23	25 S	No			2,000		500	
Grimes	8	70 00	Month	840	650	2	190	20		No						
Grimes	8	75 00	Month	900	642	1	258			No			500			
Grimes	8	70 00	Month	840	440	2	400	30		Yes	800	400	5,000		1,100	
Harris	12	67 50	Month	850	820	3		20	1 wk V	No			3,000			
Harris	12	60 00	Month	720	650	3	50	30		No						
Harris	9	55 00	Month	685	626	2	60	15	19 V	No			300			
Hemphill	12	65 00	Month	800	705	8		25		No			2,500			
Johnson				700	700	2		15		Yes	4,000	4,000	500		2,500	
Lampasas	12	50 00	Month	583	483	3	100	10	13 V	No			1,500			
Limestone	12	70 00	Month	987	880	4		20	3 S	No			2,000		400	
Limestone	12	60 00	Month	660	220	1	200	20	60 V	No			500			
Limestone	8	65 00	Month	765	558	3	170		25 U	No			1,000			
Limestone	8	70 00	Month	840	790	2	30	20	7 S	No			2,500			
Limestone	12	65 00	Month	772	772	3		50		Yes	1,200	1,200	500			
Limestone	12	65 00	Month	650	863	6		50		Yes	3,500	3,500	2,000		1,500	
Llano	12	75 00	Month	867	815	2	52	20	10 V	Yes	1,200	1,200	1,500		1,200	
Llano	10	60 00	Month	700	400	4	300	10	10 V	Yes	900	600	1,300		500	
McLennan	12	67 00	Month		973	4		50	60 S	Yes	500	500	3,000		500	
McLennan	9	70 00	Month	840	740	1	100			No						
McLennan	9	65 00	Month	780	865	5		10		No			2,000		400	
McLennan	13	35 00	Month	660	826	7		15		Yes	1,200	1,200			750	
McLennan	11	100 00	Month	1,100	365	1	400	10	30 V	No			2,000			
Madison	12	65 00	Month	880	920	6		30		No			1,500	$ 500		
Navarro	8	70 00	Month	825	825	5		25		No			2,000			
Navarro	8	75 00	Month	1,000	1,000	5		20		Yes	5,000	5,000	2,000			
Robertson	8	Commission		370	480	2		5		No						
Robertson	8	70 00	Month	840	600	1	240	40		No			3,300			

WAGE STATISTICS—Continued.

LOCATION	Hours Worked per day	WAGES Rate	WAGES Per	Total Earnings for 1909	Cost of Living for 1909	Number dependent for support	Total savings for 1909	% increase cost of living past two years	No. days lost time in 1909 and why	Do you own a home	What is its value	What is amount of your equity	Amount of Insurance Carried Life	Amount of Insurance Carried Accident	Amount of Insurance Carried Fire
TELEGRAPHERS—continued.															
Robertson	8	$ 80 00	Month	$ 960	$ 960	7	.....	40	.....	Yes	$ 1,200	$ 1,200	$ 2,500	.....	.....
Rockwall	12	65 00	Month	780	590	6	$ 100	10	.....	Yes	2,000	2,000	5,000	.....	$ 2,000
Tarrant	12	67 50	Month	810	1,050	5	.....	20	15 S	No	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Tarrant	12	57 50	Month	720	400	4	350	15	9 V	Yes	1,000	1,000	3,500	.....	1,850
Tarrant	10	57 50	Month	700	305	2	200	.....	.....	No	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Tarrant	8	80 00	Month	960	560	4	500	20	.....	Yes	1,500	1,500	3,000	.....	600
Waller	8	70 00	Month	797	590	2	200	.....	11 V	No	.....	.....	2,500	.....	250
Williamson	12	60 00	Month	720	728	4	.....	10	.....	Yes	1,500	Clear	.....	.....	1,000
Williamson	12	60 00	Month	720	720	4	.....	10	.....	Yes	2,000	Clear	2,500	.....	1,600
Wise	12	57 50	Month	535	511	2	25	10	30 S	No	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Wise	9	60 00	Month	720	490	1	229	12	.....	No	.....	.....	1,000	$ 1,000	.....
Wise	10	60 00	Month	726	560	4	150	25	30 V	No	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Young	12	60 00	Month	.....	660	3	200	.....	30 V	Yes	1,500	Clear	3,000	.....	.....

WAGE STATISTICS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

EMPLOYED BY	Average miles run per month	Length of Division in miles	Service	Average hours on duty per trip	Longest time on duty during past year—hours	Are old employees pensioned when retired	At What Age	Age limit to enter service	Maximum tonnage hauled in any one train	Rate of pay for overtime per hour—cents	Average monthly earnings for 1909	Increase in rates of wages for 1909	Total earnings for 1909
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BRAKEMEN.													
G. H. & S. A.	6,200	308	Passenger	11½	12	Yes	65	40	.....	34	$ 85 00	.....	$ 1,020 00
H. & T. C.	4,620	231	Passenger	8	15	Yes	60	40	.....	.....	73 20	.....	875 00
M. K. & T.	5,700	157	Passenger	12½	16½	No	.....	40	1,425	.....	80 00	.....	860 00
M. K. & T.	3,018	173	Passenger	6½	.....	No	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. T. & S. F.	3,500	310	Freight	12	16	Yes	60	35	1,600	25	80 00	.....	960 00
A. T. & S. F.	3,000	100	Freight	10	25	Yes	After 25 years	35	1,600	25	.....	.....	917 80
C. R. I. & P.	2,500	204	Freight	9	16	Yes	70 or after 25 years	35	2,200	25	63 00	.....	750 00
G. C. & S. F.	3,000	133	Freight	13	18½	.....	.....	35	3,200	25	75 00	.....	675 00
G. C. & S. F.	3,000	133	Freight	14	16	Yes	65	35	1,800	25	75 00	.....	750 00
G. C. & S. F.	2,700	100	Freight	11	30	Yes	65	35	1,100	30	87 50	.....	1,000 00
G. C. & S. F.	3,000	133	Freight	13	16	Yes	65	35	1,800	25	65 00	.....	800 00
G. C. & S. F.	2,600	98	Freight	11½	30	Yes	65	35	1,100	30	80 00	.....	960 00
G. H. & S. A.	2,280	160	Freight	12	16	Yes	70	45	1,400	34	90 00	.....	540 00
G. H. & S. A.	3,750	161	Freight	9½	16½	Yes	60	45	2,800	34	118 00	.....	1,416 00
G. H. & S. A.	2,622	138	Freight	10	23½	.....	.....	35	1,750	34	86 59	.....	1,039 11
G. H. & S. A.	2,900	171	Freight	11	16	Yes	70	.....	2,500	34	92 48	.....	1,109 73
G. H. & S. A.	3,200	300	Freight	9	15	Yes	60 or after 30 years	35	6,500	34	85 00	.....	1,000 00
H. & T. C.	1,898	110	Freight	12	16	Yes	60 or after 25 years	No	1,400	31⅜	.....	.....	870 50
H. & T. C.	2,800	112	Freight	12	16	Yes	65 or after 20 years	35	1,200	31⅜	98 50	.....	1,182 00
M. K. & T.	3,300	156	Freight	11	.....	.....	.....	40	3,228	25	90 00	.....	1,050 00
M. K. & T.	3,000	156	Freight	13	15½	Yes	60	45	1,470	25½	70 00	.....	800 00
S. A. & A. P.	3,059	170	Freight	11	18¾	Yes	70	45	1,600	31	89 00	.....	1,069 00
S. A. & A. P.	3,540	118	Freight	8	15½	Yes	At 75 if in service 25	45	1,500	31	90 00	.....	1,062 85
St. L. & S. F.	2,500	105	Freight	13	16	No	.....	40	980	29	75 00	.....	900 0
St. L. S. W.	.....	97	Freight	10	18	No	.....	.....	1,400	31	75 00	.....	900 00
St. L. S. W.	3,000	218	Freight	12	21	No	.....	45	1,400	25.3	75 00	.....	900 00
St. L. S. W.	3,000	128	Freight	16	16	No	.....	.....	1,400	25.3	75 00	.....	700 00
T. & N. O.	1,500	215	Freight	14	16	Yes	70	40	2,300	34	50 00	.....	600 00
T. & P.	3,200	152	Freight	14	16	No	.....	.....	1,400	25	85 00	.....	1,000 00
T. & P.	3,000	65	Freight	12	16	No	.....	.....	1,000	29	88 00	.....	1,065 00
T. & P.	3,400	90	Freight	7	16	No	.....	45	940	20½	86 00	.....	1,032 00
T. & P.	3,200	140	Freight	12	18	No	.....	.....	900	26	100 00	.....	.....

CONDUCTORS.													
G. C. & S. F.	4,000	52	Passenger	10	14	Yes	60	35	.....	.....	$ 130 00	None	$ 1,300 00
G. H. & S. A.	6,000	306	Passenger	11½	15½	Yes	65	35	2,500	47½	150 00	None	1,800 00
M. K. & T.	5,750	168	Passenger	8	15	No	.....	40	3,000	35	140 00	None	1,700 00
M. K. & T.	.....	151	Passenger	6½	14	No	.....	.....	.....	35	145 00	None	1,570 00
M. K. & T.	5,650	157	Passenger	6	.....	No	.....	40	.....	35	150 00	None	1,800 00
M. K. & T.	5,880	172	Passenger	7½	.....	No	.....	42 or 45	.....	35	135 00	None	.....
M. K. & T.	5,880	172	Passenger	7½	10	No	.....	42	.....	35	135 00	None	.....
M. K. & T.	5,900	172	Passenger	6	12	No	.....	.....	.....	35	140 00	None	1,700 00
M. K. & T.	5,757	265	Passenger	10	12	No	.....	.....	.....	35	150 00	None	1,800 00
St. L. S. W.	5,700	180	Passenger	11½	14½	No	.....	.....	450	35	150 00	None	1,800 00
G. H. & S. A.	3,850	137	Freight	9	16½	Yes	60	.....	1,750	47½	160 00	None	1,900 00
G. H. & S. A.	3,860	137	Freight	9	16	Yes	75	45	875	47½	160 00	None	1,920 00
G. H. & S. A.	4,050	160	Freight	9½	16	Yes	65	45	1,750	47½	152 00	None	1,829 00
H. & T. C.	2,912	112	Freight	12	15	Yes	70	.....	1,000	48¾	100 00	None	1,200 00
I. & G. N.	4,000	145	Freight	12	16	No	.....	40	1,100	38	130 00	None	.....
I. & G. N.	4,000	129	Freight	10	16	No	.....	.....	1,200	38	152 00	None	1,800 00
I. & G. N.	3,500	161	Freight	11½	16	No	.....	No	1,750	38	135 00	None	1,620 00
I. & G. N.	2,366	91	Freight	12	16	No	.....	.....	1,750	49	152 00	None	1,713 20
I. & G. N.	3,200	161	Freight	11½	24	No	.....	.....	1,600	38	121 60	None	1,250 00
K. C. M. & O.	3,400	139	Freight	14	36 h 25 m	No	.....	.....	1,400	37	140 00	None	1,500 00
M. K. & T.	3,000	97	Freight	12	17	No	.....	42	2,000	38	100 00	None	1,200 00
M. K. & T.	3,000	90	Freight	11	18	No	.....	45	1,900	.....	115 00	None	.....
M. K; & T.	2,878	156	Freight	10½	15¾	No	.....	35	1,470	38	109 35	None	1,203 00
M. K. & T.	3,200	97	Freight	12½	21	No	.....	43	2,000	38	125 00	None	1,500 00
M. K. & T.	3,300	111	Freight	12	18	No	.....	35	1,000	38	90 00	None	1,000 00
M. K. & T.	4,020	134	Freight	10	12	No	.....	45	480	40	125 00	None	1,500 00
St. L. & S. F.	2,000	105	Freight	14	16	Yes	.....	40	1,000	35	75 00	None	900 00
St. L. S. W.	2,300	89	Freight	12	16	No	.....	35	535	48	143 61	None	1,671 00
T. & N. O.	3,000	32	Freight	11	16	No	.....	.....	1,800	47½	100 00	None	1,200 00
T. & P.	3,400	90	Freight	7	16	No	.....	45	940	40	125 00	None	1,500 00
T. & B. V.	1,500	128	Freight	12½	32 h 48 m	No	.....	.....	1,400	38	50 00	None	600 00
W. F. & N. W.	2,000	100	Freight	14	36	No	.....	45	1,000	38	58 00	None	750 00
.....	3,700	145	Freight	11	16¼	No	.....	45	1,615	38	140 00	None	1,680 00
ENGINEERS.													
El P. & S. W.	4,000	145	Passenger	5	16	No	.....	None	2,300	50	$ 165 00	None	$ 2,000 00
M. K. & T.	3,774	157	Passenger	7	13½	No	.....	45	700	40	157 60	None	1,891 20
M. K. & T.	4,472	172	Passenger	6	12	No	.....	45	.....	40	178 88	None	1,967 68
H. & T. C.	4,500	224	Passenger	7	14	Yes	62	.....	.....	45	170 00	None	2,040 00
H. & T. C.	3,500	205	Passenger	10	20	No	.....	.....	.....	40	145 00	small dec.	1,593 00
T. & B. V.	6,000	100	Passenger	8	12	No	.....	50	1,600	40	150 00	None	1,700 00
G. H. & S. A.	3,180	156	Passenger	7	13¾	Yes	65	45	3,220	50	160 00	5% inc.	1,400 00
T. & P.	3,000	127	Passenger	5½	12	No	.....	.....	1,000	40	135 00	None	1,800 00
C. R. I. & P.	2,800	110	Freight	8	22	No	.....	40	1,150	Reg.	119 00	None	1,071 00
Ft. W. & D. C.	1,600	114	Freight	12	16	No	.....	.....	1,400	49	75 00	None	900 00
Ft. W. & D. C.	.....	114	Freight	.....	.....	No	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	None	.....
Ft. W & D. C.	.....	114	Freight	10	16	No	.....	.....	1,400	49	100 00	None	.....
Ft. W. & D. C.	.....	116	Freight	10	16	No	.....	.....	1,300	Reg.	.....	None	.....
G. H. & S. A.	3,000	121	Freight	12	16	Yes	65	45	3,750	50	135 00	5% inc. for overtime	1,620 00

WAGE STATISTICS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES—Continued.

EMPLOYED BY	Average miles run per month	Length of Division in miles	Service	Average hours on duty per trip	Longest time on duty during past year—hours	Are old employees pensioned when retired	At what age	Age limit to enter service	Maximum tonnage hauled in any one train	Rate of pay for overtime per hour—cents	Average monthly earnings for 1909	Increase in rates of wages for 1909	Total earnings for 1909
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ENGINEERS - continued.													
G. H. & S. A.	1,504	58	Freight	8	15	Yes	70 comp. 60 volun.	45	5,500	50	$ 122 40	None	$1,568 80
G. H. & S. A.	2,860	110	Freight	11½	15½	Yes	70	40	1,400	40	130 00	None	1,560 00
G. C. & S. F.	2,150	152	Freight	10½	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	48½	70 00	10% inc.	875 00
G. C. & S. F.	.....	109	Freight	12	16	Yes	Not fixed	35	1,600	Reg.	150 00	None	1,750 00
H. & T. C.	2,341	115	Freight	12	16	Yes	At 65 if in service 20	.....	2,200	45	105 50	None	1,266 00
H. & T. C.	2,900	121	Freight	11	18¾	Yes	At 65 if in service 30	45	2,500	45	135 00	None	1,630 00
H. & T. C.	2,000	114	Freight	15	16	No	.....	45	800	48	110 00	None	1,350 00
H. & T. C.	2,000	114	Freight	15	16	No	.....	45	800	40	110 00	None	1,320 00
H. & T. C.	2,200	115	Freight	13	16	Yes	65	.....	.....	45	128 32	None	1,539 87
I. & G. N.	.....	154	Freight	11	15	No	.....	.....	.....	45	112 00	None	1,350 00
M. K. & T.	3,000	111	Freight	11	15¾	No	.....	45	830	46	125 00	None	.....
M. K. & T.	3,000	95	Freight	12	21	No	.....	50	900	46	120 00	None	1,400 00
M. K. & T.	3,500	97	Freight	10	19	No	.....	.....	1,900	49	125 00	.....	1,500 00
M. K. & T.	2,600	97	Freight	14	21	No	.....	.....	1,900	48	120 00	None	.....
M. K. & T.	2,200	100	Freight	11	15	No	.....	.....	900	46	10 000	None	1,200 00
St. L. & S. F.	2,500	105	Freight	11	27	No	.....	45	900	47	11 000	None	1,320 00
St. L. & S. F.	3,000	100	Freight	11	13	No	.....	45	.....	37½	123 00	None	1,475 00
So. Pac.	1,318	118	Freight	10	16	Yes	70	40	1,355	45	.....	None	1,691 00
T. & N. O.	2,000	289	Freight	10	16	Yes	60 or 70	.....	1,300	50	100 00	5 cts. per hr. overtime	.....
T. & P.	3,500	194	Freight	13	16	No	.....	45	1,250	48	155 00	None	1,800 00
T. & P.	2,500	127	Freight	12	27	No	.....	.....	1,000	48	125 00	None	1,400 00
T. & P.	2,000	127	Freight	10	16	No	.....	45	1,000	49	100 00	None	1,200 00
T. & B. V.	1,500	130	Freight	14	16	No	.....	.....	1,600	48	75 00	None	750 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galv. Wharf Co.	.....	.....	Switch	12	13	No	.....	.....	.....	Reg. (37½)	65 00	None	775 00
I. & G. N.	.....	.....	Switch	11	12	No	.....	.....	.....	37½	95 00	None	1,100 00
M. K. & T.	.....	.....	Switch	11	13	Yes	.....	45	.....	37½	100 00	None	1,200 00
G. H. & S. A.	.....	.....	Switch	10½	15½	Yes	60	40	.....	37½	100 00	.....	1,200 00
T. & P.	.....	.....	Switch	10	16	No	.....	.....	.....	Reg.	100 00	None	1,200 00
T. & P.	.....	.....	Switch	12	16	No	.....	.....	.....	30	105 00	None	1,150 00
T. & P.	.....	.....	Switch	10	13	No	.....	.....	.....	35	106 00	None	1,277 50
T. & P.	.....	.....	Switch	12	12	No	.....	.....	.....	25	90 00	None	.....
FIREMEN.													
C. R. I. & G.	.....	176	Passenger	.....	17	Yes	65	35	1,100	30	$ 98 83	.....	$ 1,186 00
E. P. & S. W.	3,600	145	Passenger	5	16	Yes	70	.....	2,200	35	125 00	.....	1,500 00
F. W. & D. C.	3,000	117	Passenger	4½	15	No	.....	40	2,000	25	75 00	.....	810 00
M. K. & T.	.....	156	Passenger	8	16	No	.....	35	980	27	110 00	.....	1,320 00

M. K. & T.	2,340	156	Passenger	6¼	8	No		35		20	115 00		1,380 00
M. K. & T.	3,500	157	Passenger	6	19	No		32	1,900	25	95 00		1,140 00
M. K. & T.	4,500	171	Passenger	7	10	No		30		25	110 00		1,320 00
O. & N. W.	4,000	31	Passenger	8	20	No		40			75 00		800 00
T. & P.	3,500	200	Passenger	7	16	No		40	1,250	25	85 00	10 cts. hrd.	1,020 00
T. & P.	4,084	67	Passenger	5½	14	No				25	106 18	4%	1,274 00
Tex. Mid.	2,500	125	Passenger	4 h 50 m	4 h 50 m	No		No		21	70 00	12 cts. hrd.	750 00
C. R. I. & G.	2,860	110	Freight	10	16	Yes	65	35	900	30	75 00		900 00
C. R. I. & G.	2,800	110	Freight	8½	16	Yes	65	35	950	30	80 00		
C. R. I. & G.	2,600	110	Freight	9	16	Yes	65	35	1,150	30	75 00		900 00
C. R. I. & P.	2,000	111	Freight	12	16	Yes	70	35	2,600	33	70 00		800 00
E. P. & S. W.	3,600	144	Freight	11	19	No			2,300	35	80 00	6%	960 00
E. Ry. of N. M. and S. K. of T.	2,500	120	Freight	10	20	Yes	65	26 inexp.	1,900	30	80 75	Reduced 5 cts. per 100	989 00
F. W. & D. C.	1,760	114	Freight	9	17 h 45 m	No		No	1,400	31	72 50		870 00
G. C. & S. F.	2,950	133	Freight	14 h 26 m	19½	No		27	1,800	30½	88 00		1,060 00
H. & T. C.					12		At 60 after 30 years	40	1,000		90 00		1,080 00
H. & T. C.	3,300	124	Freight	14	21	No			800	28	85 00		1,020 00
H. & T. C.	2,000	114	Freight	12	16	No			1,000	28	60 00	10 cts. hrd.	700 00
I. & G. N.	3,000	100	Freight	10	14	No		45		25	65 00		780 00
M. K. & T.	1,100	67	Freight	11	17 h 45 m			27	800	29	50 00		592 00
M. K. & T.		172	Freight			No		45	1,100		70 00		850 00
M. K. & T.			Freight	10	12	No		45		22½	65 00		780 00
St. L. B. & M.	2,440	122	Freight	14	16			29	2,550		90 00	2%	1,000 00
St. L. & S. F.	2,100	105	Freight	12	19	No		27	800	30	65 00		743 00
St. L. S. W.	2,431	118	Freight	10	18 h 10 m				1,225	30	77 00		914 00
St. L. S. W.	3,120	100	Freight	14	18			26	1,225	30	84 00		1,111 00
T. & P.	3,000	156	Freight	13	16				900	25	90 00		1,000 00
T. & P.	1,700	128	Freight	10	17				675	28½	45 00		540 00
T. & P.	2,400	200	Freight	14	16			40	1,250	32½	80 00	10 cts. hrd.	960 00
T. & P.			Freight					30	660	25	90 00		
T. & P.	2,200	125	Freight	12	16				900	27	60 00	12 cents overtime.	750 00
SWITCHMEN.													
El Paso & S. W.			Yard		14	No		35		34	$ 100 00		$ 800 00
G. C. & S. F.			Yard	11	13	Yes	70	27		37	90 00		1,050 00
G. C. & S. F.			Yard	12	12			27		35			
G. C. & S. F.			Yard	11	14			26		35	82 00		980 20
H. & T. C.			Yard	10	14	Yes	60	45		33	80 00		960 00
H. & T. C.			Yard	10	10					27	80 00	5 inc.	1,000 00
H. & T. C.			Yard		14	Yes	60	45		33	100 00		1,200 00
H. & T. C.			Yard		13	Yes	30 years service.			Reg.	80 00		956 00
H. B. & T.			Yard		15½					Reg.			
M. K. & T.			Yard	10	12	No		45		31	88 00		1,060 00
M. K. & T.			Yard		12	No		30		22½	70 00		745 00
M. K. & T.			Yard		14			35		Reg.	85 00		1,020 00
M. K. & T.			Yard		12						90 00		1,090 00
T. M.			Yard	10	14					20	70 00		840 00
T. & P.			Yard		16					Reg.	100 00		1,200 00
T. & P.			Yard	10	12					Reg.	98 00		1,180 00
T. & P.			Yard		24					32	55 00		650 00
T. & P.			Yard	10	14					31			1,075 00
T. & P.			Yard							36	100 00		1,200 00

WAGE STATISTICS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES—Continued.

EMPLOYED BY	Service	Dependents	Cost of Living	Increase % cost	HOME			Savings	INSURANCE		
						Value	Equity		Life	Accident	Fire
1	4	15	16	17	18	9	20	21	22	23	24
BRAKEMEN.											
G. H. & S. A.	Passenger	6	$ 1,020 00	10	Yes	$ 3,500	$ 400		$ 2,350		$ 2,000
H. & T. C.	Passenger	8	625 00	20	Yes	2,500	1,600	$ 250	2,350		1,550
M. K. & T.	Passenger	1	480 00	25	Yes	3,000	Clear	400	1,350		
M. K. & T.	Passenger	4	954 00		Yes	1,250	520		4,000		1,100
A. T. & S. F.	Freight	1	704 00	15	No			250		1,350	
A. T. & S. F.	Freight	3	916 00	18	No				2,350		
C. R. I. & P.	Freight	2	702 00	8	No					$ 1,350	
G. C. & S. F.	Freight	1	706 00	8	No			90	1,000	1,350	
G. C. & S. F.	Freight	1	365 00	8	No			190	1,350		
G. C. & S. F.	Freight	3	962 00	33⅓	Yes	4,000	Clear		1,350		4,000
G. C. & S. F.	Freight	2	724 00	6	No				1,350		
G. C. & S. F.	Freight	3	851 00	33⅓	No			150	1,350		500
G. H. & S. A.	Freight	3	845 00	5	No				500		
G. H. & S. A.	Freight	3	608 00	15	No			736	5,000		
G. H. & S. A.	Freight	4	739 00	25	Yes	1,500	1,030	104	2,350		1,000
G. H. & S. A.	Freight	1	610 00	20	No			500	1,000		
G. H. & S. A.	Freight	1	1,130 00	25	No				1,350		
H. & T. C.	Freight	2		18	No			160	1,350		125
H. & T. C.	Freight	2	1,182 00	20	No				1,350		
M. K. & T.	Freight	3	1,050 00		No				5,350		
M. K. & T.	Freight	4	700 00	10	No			100		1,350	
S. A. & A. P.	Freight	1	952 00	100	No				1,350	1,000	
S. A. & A. P.	Freight	6	1,178 00	25	No					1,350	
St. L. & S. F.	Freight	6	881 00	50	No				3,350		
St. L. S. W.	Freight	3	900 00		No				3,350		
St. L. S. W.	Freight	3	900 00	60	No				4,000		
St. L. S. W.	Freight	3	445 00	10	No				1,000	1,350	
T. & N. O.	Freight	6	842 00	35	No				2,000	2,000	
T. & P.	Freight	4	945 00	20	No					1,350	
T. & P.	Freight	3	855 00	12	No			210		1,350	
T. & P.	Freight	4	1,032 00	20	No				1,850	1,850	500
T. & P.	Freight	3		15	No				1,000	1,000	
CONDUCTORS.											
G. C. & S. F.	Passenger	5	$ 1,305 00	50	Yes	$ 2,000	$ 1,100	None	$ 3,000	None	$ 800
G. H. & S. A.	Passenger	3		50	Yes	5,000	5,000	None	10,000	$ 5,000	None
M. K. & T.	Passenger	3	1,520 00	25	Yes	2,500	2,500	$ [illegible] 200	9,000	[illegible] 600	3,000
M. K. & T.	Passenger	5			Yes	5,000	3,500	None	4,500	5,000	3,500

M. K. & T.	Passenger	5	1,100 00	15	Yes	2,500	2,500	500	9,000	10,000	1,500
M. K. & T.	Passenger	4	.....	20	Yes	3,900	3,900	None	4,000	5,000	4,200
M. K. & T.	Passenger	3	.....	33⅓	Yes	5,500	5,500	.....	4,000	5,000	4,200
M. K. & T.	Passenger	4	1,685 00	25	Yes	4,000	4,000	None	None	6,000	3,000
M. K. & T.	Passenger	1	2,000 00	10	No	.....	.....	None	15,000	12,500	None
St. L. S. W.	Passenger	8	1,300 00	30	Yes	2,700	1,750	500	3,000	6,000	1,600
G. H. & S. A.	Freight	3	1,400 00	.....	Yes	3,000	3,000	500	2,500	None	2,000
G. H. & S. A.	Freight	5	1,080 00	20	No	.....	.....	350	2,000	2,000	None
G. H. & S. A.	Freight	3	1,705 00	15	Yes	5,000	5,000	124	4,000	2,500	2,500
H. & T. C.	Freight	4	1,200 00	50	No	.....	.....	None	.....	1,350	.....
I. & G. N.	Freight	3	838 00	10	Yes	2,250	1,125	.....	3,000	500	1,100
I. & G. N.	Freight	3	1,134 00	10	Yes	2,500	2,500	500	2,000	5,000	1,500
I. & G. N.	Freight	2	850 00	10	Yes	1,700	800	300	3,000	.....	1,400
I. & G. N.	Freight	2	1,090 00	10	Yes	1,400	1,400	600	1,500	.....	.....
I. & G. N.	Freight	1	1,250 00	15	Yes	1,800	1,800	120	6,500	.....	.....
K. C. M. & O.	Freight	2	.....	20	Yes	1,000	1,000	None	4,500	500	800
M. K. & T.	Freight	5	1,050 00	10	No	.....	.....	150	2,000	None	None
M. K. & T.	Freight	2	.....	10	Yes	1,500	1,500	.....	1,000	.....	.....
M. K. & T.	Freight	3	.....	50	No	.....	.....	None	4,000	.....	1,200
M. K. & T.	Freight	2	745 00	10	Yes	2,500	2,000	500	2,500	1,000	1,300
M. K. & T.	Freight	6	1,052 00	10	Yes	1,350	775	190	2,000	None	1,000
M. K. & T.	Freight	6	1,200 00	10	Yes	1,000	1,000	None	None	None	None
St. L. & S. F.	Freight	3	800 00	25	No	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. L. S. W.	Freight	3	780 00	33⅓	Yes	3,000	125	800	.....	2,000	.....
T. & N. O.	Freight	4	970 00	10	No	.....	.....	None	2,000	2,000	1,200
T. & P.	Freight	4	1,250 00	12	No	.....	.....	250	5,000	.....	700
T. & B. V.	Freight	4	410 00	15	Yes	1,000	250	75	None	None	None
W. F. & N. W.	Freight	2	.....	30	No	.....	.....	200	1,000	None	.....
.....	Freight	5	665 00	12	Yes	1,850	1,850	475	3,000	500	700
ENGINEERS.											
El P. & S. W.	Passenger	3	$ 1,500 00	15	No	.....	.....	$ 500	$ 3,500	None	None
M. K. & T.	Passenger	5	1,300 00	15	Yes	$ 3,000	Clear	591 20	4,000	None	$ 2,500
M. K. & T.	Passenger	5	1,112 00	10	Yes	3,000	Clear	1,000	7,000	$ 2,000	2,000
H. & T. C.	Passenger	5	1,210 00	50	Yes	2,500	Clear	600	3,000	None	900
H. & T. C.	Passenger	3	1,000 00	20	Yes	5,000	Clear	500	1,500	None	2,400
T. & B. V.	Passenger	5	865 00	20	Yes	1,200	$ 400	600	3,000	None	900
G. H. & S. A.	Passenger	2	788 00	3	Yes	3,000	2,100	600	4,500	1,000	.....
T. & P.	Passenger	4	.....	15	Yes	3,000	Clear	None	1,500	None	2,700
C. R. I. & P.	Freight	2	1,106 84	.....	No	.....	.....	None	4,500	None	None
Ft. W. & D. C.	Freight	2	.....	40	No	.....	.....	75	300	None	None
Ft. W. & D. C.	Freight	.....	.....	20	No	.....	.....	None	1,500	None	None
Ft. W. & D. C.	Freight	3	876 00	15	Yes	1,000	Clear	500	1,500	None	1,500
Ft. W. & D. C.	Freight	4	.....	75	Yes	1,400	1325	None	3,000	None	None
G. H & S. A.	Freight	4	1,454 00	15	Yes	2,500	Clear	None	4,500	None	2,500
G. H. & S. A.	Freight	6	1,375 00	33⅓	Yes	2,000	1,720	None	3,000	None	1,600
G. H. & S. A.	Freight	5	1,200 00	20	Yes	1,800	Clear	300	6,000	None	1,000
G. C. & S. F.	Freight	4	525 00	15	Yes	1,200	350	350	3,000	1,500	None
G. C. & S. F.	Freight	4	815 00	20	No	.....	.....	None	1,500	None	None
H. & T. C.	Freight	3	1,066 00	5	No	.....	.....	200	500	None	None
H. & T. C.	Freight	4	883 00	10	Yes	2,000	Clear	747	3,000	2,000	2,500
H. & T. C.	Freight	3	898 00	10	No	.....	.....	350	1,500	1,500	None

WAGE STATISTICS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES—Continued.

EMPLOYED BY	Service	Dependents	Cost of Living	Increase % Cost	HOME			Savings	INSURANCE		
						Value	Equity		Life	Accident	Fire
1	4	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
ENGINEERS—continued.											
H. & T. C.	Freight	4	$ 1,475 00	11	No			None	$ 4,500	$ 2,500	$ 200
H. & T. C.	Freight	6		50	Yes	$ 2,500	Clear	$ 1,160	3,500	3,500	1,500
I. & G. N	Freight	3	850 00	25	Yes	2,500	Clear	500	3,500	1,500	2,000
M. K. & T	Freight	4			Yes	1,400	Clear	300	2,500	2,500	1,500
M. K. & T.	Freight	3	1,400 00	25	Yes	1,200	$ 600	None	1,500	1,500	1,700
M. K. & T.	Freight	3			Yes	1,500	900	300	5,000	5,000	1,200
M. K. & T.	Freight	3		10	Yes	1,500	Clear		5,500	$20 per wk.	1,400
M. K. & T.	Freight	4	998 00	25	Yes	1,500	1,000	150	2,500		1,500
St. L. & S. F.	Freight	4	1,277 00	10	Yes	2,600	2,100	None	5,500		2,400
St. L. & S. F.	Freight	4	1,415 00	12	No			None	None	3,500	None
So. Pac.	Freight	2	1,325 00	15	Yes	3,800	Clear	366	3,200	None	1,000
T. & N. O.	Freight	4	720 00	40	No			Small	3,000		None
T. & P.	Freight	5	1,524 00	20	No			250	None	4,500	None
T. & P.	Freight	3	1,025 00		No			280	2,500	None	None
T. & P.	Freight	2	1,200 00	40	Yes	3,000	1,400	600	750	1,000	1,000
T. & B. V.	Freight	6	750 00	33⅓	No			None	1,500	None	None
		2		15	Yes	1,650	800	None	3,000	$20 per wk.	1,000
Gal. Wharf Co.	Yard	9	803 00	20	No			None	1,500		None
I. & G. N.	Yard	6		40	No			None	3,500	None	None
M. K. & T.	Yard	2	716 00	30	Yes	1,500	Clear	474	5,000	None	1,850
G. H. & S. A.	Yard	2	942 00	10	No			258	3,500	None	None
T. & P.	Yard	1	860 00	15	No			340	1,500	None	None
T. & P.	Yard	3	1,000 00	25	Yes	1,600	800	200	5,000	None	1,000
T. & P.	Yard	4	1,006 00	20	Yes	3,000	Clear	270	5,000	None	2,750
T. & P.	Yard	8	1,375 00	5	Yes	3,000	Clear	450	1,500		700
FIREMEN.											
C. R. I. & G.	Passenger	3		25				$ 170	$ 2,500	$ 1,000	$ 300
E. P. & S. W.	Passenger	2	$ 1,492 00	15					1,000		1,500
F. W. & D. C.	Passenger	1	780 00	40					1,500		
M. K. & T.	Passenger	8	1,330 00	40	Yes	$ 800	Clear		1,500		475
M. K. & T.	Passenger	8	1,000 00	10	Yes	800	Clear		1,500		400
M. K. & T.	Passenger	3	752 00	15	Yes	2,500	Clear	400	2,500	1,500	1,800
M. K. & T.	Passenger	7	1,320 00	25					2,000	1,000	800
O. & N. W.	Passenger	1	600 00	20				200	4,000	3,000	
T. & P.	Passenger	4	947 00	10						1,500	
T. & P.	Passenger	5	1,275 00						4,000		500

Tex. Mid.	Passenger	2	750 00	67					2,500		
C. R. I. & G.	Freight	6	950 00	20					2,500		
C. R. I. & G.	Freight	2							1,500		
C. R. I. & G.	Freight	2	775 00	15					1,000	$15 per wk.	
C. R. I. & P.	Freight	2	715 00	10	Yes	500	300		1,000		
E. P. & S. W.	Freight	2	882 00	33⅓				65	1,000		
E. Ry. of N. M. and S. K. of T.	Freight	2	850 00	10				100		1,500	
F. W. & D. C.	Freight	3	870 00	50					2,000		
G. C. & S. F.	Freight	4	860 00	50				200	4,100		600
H. & T. C.	Freight	4	1,080 00	25	Yes	1,800	Clear		3,000		2,075
H. & T. C.	Freight	2	1,020 00							1,500	
H. & T. C.	Freight	2	600 00					100	1,500		
I. & G. N.	Freight	5	630 00	20	Yes	800	Clear		1,500		600
M. K. & T.	Freight	3	592 00	5					1,500		
M. K. & T.	Freight	6	780 00	35					2,000		450
M. K. & T.	Freight	4	480 00	25	Yes	750	Clear	280	400	1,500	400
St. L. B. & M.	Freight	1	880 00					120	2,250		
St. L. & S. F.	Freight	2	767 00	10					1,500	$15 per wk.	
St. L. S. W.	Freight	3	914 00	10		800	485		1,300		1,000
St. L. S. W.	Freight	3	649 00	65	Yes	650	Clear		1,500		800
T. & P.	Freight	4	1,000 00	33⅓	Yes	1,200	Clear		3,500		
T. & P.	Freight	5	602 00	15					1,500		750
T. & P.	Freight	3	1,140 00	10					2,360		
T. & P.	Freight	7	1,015 00	20	Yes	3,500	Clear		1,500		700
T. & P.	Freight	2	750 00						1,500		
SWITCHMEN.											
E. P. & S. W.	Yard	1	$ 620 00					$ 100	$ 1,350		
G. C. & S. F.	Yard	7	1,175 00	20					3,850		$ 750
G. C. & S. F.	Yard	7	1,230 00	20					1,000	$ 1,350	750
G. C. & S. F.	Yard	4	867 00	40				115	1,350		
H. & T. C.	Yard	1	585 00	35				375	2,350	1,500	
H. & T. C.	Yard	5	785 00	5	Yes	$ 5,000	Clear	150	1,500		
H. & T. C.	Yard	1	871 00	35	Yes	2,000	$ 1,100		1,350		1,500
H. & T. C.	Yard	6	790 00	20					1,350	1,000	
H. B. & T.	Yard	3							3,000	1,350	
M. K. & T.	Yard	6	1,060 00	5	Yes	1,000	Clear		4,350		1,700
M. K. & T.	Yard	4	735 00	20	Yes	1,600	650		2,500		1,250
M. K. & T.	Yard	2	1,200 00	20	Yes	1,500	Clear		1,300		1,000
M. K. & T.	Yard	5	700 00	30				100	3,350		200
T. M.	Yard	8	840 00	12					1,350		
T. & P.	Yard	2	1,200 00	12					1,350		
T. & P.	Yard	5	1,055 00	12					3,000		
T. & P.	Yard	3	650 00	15					1,350		
T. & P.	Yard	1	1,075 00	35							200
T. & P.	Yard	5		50	Yes	1,800	800		4,850		1,000

AVERAGES—MISCELLANEOUS CRAFTS.

Number of Individuals reporting	OCCUPATION	Number Dependent for support	Average Hours per day	WAGES Amount	WAGES Per	Average earnings 1909	Cost of Living 1909	Average Savings	% Increase in Cost of Living	Average Time Lost	Average Equity in Homestead Property	Average Insurance Carried Life	Average Insurance Carried Accident	Average Insurance Carried Fire
14	Barber	3.000	11 hrs. 47 m.	$ 2 84	Day	$ 812 00	$ 697 75	$ 58 57	23.3	35 days	$ 357 14	$1,621 43	$ 225 00	$ 788 57
15	Blacksmith	4.333	9 hrs. 2 m.	3 15	Day	849 91	744 58	66 00	29.2	37 days	589 33	1,900 00	150 00	480 00
23	Boiler maker	4.304	9 hrs. 6 m.	3 01	Day	859 35	836 04	63 48	35.0	46 days	547 82	1,586 95	347 82	191 30
6	Book binder	3.666	8 hrs.	3 47	Day	1,016 50	750 20	216 66	13.0	23 days	2,183 33	1,833 33	.....	1,225 00
2	Brewery worker	3.000	8 hrs. 30 m.	3 03	Day	840 00	766 00	90 00	25.0	12 days	1,050 00	1,000 00	.....	725 00
2	Bricklayer	4.000	8 hrs.	6 00	Day	1,004 00	810 00	216 00	20.0	100 days	1,600 00	1,800 00	.....	712 50
2	Brickmaker	6.500	10 hrs. 30 m.	2 00	Day	650 00	650 00	.....	13.0	30 days	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
77	Carpenter	3.829	8 hrs 45 m.	3 27	Day	722 65	634 24	93 36	26.5	82 days	614 62	1,174 02	64 93	411 68
3	Cooper	5.000	8 hrs.	3 08	Day	.....	728 00	41 66	51.6	30 days	350 00	733 33	.....	150 00
9	Electrical worker	2.111	9 hrs. 6 m.	3 41	Day	956 00	813 37	116 66	18.3	52 days	.....	611 11	166 66	83 33
11	Garment worker	2.545	8 hrs. 31 m.	1 61	Day	494 25	409 83	14 45	14.7	27 days	281 82	372 72	.....	91 11
2	Laborer	4.000	8 hrs. 30 m.	1 55	Day	.....	559 00	.....	30.0	30 days	.....	900 00	.....	.....
3	Leather worker	5.000	10 hrs.	2 58	Day	602 00	480 00	41 66	33.3	8 days	345 00	750 00	.....	933 33
2	Longshoreman	2.500	10 hrs.	3 00	Day	536 00	536 00	.....	50.0	120 days	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Machinist	3.041	9 hrs. 21 m.	3 54	Day	991 59	783 34	204 00	18.6	38 days	802 77	1,781 48	342 59	561 11
7	Mill employee	2.860	11 hrs.	2 28	Day	691 70	546 86	117 86	26.8	21 days	742 86	450 00	335 71	85 71
22	Miner	3.285	8 hrs. 5 m.	2 48	Day	577 23	516 64	24 31	25.1	118 days	363 63	409 09	98 18	104 54
1	Musician	1.000	.....	1 00 5 00	Hour Day	1,500 00	1,000 00	500 00	.....	.....	1,400 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
34	Painter	3.794	8 hrs. 10 m.	3 18	Day	699 76	621 93	33 23	26.7	94 days	287 94	1,023 53	88 23	19 29
1	Photo-engraver	1.000	8 hrs.	3 50	Day	1,200 00	500 00	.....	100.0	.....	400 00	.....	.....	400 00
1	Plasterer	8.000	8 hrs.	6 00	Day	1,050 00	1,025 00	.....	15.0	165 days	10,500 00	.....	.....	.....
2	Plumber	3.500	8 hrs.	5 50	Day	1,262 50	1,085 00	200 00	25.0	60 days	900 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
2	Pressman	5.000	8 hrs.	5 00	Day	1,440 00	750 00	.....	15.0	.....	400 00	500 00	.....	200 00
21	Printer	3.200	8 hrs. 14 m.	3 58	Day	946 90	881 66	72 86	20.0	47 days	845 24	1,673 81	785 71	662 38
62	Railway carman	3.871	9 hrs. 54 m.	2 57	Day	786 87	668 58	98 87	29.0	41 days	731 45	1,551 61	195 16	119 67
12	Railway clerk	3.916	10 hrs. 15 m.	3 16	Day	931 73	784 63	97 91	26.9	46 days	675 83	1,208 33	83 50	462 50
3	Retail clerk	3.000	10 hrs. 10 m.	2 27	Day	717 33	538 66	116 66	40.0	.....	1,866 66	1,500 00	333 33	400 00
10	Sheet metal worker	3.800	8 hrs. 54 m.	3 22	Day	901 50	825 10	40 00	20.5	37 days	291 00	1,760 00	200 00	375 00
10	Stationary engineer	3.900	9 hrs. 45 m.	3 03	Day	918 00	763 90	127 70	25.0	7 days	750 00	2,260 00	450 00	390 00
8	Stationary fireman	3.600	11 hrs. 8 m.	2 23	Day	626 71	542 57	78 12	22.0	56 days	312 50	1,175 00	60 00	206 25
1	Stenographer	3.000	8 hrs.	2 65	Day	900 00	661 00	200 00	5.0	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	300 00
6	Stone cutter	3.166	8 hrs.	3 96	Day	.....	800 00	41 66	32.0	49 days	800 00	716 66	.....	166 66
3	Tailor	3.000	9 hrs.	2 80	Day	871 00	669 00	50 00	26.6	70 days	140 00	250 00	.....	105 00
64	Telegrapher	3.453	10 hrs. 25 m.	2 63	Day	798 10	703 75	89 59	22.0	28 days	740 62	1,875 00	23 43	455 46
7	Towerman	3.285	12 hrs.	2 22	Day	657 85	625 57	7 14	32.0	42 days	667 85	571 43	600 00	507 14
1	Waiter	6.000	10 hrs.	1 43	Day	520 00	520 00	.....	20.0	.....	1,200 00	3,000 00	.....	2,700 00
	General average	3.679	9 hrs. 12 m.	$ 3 17	Day	$ 858 52	$ 700 78	$ 86 62	27.3	53 days	$ 909 37	$ 1,208 02	$ 154 17	$ 417 01

	RAILWAY EMPLOYES.														
32	Brakemen	3.000	11 hrs. 17 m.	$ 82 15	Month	$ 930 18	$ 826 77	$ 98 12	23.1	.....	$ 329 69	$ 1,717 18	$ 520 31	$ 336 72
33	Conductors	3.575	10 hrs. 36 m.	127 00	Month	1,487 79	1,135 16	218 41	21.0	.....	2,244 50	3,469 69	2,195 45	1,140 00
46	Engineers	3.844	10 hrs. 30 m.	119 11	Month	1,416 68	1,103 85	284 69	22.0	.....	1,228 15	2,961 95	771 74	939 10
35	Firemen	3.514	9 hrs. 40 m.	81 49	Month	963 60	880 21	46 85	25.0	.....	388 14	1,797 40	400 00	375 73
19	Switchmen	4.000	10 hrs. 26 m.	85 50	Month	1,000 47	908 12	44 21	22.7	.....	529 00	1,678 26	273 68	439 41
	Averages	3.586	10 hrs. 50 m.	$ 99 05	Month	$ 1,159 74	$ 970 82	$ 138 45	22.7	.....	$ 943 89	$ 2,324 89	$ 832 23	$ 646 60

WAGE STATISTICS.

The wage statistics given in this chapter are based on the sworn reports of 557 firms, scattered over 123 counties, and cover 95 distinct branches of industry, exclusive of railroad men employed in the operating department.

The first set of tables gives the counties in alphabetical order with the detail of each firm following, and covers the average number of persons employed, the number of hours worked per day, the number of days in operation during the year, changes in rate of wages, and the total amount paid to each class of workers by each firm.

The next table is a summary of these figures, showing the total number of firms reporting, the total number of employes of each class and the total amount earned by each class in each county.

Following this is a short summary, showing the average earnings in each class.

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES.

County and Character of Industry	Average Number of Wage Earners for 1909			Hours Worked per Day	Days in Operation During 1909	Changes in wages—% for 1909		Total Amount Paid in Wages or 1909				Superintendents, Managers, Clerks and other Salaried Employees				
												Number		Total Amount Paid in Salaries During Year 1909		
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16			% Increase	% Decrease	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
ANDERSON—																
Lumber, retail	6			9	300			$ 3,061 65			$ 3,061 65	3		$ 2,800 00		$ 2,800 00
Gas, manufacturing	8			10	365			4,360 00			4,360 00	1		1,500 00		1,500 00
Ice, wood and coal	17			10	365			10,000 00			10,000 00					
Laundry	6	9		11	311			5,300 00	$ 1,120 00		6,420 00					
Grocery, wholesale	1			10	311			468 00			468 00	5		6,345 71		6,345 71
Foundry	9			10	290			6,952 00			6,952 00	6	1	6,480 00	$ 900 00	7,380 00
Foundry	18			10		*		10,593 55			10,593 55					
ARANSAS—																
Telephone		3	1	9	365				698 83	$ 20 00	718 83	2	1	668 39	10 00	678 39
AUSTIN—																
Gin and electric light				12	365							10		6,011 11		6,011 11
BASTROP—																
Coal Mine	84			8	249			21,230 05			21,230 05	7		525 00		525 00
Telephone	1	3		9	365			96 00	845 00		941 00	1		361 93		361 93
Telephone	1	4		9	365			120 00	1,055 00		1,175 00	1		780 00		780 00
Telephone	1	4		9	365			59 16	985 00		1,044 16	1		420 00		420 00
BEE—																
Cotton seed mill	56			12	48			3,210 60			3,210 60	5		3,825 00		3,825 00
BELL—																
Compress	33			10	74			8,025 35			8,025 35	9		5,204 50		5,204 50
Dry goods	5	4		10	313	15		2,800 00	2,200 00		5,000 00					
Electric light	20			10	365			6,458 41			6,458 41	13		9,990 00		9,990 00
General merchandise				12	311							8	2	5,760 00	1,020 00	6,780 00
Telephone	2	5		9	365			1,106 75	1,314 80		2,421 55	1	1	265 00	327 50	592 50
Telephone	3	12	1	9	365			1,501 60	3,168 40	120 00	4,790 00	3	1	1,938 05	323 85	2,261 90
Telephone				9	365							4	4	1,764 00	1,068 00	2,832 00
BEXAR—																
Extracts, etc., manufacturing	20	14		10	310			10,409 12	3,510 40		13,919 52	8	1	12,600 00	624 00	13,224 00
Bakery products, wholesale												10		7,800 00		7,800 00
Candy, manufacturing	1	30	6	12	365						14,000 00					
Books and cigars				11	365							13	1	9,720 00	240 00	9,960 00
Telephone	15	66	1	9	365			10,877 67	21,806 32	132 50	32,816 49	9	3	6,460 00	986 81	7,446 81
Boots and shoes, wholesale												12	12	14,690 00	14,690 00	29,380 00
Lumber, wholesale				8	300							14	3	25,260 00	2,580 00	27,840 00
Groceries, wholesale				1								32		43,708 00		43,708 00
Harness, manufacturing	70			10	300	10		35,000 00			35,000 00	3	3	8,400 00	1,750 00	10,150 00

* Apprentices 25 cents per day.

Sash and doors, manufacturing	40			8	365			24,500 00			24,500 00	3		3,000 00		3,000 00
Express				9	365							10		8,160 00		8,160 00
Express				9	365							11		8,700 00		8,700 00
Brewery	96			8	365		4½	77,293 60			77,293 60	19	1	41,600 09	1,031 25	42,631 34
Flour mill	16			11	300	10		11,028 46			11,028 46	9		15,320 00		15,320 00
Food products, manufacturing	24	4		10	301	10		12,655 00	1,052 00		13,707 00	35	4	25,160 00	950 00	26,110 00
Foundry	25			9	306			16,476 95			16,476 95	3		2,820 00		2,820 00
Gas and electricity	204			8	365			123,643 80			123,643 80	45	8	40,754 87	4,170 00	44,924 87
Laundry	7	36		10	212			4,212 00	8,505 00		12,717 00	13	1	11,140 00	416 00	11,556 00
Laundry	6	30		10	312						18,160 65	2		2,600 00		2,600 00
Cement	38			10	310			21,555 85			21,555 85	7		8,040 00		8,040 00
Railway, station	487			10	365			275,589 55			275 589 55	36	8	37,134 82	3,210 00	40,344 82
BOWIE—																
Railway shops	118			9	306			75,828 20			75,828 20	15		17,412 00		17,412 00
Furniture, manufacturing	46		10	9	300			19,039 94		180 00	19,219 94	5		6,000 00		6,000 00
Dry goods, retail				10½	311							18	18	13,650 00	9,378 11	23,028 11
Express				9	365							15		10,020 00		10,020 00
BRAZORIA—																
Farm products	5			10	365			2,000 00			2,000 00	1	1	900 00	360 00	1,260 00
General merchandise				10	310							6	1	3,700 00	180 00	3,880 00
BRAZOS—																
Cotton seed mill	14			12	119			6,568 50			6,568 50	3		3,900 00		3,900 00
Compress				10								2		2,200 00		2,200 00
BROWN—																
Flour mill	9			12	283			4,400 00			4,400 00	2		2,100 00		2,100 00
Compress	8			10				3,697 75			3,697 75	5		3,425 05		3,425 05
Telephone	19	20		9	365			5,334 15	5,603 15		10,937 30	8		8,890 22		8,890 22
CALDWELL—																
Electric light				12	365							3		1,560 00		1,560 00
Telephone		3	1	9	365				823 75	120 00	943 75	1		352 00		352 00
Telephone	1	4	1	9	365			430 00	1,049 50	103 20	1,582 70	1	1	679 90	75 00	754 90
Water works	2			8	365			1,380 00			1,380 00	3		1,380 00		1,380 00
Hardware				10	313							5		4,200 00		4,200 00
Water and light				12	365							6		3,840 00		3,840 00
CAMERON—																
Telephone												5	4	3,500 00	1,000 00	4,500 00
CAMP—																
Telephone	2	5		9	365			585 00	1,370 50		1,955 50	1		780 00		780 00
Grocery	1			10	313	*		468 00			468 00	4		5,030 00		5,030 00
CHAMBERS—																
Rice irrigation	22				70			13,422 32			13,422 32	7		8,587 00		8,587 00
Lumber, manufacturing	29			10	120			25,537 45			25,537 45	4		7,900 00		7,900 00
CHEROKEE—																
Baskets and crates	16	6	7	10	250			10,088 00	1,300 00	600 00	11,988 00	5		5,500 00		5,500 00
Telephone		4		9	365				1,021 50		1,021 50	2		1,500 00		1,500 00
CHILDRESS—																
Telephone	2	6		9	365			991 50	1,628 75		2,620 25	1		745 00		745 00
CLAY—																
Bank												4		3,720 00		3,720 00
Telephone	1	5		9	365			600 00	5,157 50		2,157 50	1		900 00		900 00

*$10.00 per month.

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES—continued.

County and Character of Industry	Average Number of Wage Earners for 1909			Hours Worked per Day	Days in Operation During 1909	Changes in wages—% for 1909		Total Amount Paid in Wages for 1909				Superintendents, Managers, Clerks and other Salaried Employees				
												Number		Total Amount Paid in Salaries During Year 1909		
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16			% Increase	% Decrease	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
COLEMAN—																
Telephone		6		9	365				$ 1,259 70		$ 1,259 70	4		$ 1,799 05		$ 1,799 05
Cotton seed mill	19			12	234			$ 10,640 00			10,640 00	4		4,560 00		4,560 00
Lumber, retail												5		3,300 00		3,300 00
COLLIN—																
Cotton seed mill	13			12	46			4,317 15			4,317 15	5		5,400 00		5,400 00
Flour mill	7			11	200			3,300 00			3,300 00	5		4,740 00		4,740 00
Flour mill	23			12	288			20,461 00			20,461 00	11		22,300 00		22,300 00
Telephone		4	1	9	365				1,155 30	$ 120 00	1,275 30	1		840 00		840 00
Telephone		4	1	9	365				1,257 70	120 00	1,377 70	1		787 35		787 35
COLORADO—																
Ice and light	2			10	365			1,000 00			1,000 00	7		5,280 00		5,280 00
Telephone		4	1	9	365				1,155 00	144 00	1,299 00	1		840 00		840 00
COMAL—																
Telephone		3	1	9	365				851 77	32 00	883 77	2	1	761 41	$ 74 73	836 14
COMANCHE—																
Lumber, retail												2		1,410 00		1,410 00
COOKE—																
Telephone	4	13	1	9	365			2,327 24	3,860 45	120 00	6,307 69	2	1	1,414 00	480 00	1,894 00
Lumber, retail				10	313							8		9,808 00		9,808 00
Mill and elevator	18			12	300			11,131 60			11,131 60	9		15,260 00		15,260 00
DALLAM—																
Ice and electricity	7			12	365			6,102 91			6,102 91	6	1	6,466 66	370 00	6,836 66
DALLAS—																
Express				9	365							25		18,858 00		18,858 00
Express				8½	314							11	7	10,980 00	4,500 00	15,480 00
Express												26		20,484 00		20,484 00
Express	5	1		10	315			3,780 00	840 00		4,620 00					
Harness, manufacturing	72			10	305			43,897 60			43,897 60	23		21,279 05		21,279 05
Harness, manufacturing	18			10	310	10		9,000 00			9,000 00	5		8,000 00		8,000 00
Harness, manufacturing	90	3		10	310						60,767 30	18	1	30,233 31		30,233 31
Laundry	8	39	1	10	312			6,448 00	8,944 00	208 00	15,600 00	1		1,300 00		1,300 00
Packing house	133	3		10	313	21		73,132 20	624 00		73,756 20	38		44,772 37		44,772 37
Medicines, manufacturing	2	2		8	313						3,500 00	3	2	2,300 00	580 00	2,880 00
Medicines, manufacturing	2	6		8	308			936 00	1,612 00		2,548 00	16	2	36,819 00	1,596 00	38,415 00
Ladies' outfitters		6		9	300	10			3,000 00		3,000 00	5	25	11,800 00	12,000 00	23,800 00
Compress	19			10				7,875 40			7,875 40	6		6,500 00		6,500 00
Furniture				10	300							7		15,600 00		15,600 00
Staff ornaments, manufacturing	8			9	310			4,972 25			4,972 25	2		1,692 00		1,692 00

Clothing, manufacturing	7	75		8	310	25					19,301 00	1		2,400 00		2,400 00
Trunks, manufacturing	26			10	308			11,700 00			11,700 00	3	2	6,900 00	1,825 00	8,725 00
Cotton cloth, manufacturing	106	76	36	10	307			34,820 82	22,246 63	7,415 54	64,482 99	10		12,660 00		12,66 00
Planing mill	16			9	312	5		13,053 40			13,053 40	1		1,200 00		1,200 00
Trunks, manufacturing	15			10	310	5		7,835 00			7,835 00	9	1	7,380 00	780 00	8,160 00
Builders and contractors	77			8	310	11		53,851 15			53,851 15	4	1	7,915 00	600 00	8,515 00
Brick, manufacturing	42			10		15		23,261 00			23,261 00	4		4,320 00		4,320 00
Brick, manufacturing	110			9	284			22,824 80			22,824 80	4		4,020 00		4,020 00
Hardware, etc	7			10½	312			5,036 65			5,036 65	6		4,920 00		4,920 00
Brewery	67			8	365			47,596 05			47,596 05	9		23,550 00		23,550 00
Implements and machinery, sales												29	5	41,512 00	3,768 00	45,280 00
Millinery, manufacturing		36		9	305				9,536 03		9,536 03	6	2	2,050 00	2,700 00	4,750 00
Machinery, manufacturing	32			10	280	10		18,000 00			18,000 00	6		10,020 00		10,021 00
Waste mill	10	2		10	312			4,680 00	490 00		5,170 00	11	2	5,562 50	490 00	6,052 50
Bakery products, wholesale				10	310							8	1	5,700 00	850 00	6,550 00
Implements, sales												3		1,100 00		1,100 00
Waste mill	13			10	290			4,269 98			4,269 98	4		4,860 00		4,860 00
Telegraph	33			9	300			163,462 19			163,462 19	5	2	10,180 00	960 00	11,140 00
Ice and electricity	34			12	365			21,734 00			21,734 00	8		11,080 24		11,080 24
Gas, manufacturing	155			10	365			65,030 67			65,030 67	25	7	22,918 29	4,440 00	27,358 29
Lumber, retail				11	313							6		6,080 00		6,080 00
Coal, wholesale												6		6,125 00		6,125 00
Hotel	131	22		12	365						63,129 45					
Paper box, manufacturing	27	18		9	309			14,974 00	4,272 35		19,246 35	20	2	39,760 00	1,740 00	41,500 00
Envelopes, manufacturing	4	5	1	9½	308			1,950 00	1,482 00	130 00	3,562 00	3		3,740 00		3,740 00
Seeds and flowers	13	6		10	310			6,276 30	1,693 55		7,969 85	24	2	29,316 75	398 36	29,715 11
Grain mill	5			10	365			2,600 00			2,600 00	7		4,700 00		4,700 00
Barber supplies												4	1	3,320 00	360 00	3,680 00
Typewriters				9	312							10	1	12,370 00	600 00	12,970 00
Pianos, wholesale				9	311							20	2	30,000 00	1,260 00	31,260 00
Printing	25	3		8	308	4		17,009 71	1,500 00		18,509 71	9	3	9,437 00	1,800 00	11,237 00
Telephone	594	263	12	9	365			314,541 97	81,341 25	2,655 20	398,538 42	225	46	223,598 53	22,642 53	246,241 06
Clothing, wholesale												16	1	33,000 00	800 00	33,800 00
DELTA—																
Cotton seed oil mill	15			12	121			4,897 95			4,897 95	3		2,570 00		2,570 00
DENTON—																
Telephone	2	7		9	365			870 00	1,763 05		2,633 05	2	1	1,112 00	300 00	1,412 05
Iron fence, manufacturing												2		1,200 00		1,200 00
Flour mill	5			12	200			7,788 12			7,788 12	2		2,400 00		2,400 00
Flour mill	11			12	225			8,750 00			8,750 00	3		3,900 00		3,900 00
Flour mill	7			12	260			4,860 00			4,860 00	1		1,200 00		1,200 00
Lumber, retail												2		1,620 00		1,620 00
DE WITT—																
Telephone	1	4	1	9	365			525 00	1,066 15	120 00	1,711 15	1		591 00		591 00
Telephone	1	6	1	9	35			425 00	1,429 15	60 00	1,914 15	1	1	845 00	270 00	1,115 00
Cotton seed oil mill	14			12	103			6,378 05			6,378 05	4		3,200 00		3,200 00
Compress	40			10	70			9,619 25			9,619 25	6		3,925 00		3,925 00
Compress	28	1	2	5	66			3,134 40	38 50	118 50	3,291 40					
ELLIS—																
Cotton mill	83	45	13	11	301			35,794 60	14,465 20	3,083 40	53,343 20	4		6,120 00		6,120 00
Cotton seed oil mill	15			12	76			5,823 70			5,823 70	3		4,200 00		4,200 00
Brick, manufacturing	47			11	310	10		23,022 15			23,022 15	5		4,890 00		4,890 00

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES—continued.

County and Character of Industry	Average Number of Wage Earners for 1909			Hours Worked per Day	Days in Operation During 1909	Changes in wages—% for 1909		Total Amount Paid in Wages for 1909				Superintendents, Managers, Clerks and other Salaried Employees				
												Number		Total Amount Paid in Salaries During Year 1909		
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16			% Increase	% Decrease	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
ELLIS continued.																
Lumber, retail	1			10	310			$ 360 00			$ 360 00	2		$ 2,000 00		$ 2,000 00
Compress	8			10	130			4,187 75			4,187 75	5		3,491 55		3,491 55
Ice, water and electricity	6			10	365			3,754 35			3,754 35	2		1,250 00		1,250 00
Laundry	7	7		10	313			4,290 00	$2,496 00		6,786 00	11	8	9,090 00	$ 2,496 00	11,586 00
Telephone	3	11	1	9	365			1,669 50	2,474 16	$ 120 00	4,263 66	2	1	1,510 00	435 00	1,945 00
Telephone	1	8	1	9	365			720 00	2,011 72	180 00	2,911 72	2	1	1,270 00	360 00	1,630 00
Telephone		6		9	365				1,700 25		1,700 25	2		1,680 00		1,680 00
Telephone	3	7		9	365	10		1,294 00	1,836 00		3,130 00	3	1	1,880 00	420 00	2,300 00
General merchandise				12	310							6		1,920 00		1,920 00
EL PASO—																
Railway shops	422			9	299			271,515 30			271,515 30	27		36,326 15		36,326 15
Railway section work	21			10	365			4,295 80			4,295 80	1		1,019 35		1,019 35
Railway section work	7			10	365			1,640 90			1,640 90	1		840 00		840 00
Railway offices				8½	365							218	15	200,834 75	12,467 40	213,302 15
Railway station				10	365							31	1	33,177 25	960 00	34,137 25
Railway terminal	17	1		8–12	365			7,380 78	480 00		7,860 78	19		18,390 30		18,390 30
Gas and electr city	66			10-12	365			22,565 80			22,565 80	12	1	11,345 00	780 00	12,125 00
Express				9	365							4		3,600 00		3,600 00
Food products, manufacturing	3	12		10	300	15										
Publisher	41	5	2	8	313			43,264 00	3,640 00	520 00	47,424 00	4		1,050 00		1,050 00
Hospital	4	25		12	365			2,700 00	13,008 00		15,708 00	3		325 00		325 00
Telephone	15	30	1	9	365			12,021 08	10,553 84	158 23	22,733 15	7		5,968 87		5,968 87
Ladies' outfitters		24		9	309				7,000 00		7,000 00	10	12	15,000 00	7,000 00	22,000 00
Jewelers, manufacturing				9	313							16	2	21,258 00	2,436 00	23,694 00
Railway shops	55			9	306			42,034 90			42,034 90	5		6,672 00		6,672 00
ERATH—																
General merchandise, manufacturing	169	5		9–10	309			76,046 73	2,100 00		78,146 73	10		15,080 00		15,080 00
Telephone	1	9		9	365			600 00	2,184 75		2,784 75	2		1,050 00		1,050 00
Ice and storage	7			12	150			3,083 45			3,083 45	1		2,786 00		2,786 00
Coal mine	1561			8	302			996,836 07			996,836 07	27	2	54,410 00	720 00	55,130 00
Compress	21		3	10	52			3,002 30		125 00	3,127 30	7		3,578 90		3,578 90
Brick, manufacturing	181		4	9	303			94,080 52		1,248 00	95,328 52	3		3,940 00		3,940 00
FALLS—																
General merchandise				12	363							3		2,280 00		2,280 00
Wholesale grocery				12	313							4		3,900 00		3,900 00
Telephone	1	8		9	365			685 00	2,059 04		2,744 04	2		1,216 43		1,216 43
Compress	12			3½	19½			2,104 10			2,104 10	3		1,835 30		1,835 30

FANNIN—																
Telephone	3	8		9 365			1,920 00	2,160 00		3,080 00						
Telephone	1	5		9 365			720 00	1,369 25		2,089 25	1	1	396 40	310 60		707 00
Ice and coal	11			12 240			4,377 95			4,377 95	1		1,200 00			1,200 00
Elevator	2						1,040 00			1,040 00						
Hardware	1			10 313			540 00			540 00	5		2,700 00			2,700 00
FAYETTE—																
General merchandise	1			10 310			300 00			300 00	7		4,465 25			4,465 25
Telephone		4	1	9 365				1,005 50	90 00	1,095 50	1	1	355 65	214 10		569 75
Lumber, retail											1		900 00			900 00
FORT BEND—																
Rice mill	16			12 26			951 30			951 30	5		1,305 00			1,305 00
FRIO—																
General merchandise											4	3	3,480 00	750 00		4,230 00
GALVESTON—																
Ice and storage	14			12 365			10,593 22			10,593 22	1		2,400 00			2,400 00
Compress	51			10 310			30,413 70			30,413 70	5		6,660 00			6,660 00
Gas, manufacturing	25			9 365			18,093 95			18,093 95	7		6,667 00			6,667 00
Steam laundry				9 309							3	2	5,200 00	930 00		6,130 00
Wharves and railway	175			10 339			103,068 81			103,068 81	51	2	64,597 29	1,800 00		66,397 29
Rice mill	47			11 318			26,435 00			26,435 00	13	1	17,470 00	480 00		17,950 00
Staves, manufacturing	7			10 312			3,561 04			3,561 04	3	1	3,556 85	140 00		3,696 85
Hardware, wholesale				10 313							16	1	18,045 39	420 00		18,465 39
Printer				8 308							2	2	3,600 00	1,020 00		4,620 00
Work clothing, manufacturing		35		8 304				8,312 00		8,312 00	6	1	6,400 00	600 00		7,000 00
Work clothing	1	42		10 310			624 00	8,875 34		9,499 34	5	1	4,651 00	1,300 00		5,951 00
Express				9 310							6		5,100 00			5,100 00
Express				9 365							4		3,480 00			3,480 00
Telephone	12	42		9 365			8,858 76	12,480 27		21,339 03	6	2	4,612 67	628 67		5,241 34
Publisher											6		7,405 85			7,405 85
Bank				300							9	1	18,000 00	750 00		18,750 00
GOLIAD—																
Cotton gin	16			10 120			3,347 98			3,347 98						
Telephone		3	1	9 365				629 95	24 00	653 95	1		742 13			742 13
GONZALES—																
Electric light	5			12 365			1,920 00			1,920 00	2		1,980 00			1,980 00
Brick, manufacturing	74			10 300			18,007 43			18,007 43	2		2,283 02			2,283 02
GRAYSON—																
Machine shop	14			9 315			10,559 90			10,559 90	2		2,280 00			2,280 00
Mill supplies	2			10 310			727 13			727 13	14		14,390 00			14,390 00
Grain, cattle and coal, etc.	14			10 312			5,621 16			5,621 16	4	1	3,740 00	600 00		4,340 00
Cotton seed oil mill	25			12 300			10,858 06			10,858 60	7		9,100 00			9,100 00
Transfer	13			12 365			5,201 92			5,201 92	1		1,000 00			1,000 00
Jewelry, retail	14			10 313			22,500 00			22,500 00						
Work clothing, manufacturing		27		8 141				4,703 42		4,703 42	5	3	2,462 00	468 00		2,930 00
Nursery	72		4	10 313			28,570 75		699 25	29,270 00	3	4	4,500 00	2,400 00		6,900 00
Fruit Co., orchard	4						1,609 80			1,609 80						
Drugs, wholesale	1		3	13 365			312 00		290 00	602 00	5	2	3,900 00	510 00		4,410 00
Electric light	4			10 365			1,600 00			1,600 00	17		15,600 00			15,600 00
Compress	18			10 140			3,090 05			3,090 05	3		2,600 00			2,600 00
Telephone	4	22	1	9 365			3,042 90	5,973 65	126 70	9,143 25	3		2,181 65			2,181 65
Telephone	5	14	1	9 365			3,014 25	3,488 63	101 00	6,603 88	3		1,925 00			1,925 00

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES—continued.

County and Character of Industry	Average Number of Wage Earners for 1909			Hours Worked per Day	Days in Operation During 1909	Changes in wages — % for 1909		Total Amount Paid in Wages for 1909				Superintendents, Managers, Clerks and other Salaried Employees				
												Number		Total Amount Paid in Salaries During Year 1909		
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16			% Increase	% Decrease	Adult Male	Adult Female	Children Under 16	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
GRAYSON—continued.																
Express				9	313							11		$ 7,710 00		$ 7,710 00
Express				9	365							9		6,750 00		6,750 00
Ice and cold storage	23		10	12	306			$ 11,853 00		$ 800 00	$ 12,653 00	3		4,200 00		4,200 00
Hardware	1			10	308			468 00			468 00	5	1	5,580 00	$ 520 00	6,100 00
GREGG—																
Crates and boxes, manufacturing	30			10	250			12,955 14			12,955 14	1		850 00		850 00
Telephone	5	8						2,280 00	$2,550 00		4,830 00	1		1,500 00		1,500 00
Railway shops	81			9	306			54,162 85			54,162 85	6		7,116 00		7,116 00
Farm implements, manufacturing	72			10	250			26,000 00			26,000 00	10	1	11,000 00	750 00	11,750 00
Cotton seed oil mill	25			12	90			5,000 00			5,000 00	2		3,000 00		3,000 00
GRIMES—																
Compress												2		1,300 00		1,300 00
Grocery, wholesale				11	312							7		7,810 00		7,810 00
GUADALUPE—																
Telephone	1	3	1	9	365			495 00	852 50	12 00	1,359 50	1		560 00		560 00
HASKELL—																
Telephone	25	23						13,485 60	7,060 20		20,545 80	2		1,900 00		1,900 00
HAYS—																
Telephone	1	5		9	365			225 00	1,090 22		1,315 22	1	1	480 00	54 04	534 04
Pharmacy												2		1,080 00		1,080 00
HARRISON—																
Telephone	3	14	2	9	365			2,008 50	3,606 25	241 35	5,856 10	2	2	1,560 00	530 00	2,090 00
HARRIS—																
Street railway	361			10	365	5		222,805 40			222,805 40	29	3	27,344 82	1,800 00	29,144 82
Ice and coal	16			10	300			9,786 20			9,786 20	1		900 00		900 00
Brass and bronze, manufacturing	19			9	308			12,056 10			12,056 10	9		10,600 00		10,600 00
Gas, manufacturing	54			10	365	10		27,957 00			27,957 00	18	3	21,839 96	2,160 00	23,999 96
Ice, manufacturing	8							4,483 05			4,483 05	1		900 00		900 00
Grain business	30			10	309			11,649 65			11,649 65	14		21,040 00		21,040 00
Bakery	50	47		10	273			25,825 00	7,920 00		33,745 00	21	2	28,316 00	1,456 00	29,772 00
Cotton warehouse	52	3		9½	313	15		17,906 35	1,461 14		19,367 49	5		5,700 00		5,700 00
Machine shop	56			9	290			27,957 12			27,957 12	6		5,343 05		5,343 05
Paints, manufacturing				9	300							14		10,364 26		10,364 26
Hardware, wholesale	19				313	10		8,830 31			8,830 31	31	2	35,378 00	1,440 00	36,818 10
Hardware, wholesale	5			9	307			1,170 00			1,170 00	80	9	71,758 24	5,940 00	77,698 24
Rice mill	26	1	1	12	186	2½		9,497 39	227 00	138 00	9,862 39	14		19,105 75		19,105 75
Rice mill	55			11	272			21,864 50			21,864 50	13	1	23,700 00	1,200 00	24,900 00
Rice farm	11			10	365			2,974 87			2,974 87	2	1	2,520 00	240 00	2,760 00

Furniture, manufacturing	110	4	2	9	303	10		55,001 00	1,768 70	479 50	57,249 20	12	2	13,721 00	1,800 00	15,521 00
Brick, manufacturing	46		2	10	313						17,004 60	2		2,400 00		2,400 00
Lumber, wholesale				8	313							10	2	20,980 00	1,380 00	22,360 00
Lumber, manufacturing	43			10	285			19,220 00			19,220 00	8		12,300 00		12,300 00
Oil, wholesale	8			10	312			4,592 95			4,592 95			17,100 00		17,100 00
Oil well	290			10	365			302,406 30			302,406 30	26		79,129 92		79,129 92
Oil well	15			10	365			15,215 17			15,215 17	1		2,400 00		2,400 00
Oil well	80			10	365			69,009 11			69,009 11	22		30,997 06		30,997 06
Express				9	365							11		8,700 00		8,700 00
Express												12		9,579 96		9,579 96
Express												684	6	493,059 69	4,682 00	497,741 69
Telephone	52	166		9	365			38,496 60	53,865 90		92,362 50	19	9	11,743 70	3,526 25	15,269 95
Soap, manufacturing	5			10	313			3,000 00			3,000 00	2		3,000 00		3,000 00
Clothing, manufacturing	7			10	313			4,908 95			4,908 95	3		4,311 00		4,311 00
Clothing, manufacturing	52	6		8	310	10					15,200 00	4	1	5,200 00	240 00	5,440 00
Railway shops	680			9	306			520,989 40			520,989 40	65		77,112 00		77,112 00
HARDEMAN—																
Telephone	1	5		9	365			635 00	1,680 00		2,315 00	1		855 00		855 00
Railway	24	2		10	365			15,944 97	926 75		16,871 72	6	2	7,832 36	926 75	8,759 11
HARDIN—																
Oil well	5			10	365			5,389 85			5,389 85	1		600 00		600 00
Oil well	14			10	365			14,157 50			14,157 50	2		4,200 00		4,200 00
HEMPHILL—																
General merchandise	17	3		12	313			13,500 00	1,050 00		14,550 00	1	1	1,500 00	720 00	2,220 00
HENDERSON—																
Brick, manufacturing	15			8	250			4,687 50			4,687 50	3		4,000 00		4,000 00
Brick manufacturing	33			10	280			14,873 00			14,873 00	3	1	3,180 00	360 00	3,540 00
HILL—																
Drugs and Grocery					365							6		6,260 00		6,260 00
Flour mill	3			10				2,000 00			2,000 00					
Jewelry, retail												1		1,000 00		1,000 00
Bank												2		1,500 00		1,500 000
Hardware	3							1,320 00			1,320 00	4		3,060 00		3,060 00
Cotton seed oil mill	43			12	140			10,695 79			10,695 79	6		7,242 50		7,242 50
Compress	18			10	150			8,513 30			8,513 30					
Telephone	2	10	1	9	365			1,437 78	2,566 46	150 00	4,154 24	2	2	1,182 72	726 59	1,909 31
Express				9	313							7		4,879 92		4,879 92
HOUSTON—																
Coal mine	65			7	260			23,487 70			23,487 70	3	1	4,500 00	400 00	4,900 00
HOWARD—																
Railway shops	200			9	306			155,136 05			155,136 05	17		21,252 00		21,252 00
HOOD—																
Hardware					310							10		6,180 00		6,180 00
Telephone	1	5		9	365			455 81	1,375 25		1,831 06	1		812 00		812 00
HOPKINS—																
General merchandise				11½	313							8	1	4,704 00	420 00	5,124 00
HUNT—																
Cotton seed oil mill	42							12,035 00			12,035 00	4	1	5,040 00	450 00	5,490 00
Express												7		4,579 92		4,579 92
Telephone	2	3		9	365			380 00	757 35		1,137 35	1		830 00		830 00
Telephone	4	4		8	365			2,160 00	720 00		2,880 00					
Telephone	4	15	1	9	365			2,299 26	4,228 32	179 05	6,706 63	3	1	1,652 10	397 75	2,049 85

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES—continued.

County and Character of Industry	Average Number of Wage Earners for 1909			Hours Worked per Day	Days in Operation During 1909	Changes in wages—% for 1909		Total Amount Paid in Wages for 1909				Superintendents, Managers, Clerks and other Salaried Employees				
												Number		Total Amount Paid in Salaries During Year 1909		
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16			% Increase	% Decrease	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
JEFFERSON—																
Bakery				10	365							10		$ 5,220 00		$ 5,220 00
Furniture, retail				11	313							7	1	6,562 00	$ 182 00	6,744 00
Gas, manufacturing	13			9				$ 5,855 09			$ 5,855 09	4		6,060 00		6,060 00
Grocery	5							3,180 00			3,180 00	1		1,200 00		1,200 00
Telephone	6	24	1	9	365			4,694 23	$7,443 49	$ 40 00	12,177 72	4	2	3,279 68	920 00	4,199 68
Lumber, manufacturing	63			10½	300			25,000 00			25,000 00	6		10,200 00		10,200 00
Petroleum refiners	187			9	365			133,436 96			133,436 96		1		960 00	960 00
Lumber, wholesale												15		29,777 55		29,777 55
JONES—																
Telephone	2	5		9	365			734 75	1,449 95		2,184 70	1		660 00		660 00
Telephone		4		9	60				172 50		172 50	1	1	100 00	80 00	180 00
Cotton seed oil mill	24			12	56			4,107 37			4,107 37	5		4,492 50		4,492 50
General merchandise	12	2									7,375 93	10	2	580 00	45 00	625 00
JOHNSON—																
Electricity and water				10	365							2		1,680 00		1,680 00
Dry goods				10	310							6	25	7,630 00	13,662 56	21,292 56
Dry goods				9	310							14	11	12,387 84	5,545 44	17,932 28
Hardware and furniture				12	310							9		7,500 00		7,500 00
Cotton seed oil mill	23			12	76			8,400 00			8,400 00	4		6,300 00		6,300 00
Telephone		5		9	365				1,265 00		1,265 00	1		676 30		676 30
Telephone	5	2		9	365			3,463 00	600 00		4,063 00	1		1,500 00		1,500 00
Telephone	3	14	1	9	365			1,860 00	3,467 99	116 85	5,444 84	3		1,823 85		1,823 85
JACK—																
Cotton seed oil mill	32			12	80			5,000 00			5,000 00	4		4,680 00		4,680 00
Telephone	2	1		9	365			537 50	360 00		897 50	1		780 00		780 00
Limestone	35			10	256			20,370 24			20,370 24	5		4,350 00		4,350 00
Mill and elevator				11	240							10		7,824 00		7,824 00
KARNES—																
Compress	10		4	10	187			2,977 10		223 15	3,200 25	5		2,903 00		2,903 00
KENT—																
General merchandise					313							2		1,440 00		1,440 00
KNOX—																
Cotton seed oil mill	10			12	50			3,497 02			3,497 02	5		3,954 11		3,954 11
KAUFMAN—																
Electric light	1			10	365			300 00			300 00	3		2,400 00		2,400 00
Telephone	1	4		9	365			235 00	1,160 65		1,395 65	1		840 00		840 00
Telephone	4	12	1	9	365			2,130 00	3,392 50	180 00	5,702 50	2	1	1,422 50	600 00	2,022 50
Hardware					313							5		3,300 00		3,300 00

KERR—																
General merchandise				12	313							5		3,180 00		3,180 00
General merchandise				11	313							5		3,110 00		3,110 00
General merchandise												24	2	2,400 00	1,080 00	25,080 00
LAMAR—																
Planing mill	14			9½	309			6,445 90			6,445 90	1		1,260 00		1,260 00
Furniture, manufacturing	87	3	1	10	300			35,580 30	500 00	150 00	36,230 30	22	1	32,460 00	1,200 00	33,660 00
Express				9	365							4		2,740 00		2,740 00
Saddlery	24	3		16	312			16,048 00	668 70		16,716 70	12	1	12,315 65	66 50	12,381 15
Telephone	6	18	2	9	365			3,469 00	5,422 40	242 50	9,333 90	4		2,267 25		2,267 25
Telephone	3	3		16	365			889 00	624 00		1,513 00					
Dry goods, wholesale				10	312							22	1	19,869 61	480 00	20,349 61
Dry goods, retail				10½	311							21	34	14,102 11	16,013 17	30,115 28
Cotton seed oil mill	7			12	100			2,262 50			2,262 50	2	1	1,492 50	350 00	1,842 50
Cotton seed oil mill	6			12	79			1,620 50			1,620 50	3		2,100 00		2,100 00
LIPSCOMB—																
Railway	9			10	365			4,430 62			4,430 62					
Railway	6			10	309			2,322 10			2,322 10	1		660 00		660 00
LEON—																
Coal mine	53			8	240			18,756 63			18,756 63	2		1,425 00		1,425 00
Coal mine	50			10	265	10		29,900 00			29,900 00	4		3,900 00		3,900 00
LIMESTONE—																
Electric light				12	365							2		1,000 00		1,000 00
LA SALLE—																
Telephone		2	1	9	365				505 00	90 00	595 00	1	1	412 50	250 00	662 50
LAVACA—																
Ice, wood and coal	9		1	13	330			3,646 45		69 95	3,716 40	2	1	1,800 00	45 00	2,245 00
LLANO—																
Water and light	8			12	365			5,400 00			5,400 00	2		1,920 00		1,920 00
Sanitarium					365							7		6,380 00		6,380 00
LAMPASAS—																
Telephone	1	5		9	365			480 00	1,447 34		1,927 34	2	1	1,210 00	25 00	1,235 00
Electric light												3	1	2,820 00	64 00	2,884 00
McCULLOCH—																
Water and light				10	365							7	1	5,232 00	420 00	5,652 00
MARION—																
Telephone	2	2	1	9	365			427 42	420 00	120 00	967 42	1		717 15		717 15
Foundry	65			12	60			12,809 07			12,809 07	8	1	4,331 10	280 00	4,611 10
MAVERICK—																
Telephone	1	3		9	365			480 00	715 00		1,195 00	1		870 00		870 00
Coal mine	163			10½	257			78,715 24			78,715 24	17		11,100 00		11,100 00
McLENNAN—																
Woodworking, manufacturing	10	1		10	313	5		1,513 03	390 00		1,903 03	2		3,886 07		3,886 07
Groceries and feed	8			12	310			5,192 00			5,192 00					
Bakery products, wholesale	7			10	92	10		1,400 00			1,400 00					
Builders' materials	7			10	288			4,400 00			4,400 00	3		3,600 00		3,600 00
Harness, manufacturing	54	15	5	10	313						36,188 22	18		19,970 00		19,970 00
Liquor, wholesale				12	313							10		16,120 00		16,120 00
Express				9	313							7		5,430 00		5,430 00
Express				9	365							6		4,680 00		4,680 00
Telephone	8	36	1	9	365			5,647 35	10,458 15	240 00	16,345 50	3	7	2,018 50	2,064 75	4,083 25
Mill work, manufacturing	77		1	9	308			34,431 20		208 00	34,639 20	11		11,940 00		11,940 00

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES—continued.

County and Character of Industry	Average Number of Wage Earners for 1909			Hours Worked per day	Days in Operation During 1909	Changes in wages—% for 1909		Total Amount Paid in Wages for 1909				Superintendents, Managers, Clerks and other Salaried Employees				
												Number		Total Amount Paid in Salaries During Year 1909		
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16			% Increase	% Decrease	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
McLENNAN—continued.																
Compress	37			10	360			$ 12,644 11			$ 12,644 11	10		$ 7,808 70		$ 7,808 70
Clothing and tents, manufacturing	4	12		8	305						7,000 00	3		2,080 00		2,080 00
MATAGORDA—																
Telephone	1	5		9	365			400 00	$1,196 41		1,596 41	1		900 00		900 00
Telephone	2	4		9	365			1,020 00	794 00		1,814 00	1		1,000 00		1,000 00
Rice mill	20			12	198			7,576 06			7,576 06	10		13,780 00		13,780 00
Rice mill				12	80							4		1,900 00		1,900 00
Rice and grain storage	20			9	310			5,000 00			5,000 00	6		4,500 00		4,500 00
MEDINA—																
Brick, manufacturing	33			10	188			11,476 00			11,476 00	3		1,920 00		1,920 00
Coal mine	33			8	310			11,250 00			11,250 00	2		1,100 00		1,100 00
MILAM—																
Telephone	1	4		9	365			457 50	972 52		1,430 00	1	1	385 67	$ 360 00	745 67
Telephone	1	6		9	365			440 00	1,375 75		1,815 75	1	1	532 50	360 00	892 50
Cotton seed oil mill	15			12	60			6,000 00			6,000 00	4		3,600 00		3,600 00
Coal mine	29			9	250			12,026 19			12,026 19	5		3,750 00		3,750 00
Coal mine	5			10	130			875 00			875 00	3		1,050 00		1,050 00
Coal mine	83			8	250			20,115 00			20,115 00	8		7,500 00		7,500 00
Coal mine	32			10	174			7,614 15			7,614 15	5		2,680 00		2,680 00
Coal mine	71			10	221			13,734 17			13,734 17	5		2,985 00		2,985 00
Coal mine	21			10	214			2,728 58			2,728 58	4		1,566 00		1,566 00
MILLS—																
Telephone	2	3		9	365			1,395 50	876 85		2,272 35					
MOTLEY—																
Hardware	3			12	313			3,000 00			3,000 00	2		3,000 00		3,000 00
MONTAGUE—																
Telephone	1	9	1	9	365			535 00	2,319 55	$ 150 00	3,004 55	3		1,311 15		1,311 15
NUECES—																
Lumber, retail					313							4	1	4,120 00	300 00	4,420 00
Telephone	1	9	1	9	365			735 00	2,522 50	144 00	3,401 50	2	1	1,307 35	302 50	1,609 50
NEWTON—																
Lumber, manufacturing	252			11	246			159,049 10			159,049 10	14		24,480 00		24,480 00
NOLAN—																
Compress	5			10	79			2,329 40			2,329 40	3		2,370 65		2,370 65
Cotton seed oil mill	9			12	46			3,610 39			3,610 39	6		2,833 00		2,833 00
NAVARRO—																
Brick manufacturing	75			9	310			32,333 45			32,333 45	5		7,020 00		7,020 00
Hardware	2			10	308			2,005 00			2,005 00	9		6,840 00		6,840 00

Telephone	6	12		9	365			2,794 15	3,449 30		6,243 45	2	1	1,764 00	540 00	2,304 00
Dry goods				10½	311							14	20	8,624 20	9,570 60	18,194 80
Cotton mill	41	30	6	11	260			14,352 00	10,496 62	1,170 00	26,018 62	2	1	2,800 00	400 00	3,200 00
Cotton seed oil mill	9			12				4,081 72			4,081 72	2		3,720 00		3,720 00
Oil refinery	114			12	365			75,848 00			75,848 00	17	2	21,464 00	1,380 00	22,844 00
NACOGDOCHES—																
Cotton seed oil mill	9			12	53			4,165 00			4,165 00	2		1,380 00		1,380 00
Railway	31			10	365			8,107 18			8,107 18	4		2,087 70		2,087 70
ORANGE—																
Telephone		3		9	365				870 00		870 00	1		748 55		748 55
Paper, manufacturing	63			12	303			45,482 64			45,482 64	4		5,150 00		5,150 00
Lumber, manufacturing	630			10	278			236,594 00			236,594 00	4		8,400 00		8,400 00
POLK—																
Lumber, manufacturing	377		50	10	150	10		204,000 00		19,440 00	223,440 00	28	2	25,836 00	1,200 00	27,036 00
POTTER—																
Water and electricity				10	365							20		12,000 00		12,000 00
Railway shops	163			10	365	1		119,091 46			119,091 46					
Railway section	20			10	309			8,041 47			8,041 47	1		840 00		840 00
Railway offices				8	308							152	18	122,917 27	9,847 60	132,764 87
PANOLA—																
Lumber, manufacturing	130			10	232			43,537 05			43,537 05	11		12,840 00		12,840 00
PALO PINTO—																
Telephone	3	10		9	365			1,560 00	3,528 01		5,088 01	2	1	1,380 00	330 00	1,710 00
Cotton seed oil mill	10			12	77			4,889 02			4,889 02	4		2,000 00		2,000 00
General merchandise				10	355							23	2	16,610 00	557 30	17,167 30
General merchandise				12	309							11		8,252 30		8,252 30
Laundry	12	10		10	310			3,000 00	2,500 00		5,500 00					
Mineral water	4			9	300			1,800 00			1,800 00	7		6,740 00		6,740 00
Mineral water	1			10	310			468 00			468 00	6		3,711 50		3,711 50
Coal mine	268			8	240			165,770 45			165,770 45	6		4,440 00		4,440 00
Coal mine	480			8	240			265,136 60			265,136 60	14		15,120 00		15,120 00
Mineral water				10	365							11		7,140 00		7,140 00
Laundry	8	9		10	313						6,000 00					
PARKER—																
Water and electricity	9			12	365	38		6,766 75			6,766 75	11		10,552 60		10,552 60
Flour mill	8			12	300			4,616 15			4,616 15					
Telephone	3	9	1	9	365			1,308 30	2,293 05	120 00	3,721 35	2	1	1,299 65	426 30	1,725 95
Cotton yarn, manufacturing	14	20	4	11	163			5,234 60	4,033 40	466 40	9,734 40	1		650 00		650 00
Machine shop	12			10	310	10		8,820 00			8,820 00	5		6,180 00		6,180 00
Railway				10	365							8		3,962 58		3,962 58
RED RIVER—																
Telephone	2	7		9	365			879 35	2,067 40		2,943 75	1	1	692 00	540 00	1,232 00
Electricity and ice	7			12	365			4,931 75			4,931 75	2		1,350 00		1,350 00
Cotton seed oil mill	18			12	130			4,384 35			4,384 35	4		3,680 45		3,680 45
General merchandise				12	310							5	1	2,640 00	112 30	2,752 30
Lumber, retail				8	313							8		6,900 00		6,900 00
RUNNELS—																
Telephone	4	14		9	365			1,569 90	3,276 00		4,845 90					
Cotton seed oil mill	30			12	365			17,989 34			17,989 34	6		6,850 00		6,850 00
Cotton compress	12			10				5,875 48			5,875 48	5		3,778 30		3,778 30
Groceries												4		4,800 00		4,800 00

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES—continued.

County and Character of Industry	Average Number of Wage Earners for 1909			Hours Worked per Day	Days in Operation During 1909	Changes in wages—% for 1909		Total Amount Paid in Wages for 1909				Superintendents, Managers, Clerks and other Salaried Employees				
												Number		Total Amount Paid in Salaries During Year 1909		
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16			% Increase	% Decrease	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
ROCKWALL—																
Telephone	1	3		9	365			$ 295 00	$ 627 15		$ 922 15	1		$ 930 00		$ 930 00
Telephone		3	1	9	365				692 50	$ 245 00	937 50	1		810 00		810 00
ROBERTSON—																
Railway	13			10	365			6,255 00			6,255 00	2		2,760 00		2,760 00
Compress	22			10	175			3,235 65			3,235 65	2		1,757 45		1,757 45
SHELBY—																
Telephone	9	10		9	365			3,463 00	2,701 22		6,164 22					
SAN SABA—																
Ice and electric light				14	365							5		2,630 80		2,630 80
SHERMAN—																
General merchandise				13	300							5	1	3,420 00	$ 480 00	3,900 00
SMITH—																
General merchandise	4			10	313			1,820 00			1,820 00	12	2	17,982 39	1,527 50	19,509 89
Express				9	365							7	1	4,360 00	600 00	4,960 00
Boxes and crates, manufacturing				10	313							3		280 00		280 00
Telephone	6	18	1	9	365			2,778 45	4,266 95	120 00	7,165 40	2	2	1,650 00	855 00	2,505 00
Cotton seed oil mill	21			12	82	5		8,432 00			8,432 00	3		4,900 00		4,900 00
Laundry	11	15		8	260			5,200 00	4,150 00		9,350 00					
Clothing, manufacturing	1	19		8½	240			208 00	2,378 06		2,586 06	2	1	2,100 00	390 00	2,490 00
TAYLOR—																
Dry goods	4	6						2,100 00	2,880 00		4,980 00	2		2,200 00		2,200 00
Express				9	365							4		2,640 00		2,640 00
Grocery, wholesale	6			10½	365			2,886 00			2,886 00	23	2	29,204 64	1,200 00	30,404 64
Telephone	3	10	1	9	365			1,671 70	2,833 80	480 00	4,985 50	2	1	1,350 00	420 00	1,770 00
TARRANT—																
Work clothing, manufacturing		38		8½	276	3			11,315 46		11,315 46	5		2,610 00		2,610 00
Work clothing, manufacturing	3	30		8	300			2,054 00	12,000 00		14,054 00	2		2,700 00		2,700 00
Work clothing, manufacturing	7	76		8	310	5					32,818 50	2		8,400 00		8,400 00
Work clothing, manufacturing		90		8	310				18,000 00		18,000 00	8	2	6,000 00	720 00	6,720 00
Laundry	5	7						2,396 00	1,820 00		4,216 00					
Telephone	34	133	3	9	365			26,751 90	45,302 51	614 02	72,668 43	14	8	8,734 53	3,964 77	12,699 30
Telephone	8				365			5,304 00			5,304 00	1		600 00		600 00
Telephone	1	2	1	9	365			270 00	527 50	120 00	917 50	1	1	630 00	175 00	805 00
Express				9	365							20		14,340 00		14,340 00
Express				10	365							9		6,900 00		6,900 00
Express				9	310							12		9,579 96		9,579 96
Railway shops	1915			9	365			1,533 727 69			1,533,727 69	530		488,400 64		488,400 64
Railway shops	169			10	365			138,614 47			138,614 47	23		16,547 18		16,547 18

Railway shops	54							45,792 00			45,792 00	6	6	18,240 00	4,740 00	22,980 00
Railway shops	260			9	306			180,658 65			180,658 65	20		22,884 00		22,884 00
Railway	46			12	365			48,261 61			48,261 61	6		5,790 00		5,790 00
Railway, street	437			12	365	5		317,785 99			317,785 99	41	5	41,318 98	3,300 00	44,618 98
Railway, street	121			10-12	365			68,937 94			68,937 94	11	1	13,589 45	840 00	14,329 45
Furniture, retail				10	310							6		6,700 00		6,700 00
Grocer, wholesale	32	1		10	313			29,532 00	720 00		30,252 00	4		12,600 00		12,600 00
Food products, manufacturing	9	10		10	206			3,341 85	2,109 09		11,007 19	6		5,556 25		5,556 25
Publisher	52			8	365			55,207 34			55,207 34	37	4	46,198 03	3,250 00	49,448 03
Printer	22	12	2	8	309			2,400 00	800 00	300 00	3,500 00	7	1	5,793 88	1,080 00	7,873 88
Cotton gin	9			9	308			5,820 90			5,820 90	5		7,500 00		7,500 00
Publisher	5		2	7½	312	10		3,328 00		624 00	3,952 00	6	1	6,760 00	520 00	7,280 00
Ice, manufacturing	12			12	365			9,022 00			9,022 00	3		5,200 00		5,200 00
Ice, manufacturing	16			10	365	5		13,418 75			13,418 75	3		4,680 00		4,680 00
Brewery	111			8	365			72,007 75			72,007 75	22		42,775 00		42,775 00
Laundry	13	16		10	310						18,000 00					
Flour mill	21			11	310			12,500 00			12,500 00	20		17,500 00		17,500 00
Candy, manufacturing	31	41	2	10	300	6		11,888 92	7,200 44	338 00	19,427 36	23		32,781 58		32,781 58
Mill and elevator	44			12	305			29,727 38			29,727 38	13	1	19,760 00	720 00	20,480 00
Cattle				8	365							23		33,447 00		33,447 00
Cotton seed oil mill	38		1	12	156			21,587 85		150 00	21,737 85	12		12,665 00		12,665 00
Dry goods, etc				10½	309							45	163	40,920 00	50,226 11	91,146 11
Bakery products, sale of	15	9		10	308			8,285 05	2,023 35		10,308 40	9	2	12,161 07	1,380 27	13,541 34
Rolling mill	231			10	240			120,500 00			120,500 00	16	1	21,600 00	720 00	22,320 00
Lumber, wholesale				10	312							17	1	17,520 00	720 00	18,240 00
General merchandise												2	2	1,860 00	720 00	2,580 00
Sheet metal works	86			8	309			14,719 60			14,719 60					
Iron fencing, manufacturing	13			10	307	10		11,318 85			11,318 85	3	2	2,865 00	1,200 00	4,065 00
Packing house	1665	75	72	10	308			973,266 65	23,250 00	20,770 00	1,017,286 68	167	14	165,661 65	9,959 50	175,621 15
TITUS—																
Telephone		6		9	365				1,515 00		1,515 00	2		1,130 00		1,130 00
Cotton seed oil mill	18			12	286			5,010 00			5,010 00	5		2,386 00		2,386 00
TOM GREEN—																
Vehicles, manufacturing	10			10	308			8,969 70			8,969 70	5		5,250 00		5,250 00
Lumber, retail				10	310							6		6,600 00		6,600 00
TRAVIS—																
Harness, manufacturing	30			10	310			12,816 12			12,816 12					
Food products, manufacturing	21	11		10	365			5,400 00	3,600 00		9,000 00	1		900 00		900 00
Planing mill	32			9	310	10		23,000 00			23,000 00	4		5,100 00		5,100 00
Ice, manufacturing	31			8	270			14,259 96			14,259 96	2		3,000 00		3,000 00
Express				9	313							5		3,720 00		3,720 00
Express				9	365							7		5,520 00		5,520 00
Printing	13	5		8	312						12,000 00	4	1	6,600 00	960 00	7,560 00
Printing	51	9		8	308			40,000 00	2,200 00		42,200 00	9		14,500 00		14,500 00
Telephone	13	35	1	9	365			8,341 58	10,902 05	60,00	19,303 63	5	2	3,557 25	840 00	4,397 25
UVALDE—																
Telephone	1	4		9	365			420 00	1,079 50		1,499 50	1		925 20		925 20
VAL VERDE—																
Ice and electricity	10			11	365	5		5,080 00			5,080 00					

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES—continued.

County and Character of Industry	Average Number of Wage Earners for 1909			Hours Worked per Day	Days in Operation During 1909	Changes in wages—% for 1909		Total Amount Paid in Wages for 1909				Superintendents, Managers, Clerks and Other Salaried Employees				
												Number		Total Amount Paid in Salaries During Year 1909		
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 16			% Increase	% Decrease	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 16	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
VICTORIA—																
Cotton seed oil mill	18			12	100			$ 2,609 32			$ 2,609 32	3		$ 3,180 00		3,180 00
Cotton gin	38			10	90			4,143 06			4,143 06					
Telephone	3	9		9	365			1,077 68	$ 2,202 50		3,280 18	1	1	840 00	$ 224 15	$ 1,064 15
Ice and electricity	15			10	365			8,134 00			8,134 00	6		5,760 00		5,760 00
WALKER—																
Railway	14			10	209			6,306 50			6,306 50	2		950 00		950 00
Cotton seed oil mill	13			12	120			7,000 00			7,000 00	2		3,000 00		3,000 00
Lumber, manufacturing	30			10	200			7,885 05			7,885 05	2		1,502 00		1,502 00
Lumber, manufacturing	221			10	209			94,695 25			94,695 25	14	2	12,870 00	1,200 00	14,070 00
WASHINGTON—																
Telephone	1	7	1	9	365			750 00	1,982 30	$ 120 00	2,852 30	2		1,168 00		1,168 00
Compress	31		4	10				3,647 40		120 00	3,767 40	5		3,602 55		3,602 55
WILBARGER—																
Telephone	1	6		9	365			659 25	1,719 70		2,378 95	1		839 50		839 50
WALLER—																
Telephone		3	1	9	365				821 15	120 00	941 15		1	420 00		420 00
WICHITA—																
Brooms, manufacturing	26	3	4	10	310			14,210 40	1,363 20	904 80	16,478 40	4		4,420 00		4,420 00
Telephone	4	13		9	365			1,734 15	3,894 10		5,628 25	2	1	1,640 00	475 00	2,115 00
Mill and elevator	35			10 12	288			18,000 00			18,000 00	19		29,000 00		29,000 00
Railway shops	208			10	365			152,840 80			152,840 80	64		50,499 03		50,499 03
WILLIAMSON—																
Cotton seed oil mill	26			12	128			8,649 75			8,649 75	3		3,600 00		3,600 00
Telephone	2	2		9	365			590 00	625 00		1,215 00	1	1	255 00	322 75	577 75
Telephone	2	7		9	365			960 00	1,928 71		2,888 71	2	1	1,065 53	540 00	1,605 53
Ice and water	9			12	365			3,464 89			3,464 89	4		3,180 00		3,180 00
Compress	14	1		10	313			5,972 40	200 00		6,172 40	5		3,899 00		3,899 00
WHARTON—																
Telephone		3	1	9	365				889 46	236 77	1,126 23	1		810 00		810 00
Telephone		4	1	9	365				853 75	120 00	973 75	1		746 90		746 90
Rice mill	16			12	182			9,884 70			9,884 70	6		10,870 50		10,870 50
Rice farm	68	5	3	10	312			18,514 43	284 40	116 95	18,915 78	8	1	6,138 35	241 00	6,379 35
General merchandise	1			10	310			360 00			360 00	5		7,740 00		7,740 00
General merchandise				11	313							12		10,621 60		10,621 60
Cotton seed oil mill				10								2		2,400 00		2,400 00
WEBB—																
Telephone	2	6	1	9	365			700 00	1,560 89	185 00	2,445 89	2	1	1,430 00	175 00	1,605 00
Express				9	365							5		3,425 00		3,425 00

Coal mine	183			10	312			78,835 74			78,835 74	19	4	27,406 25	1,350 00	28,756 25
Coal mine	208			10	313			48,582 18			48,582 18	26		17,613 10		17,613 10
WISE—																
Telephone	1	3		9	365			140 00	782 20		922 20	1		780 00		780 00
Brick, manufacturing	25			10	300	4		10,934 05			10,934 05	2		2,600 00		2,600 00
Coal mine	65			8	250			35,000 00			35,000 00	3		4,500 00		4,500 00
Coal mine	191			8	265			129,780 09			129,780 09	10	1	10,560 00	240 00	10,800 00
WOOD—																
Boxes and baskets, manufacturing	18		7	10	300						8,711 21	4		2,526 15		2,526 15
Telephone	2	6		9	365			584 00	1,662 50		2,246 50	1		840 00		840 00
Coal mine	173			9	288		4	69,492 30			69,492 30	8	1	12,379 96	960 00	13,339 96
YOUNG—																
Telephone	2	2		9	365			482 50	510 00		992 50	1		780 00		780 00
Coal mine	40			8	150			28,000 00			28,000 00	2		2,000 00		2,000 00
Cotton seed oil mill	16			12	43			5,070 63			5,070 63	5		3,808 39		3,808 39

SUMMARY OF WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIED EMPLOYES.

County	No. Firms Reporting	Wage Earners												Salaried Employes						Grand Totals	
		Men		Women		Children		Not separated.				Total Wage Earners		Men		Women		Total			
		No	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Men	Women	Children	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Anderson	8	65	$ 40,735 20	9	$1,120 00							74	$ 41,855 20	15	$ 17,125 71	1	$ 900 00	16	$ 18,025 71	90	$159,880 91
Aransas	1			3	698 83	1	$ 20 00					4	718 83	2	668 39	1	10 00	3	678 39	7	1,397 22
Austin	1													10	6,011 11			10	6,011 11	10	6,011 11
Bastrop	4	87	21,505 21	11	2,885 00							98	24,390 21	10	2,086 93			10	2,086 93	108	26,477 14
Bee	1	56	3,210 60									56	3,210 60	5	3,825 00			5	3,825 00	61	7,035 60
Bell	7	63	26,927 71	21	6,683 20	1	120 00					85	33,730 91	38	24,921 55	8	2,739 35	46	27,660 90	131	61,391 81
Bexar	21	1042	623,242 00	120	34,873 72	1	132 50	7	60	6	$32,160 65	1236	690,408 87	264	333,067 78	45	30,648 06	309	363,715 84	1545	1,054,124 71
Bowie	4	164	94,868 14			10	180 00					174	95,048 14	53	47,082 00	18	9,378 11	71	56,460 11	245	151,508 25
Brazoria	2	5	2,000 00									5	2,000 00	7	4,600 00	2	540 00	9	5,140 00	14	7,140 00
Brazos	2	14	6,568 50									14	6,568 50	5	6,100 00			5	6,100 00	19	12,668 50
Brown	3	36	18,571 90	20	5,603 15							56	24,175 05	15	14,415 27			15	14,415 27	71	38,590 32
Caldwell	6	3	1,810 00	7	1,873 25	2	223 20					12	3,906 45	19	12,011 90			19	12,011 90	31	15,918 35
Cameron	1													5	3,500 00	4	1,000 00	9	4,500 00	9	4,500 00
Camp	2	3	1,053 00	5	1,370 50							8	2,423 50	5	5,810 00			5	5,810 00	13	8,233 50
Chambers	2	51	38,959 77									51	38,959 77	11	16,487 00			11	16,487 00	62	55,446 77
Cherokee	2	16	10,088 00	10	2,321 50	7	600 00					33	13,009 50	7	7,000 00			7	7,000 00	40	20,009 50
Childress	1	2	991 50	6	1,628 75							8	2,620 25	1	745 00			1	745 00	9	3,365 25
Clay	2	1	600 00	5	1,557 50							6	2,157 50	5	4,620 00			5	4,620 00	11	6,777 50
Coleman	3	19	10,640 00	6	1,259 70							25	11,899 70	13	9,659 05			13	9,659 05	38	21,558 75
Collin	5	43	28,078 15	8	2,413 00	2	240 00					53	30,731 15	23	34,067 35			23	34,067 35	76	64,798 50
Colorado	2	2	1,000 00	4	1,055 00	1	144 00					7	2,299 00	8	6,120 00			8	6,120 00	15	8,419 00
Comal	1			3	851 77	1	32 00					4	883 77	2	761 41	1	74 73	3	836 14	7	1,719 91
Comanche	1													2	1,410 00			2	1,410 00	2	1,410 00
Cooke	3	22	13,458 84	13	3,860 45	1	120 00					36	17,439 29	19	26,482 00	1	480 00	20	26,962 00	56	44,401 29
Dallam	1	7	6,102 91									7	6,102 91	6	6,466 66	1	370 00	7	6,836 66	14	12,939 57
Dallas	48	1978	987,623 66	464	137,581 81	50	10,408 74	230	102		85,930 00	2824	1,221,544 66	692	822,313 04	118	64,689 89	810	887,002 93	3634	2,108,547 59
Delta	1	15	4,897 95									15	4,897 95	3	2,570 00			3	2,570 00	18	7,467 95
Denton	6	25	22,268 12	7	1,763 05							32	24,031 17	14	11,432 00	1	300 00	15	11,732 00	47	35,763 17
De Witt	5	84	20,081 70	11	2,533 80	4	298 50					99	22,914 00	12	8,561 00	1	270 00	13	8,831 00	112	31,745 00
Ellis	12	174	80,916 05	84	24,983 33	15	3,383 40					273	109,282 78	47	39,301 55	11	3,711 00	58	43,012 55	331	152,295 33
El Paso	15	651	407,418 56	97	34,681 84	3	678 23					751	442,778 63	358	355,806 67	3	123,643 40	389	379,450 07	1140	822,228 70
Erath	6	1940	1,173,649 07	14	4,284 75	7	1,473 00					1961	1,179,406 82	50	80,844 90	2	720 00	52	81,564 90	2013	1,260,971 72
Falls	4	13	2,789 10	8	2,059 04							21	4,848 14	12	9,231 73			12	9,231 73	33	14,079 87
Fannin	5	18	8,597 95	13	3,529 25							31	12,127 20	7	4,296 40	1	310 60	8	4,607 00	39	16,734 20
Fayette	3	1	300 00	4	1,005 50	1	90 00					6	1,395 50	9	5,720 90	1	214 10	10	5,935 00	16	7,330 50
Fort Bend	1	16	951 30									16	951 30	5	1,305 00			5	1,305 00	21	2,256 30
Frio	1													4	3,480 00	3	750 00	7	4,230 00	7	4,230 00
Galveston	16	332	201,648 48	119	29,667 61							451	231,316 09	143	177,846 05	14	8,068 67	157	185,914 72	608	417,230 81
Goliad	2	16	3,347 98	3	629 95	1	24 00					20	4,001 93	1	742 13			1	742 13	21	4,744 06

Gonzales	2	79	19,927 43										79	19,927 43	4	4,263 02			4	4,263 02	83	24,190 45
Grayson	18	214	100,029 46	63	14,165 70	19	2,016 95						296	125,212 11	95	87,918 65	11	4,498 00	106	92,416 65	402	217,628 76
Gregg	5	213	100,397 99	8	2,550 00								221	102,947 99	20	23,466 00	1	750 00	21	24,216 00	242	127,163 99
Grimes	2														9	9,110 00			9	9,110 00	9	9,110 00
Guadalupe	1	1	495 00	3	852 50	1	12 00						5	1,359 50	1	560 00			1	560 00	6	1,919 50
Haskell	1	25	13,485 60	23	7,060 20								48	20,545 80	2	1,900 00			2	1,900 00	50	22,445 80
Hays	2	1	225 00	5	1,090 22								6	1,315 22	3	1,560 00	1	54 04	4	1,614 04	10	2,929 26
Harrison	1	3	2,008 50	14	3,606 25	2	241 35						19	5,856 10	2	1,560 00	2	530 00	4	2,090 00	23	7,946 10
Harris	31	2058	1,437,602 42	221	65,242 74	3	617 50	98	6	2	32,264 60		2388	1,535,727 26	1130	1,076,544 41	191	25,864 25	1330	1,102,408 66	3718	2,638,135 92
Hardeman	2	25	16,579 97	7	2,606 75								32	19,186 72	7	8,687 36	2	926 75	9	9,614 11	41	28,800 83
Hardin	2	19	19,547 35										19	19,547 35	3	4,800 00			3	4,800 00	22	24,347 35
Hemphill	1	17	13,500 00	3	1,050 00								20	14,550 00	1	1,500 00	1	720 00	2	2,220 00	22	16,770 00
Henderson	2	48	19,560 50										48	19,560 50	6	3,180 00	1	360 00	7	3,540 00	55	23,100 50
Hill	9	69	23,966 87	10	2,566 46	1	150 00						80	26,683 33	28	25,125 14	2	726 59	30	25,851 73	110	52,535 06
Houston	1	65	23,487 70										65	23,487 70	20	25,752 00	1	400 00	21	26,152 00	86	49,639 70
Howard	1	200	155,136 05										200	155,136 05	17	21,252 00			17	21,252 00	217	176,388 05
Hood	2	1	455 81	5	1,375 25								6	1,831 06	11	6,992 00			11	6,992 00	17	8,823 06
Hopkins	1														8	4,704 00	1	420 00	9	5,124 00	9	5,124 00
Hunt	5	52	16,874 26	22	5,705 67	1	179 05						75	22,758 98	15	12,102 02	2	847 75	17	12,949 77	92	35,708 75
Jefferson	8	274	172,166 28	24	7,443 49	1	40 00						299	179,649 77	47	62,299 23	4	2,062 00	51	64,361 23	350	244,011 00
Jones	4	26	4,842 12	9	1,622 45			12	2		7,375 93		49	13,840 50	17	5,832 50	3	125 00	20	5,957 50	69	19,798 00
Johnson	8	31	13,723 00	21	5,332 99	1	116 85						53	19,172 84	30	39,497 99	36	19,208 00	75	58,705 99	128	77,878 83
Jack	4	69	25,907 74	1	360 00								70	26,267 74	20	17,634 00			20	17,634 00	90	43,901 74
Karnes	1	10	2,977 10			4	223 15						14	3,200 25	5	2,903 00			5	2,903 00	19	6,103 25
Kent	1														2	1,440 00			2	1,440 00	2	1,440 00
Knox	1	10	3,497 02										10	3,497 02	5	3,954 11			5	3,954 11	15	7,451 13
Kaufman	4	6	2,665 00	16	4,553 15	1	180 00						23	7,398 15	11	7,962 50	1	600 00	12	8,562 50	35	15,960 65
Kerr	3														34	8,690 00	2	1,080 00	36	9,770 00	36	9,770 00
Lamar	10	147	66,315 20	27	7,215 10	3	392 50						177	73,922 80	91	88,607 12	38	18,109 67	129	106,716 79	306	180,639 59
Lipscomb	2	15	6,552 72										15	6,552 72	1	660 00			1	660 00	16	7,412 72
Leon	2	103	48,656 63										103	48,656 63	6	5,325 00			6	5,325 00	109	53,981 63
Limestone	1														2	1,000 00			2	1,000 00	2	1,000 00
La Salle	1			2	505 00	1	90 00						3	595 00	1	412 50	1	250 00	2	662 50	5	1,257 50
Lavaca	1	9	3,646 45			1	69 95						10	3,716 40	2	1,800 00	1	445 00	3	2,245 00	13	5,961 40
Llano	2	8	5,400 00										8	5,400 00	9	8,300 00			9	8,300 00	17	13,700 00
Lampasas	2	1	480 00	5	1,447 34								6	1,927 34	5	4,030 00	2	64 00	7	4,094 00	13	6,021 34
McCulloch	1														7	5,232 00	1	420 00	8	5,652 00	8	5,652 00
Marion	2	67	13,236 49	2	420 00	1	120 00						70	13,776 49	9	5,048 25	1	280 00	10	5,328 25	80	19,104 74
Maverick	2	164	79,195 24	3	715 00								167	79,910 24	18	11,970 00			18	11,970 00	185	91,880 24
McLennan	12	154	65,249 69	37	10,848 15	2	448 00	58	27	5	43,188 22		283	119,734 06	73	77,533 27	7	2,064 75	80	79,598 02	363	199,332 08
Matagorda	5	43	13,996 06	9	1,990 41								52	15,986 47	22	22,080 00			22	22,080 00	74	38,066 47
Medina	2	66	22,726 00										66	22,726 00	5	3,020 00			5	3,020 00	71	25,746 00
Milam	9	258	63,990 59	10	2,348 27								268	66,338 86	36	24,049 17	2	720 00	38	24,769 17	306	90,108 03
Mills	1	2	1,395 50	3	876 85								5	2,272 35							5	2,275 35
Motley	1	3	3,000 00										3	3,000 00	2	3,000 00			2	3,000 00	2	6,000 00
Montague	1	1	535 00	9	2,319 55	1	150 00						11	3,004 55	3	1,311 15			3	1,311 15	14	4,315 70
Nueces	2	1	735 00	9	2,522 50	1	144 00						11	3,401 50	6	5,427 35	2	602 50	8	6,029 35	19	9,430 85
Newton	1	252	159,049 10										252	159,049 10	14	24,480 00			14	24,480 00	266	183,529 10
Nolan	2	14	5,939 79										14	5,939 79	9	5,203 65			9	5,203 65	23	11,143 44
Navarro	7	247	131,414 32	42	13,945 92	6	1,170 00						295	146,530 42	51	52,232 20	24	11,890 60	75	64,122 80	370	210,653 22
Nacogdoches	2	40	12,272 18										40	12,272 18	6	3,467 70			6	3,467 70	46	15,739 88
Orange	3	703	282,076 64	3	870 00								706	282,946 64	9	14,298 55			9	14,298 55	715	297,245 19

SUMMARY OF WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIED EMPLOYES—continued.

County	No. Firms Reporting	Wage Earners												Salaried Employes						Grand Totals	
		Men		Women		Children		Not Reported				Total Wage Earners		Men		Women		Total			
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Men	Women	Children	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Polk	1	377	$ 204,060 00			50	$19,440 00					427	$ 223,440 00	28	$ 25,836 00	2	$ 1,200 00	30	$ 27,036 00	457	$ 250,476 00
Potter	4	183	119,091 46									183	119,091 46	173	135,757 27	18	9,847 60	191	145,604 87	374	246,696 33
Panola	1	130	43,537 05									130	43,537 05	11	12,840 00			12	12,840 00	142	56,377 05
Palo Pinto	11	778	442,624 07	20	$ 6,028 01			8	9		$ 6,000 00	815	454,652 08	84	65,393 80	3	887 30	87	66,281 10	902	520,933 18
Parker	6	46	26,745 80	29	6,326 45	5	586 40					80	33,658 65	27	22,644 83	1	426 30	28	23,071 13	108	56,729 78
Red River	5	27	10,195 45	7	2,067 40							34	12,262 85	20	15,262 45	2	652 30	22	15,914 75	56	28,177 60
Runnels	4	46	25,434 72	14	3,276 00							60	28,710 72	15	15,428 30			15	15,428 30	75	44,139 02
Rockwall	2	1	295 00	6	1,417 65	1	245 00					8	1,957 65	2	1,740 00			2	1,740 00	10	3,697 65
Robertson	2	35	9,490 65									35	9,490 65	4	4,517 45			4	4,517 45	39	14,008 10
Shelby	1	9	3,463 00	10	2,701 22							19	6,164 22							19	6,164 22
San Saba	1													5	2,630 80			5	2,630 80	5	2,630 80
Sherman	1													5	3,420 00	1	480 00	6	3,900 00	6	3,900 00
Smith	7	43	18,438 45	52	10,795 01	1	120 00					96	29,353 46	29	31,272 39	6	3,372 50	35	43,644 89	131	63,998 35
Taylor	4	13	6,657 70	16	5,713 80	1	480 00					30	12,851 50	31	35,394 64	3	1,620 80	34	37,015 44	64	49,866 94
Tarrant	42	5465	3,768,427 17	448	125,068 35	83	22,916 02	10	92		50,818 50	6108	3,967,230 04	1160	1,189,769 20	215	84,235 65	1375	1,274,004 85	7483	5,241,234 89
Titus	2	18	5,010 00	6	1,515 00							24	6,525 00	7	3,516 00			7	3,516 00	31	10,041 00
Tom Green	2	10	8,969 70									10	8,969 70	11	11,850 00			11	11,850 00	21	20,819 70
Travis	9	178	103,819 66	55	16,702 05	1	60 00	13	5		12,000 00	252	132,581 71	37	42,897 25	3	1,800 00	40	44,697 25	292	177,278 96
Uvalde	1	1	420 00	4	1,079 50							5	1,499 50	1	925 20			1	925 20	6	2,424 70
Val Verde	1	10	5,080 00									10	5,080 00							10	5,080 00
Victoria	4	74	15,964 06	9	2,202 50							83	18,166 56	10	9,780 00	1	224 15	11	10,004 15	94	28,170 71
Walker	4	278	115,886 80									278	115,886 80	20	18,322 00	2	1,200 00	22	19,522 00	300	135,408 80
Washington	2	32	4,397 40	7	1,982 30	5	240 00					44	6,619 70	7	4,770 55			7	4,770 55	51	11,390 25
Wilbarger	1	1	659 25	6	1,719 70							7	2,378 95	1	839 50			1	839 50	8	3,218 45
Waller	1			3	821 15	1	120 00					4	941 15			1	420 00	1	420 00	5	1,361 15
Wichita	4	273	186,785 35	26	5,257 30	4	904 80					303	192,947 45	89	85,559 03	1	475 00	90	86,034 03	393	278,981 48
Williamson	5	53	19,637 04	10	2,753 71							63	22,390 75	15	11,999 53	2	862 75	17	12,862 28	80	35,253 03
Wharton	7	85	28,759 13	12	2,027 61	5	473 72					102	31,260 46	35	39,327 35	1	241 00	36	39,568 35	138	70,828 81
Webb	4	393	128,117 92	6	1,560 89	1	185 00					400	129,863 81	52	49,874 35	5	1,525 00	57	51,399 35	457	181,263 16
Wise	4	282	175,854 14	3	782 20							291	176,636 34	16	18,440 00	1	240 00	17	18,680 00	308	195,316 34
Wood	3	175	70,076 30	6	1,662 50			18		7	8,711 21	206	80,450 01	13	15,746 11	1	960 00	14	16,706 11	220	97,156 12
Young	3	67	33,553 13	2	510 00							69	34,063 13	8	6,588 39			8	6,588 39	77	40,651 52

Five hundred and fifty-seven firms, located in 123 counties, and representing practically every branch of industry in operation in Texas, report a total of 32,068 employes who earned during the year 1909 a total of $19,863,038.22, or an average of $619.40 for each person reported.

These employes are divided into two general classes, viz., wage-earners and salaried employes.

Those reported as wage-earners are divided into three sub-classes, viz., men, women, and children under 16 years of age.

Those reported as salaried employes are divided into two sub-classes, viz., men and women.

Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one men reported as wage-earners earned a total of $12,630,212.52, or an average of *$577.75* each.

Two thousand four hundred and forty-eight women reported as wage-earners earned a total of $690,053.46, or an average of $281.88 each.

Three hundred and sixteen children reported as wage-earners earned a total of $70,299.81, or an average of $222.46 each.

In addition to the above, there were reported 464 men, 303 women, and 20 children whose earnings were not separated. These earned $278,449.56.

Total number wage-earners reported, 25,412.

Total earnings of wage-earners, $13,669,015.35.

Average earnings of wage-earners, $537.89.

Five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one men reported as salaried employes earned a total of $5,840,515.71, or an average of $1010.29 each.

Eight hundred and seventy-five women reported as salaried employes earned a total of $353,507.16, or an average of $404.01 each.

Total number of salaried employes reported, 6656.

Total earnings of salaried employes, $6,194,022.87.

Average earnings of salaried employes, $930.59.

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES.

The figures given in this chapter are based on the same reports as the tables shown in the previous chapter. Each firm is shown individually with the salary and hours of each class of workers.

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES WITH HOURS WORKED PER DAY AND WEEK, AND VARIATIONS IN RATE FOR 1909.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
ANDERSON COUNTY.									
Retail Lumber—									
Mill men	M	D	$ 3 50	$ 2 00	$ 1 50	9	54		
Lumber stackers	M	D	1 00	1 00	1 00	10	60		
Lumber haulers	M	D	1 25			10	60		
Iron Foundry and Machine Shop—									
Foreman	M	M	110 00		110 00				
Salesmen	M	M	125 00		125 00				
Assistant manager	M	M	125 00		125 00				
Bookkeeper	M	M	90 00		90 00				
Shipping clerk	M	M	75 00		75 00				
Stenographer	F	M	75 00		75 00				
Office boy	M	M	15 00		15 00				
Machinist	M	D	3 75	3 50	3 50				
Machinist, apprentice	M	D	2 75	2 25	1 50				
Engineer	M	D	2 25	2 25	2 25				
Pattern maker	M	D	3 75	3 75	3 75				
General Foundry—									
Molders	M	D	3 50			10	59		
Molders, apprentice	M	D	2 00		1 75	10	59	25	
Core maker	M	D	3 50			10	59		
Cupola tender	M	D	1 75			10	59		
Laborers	M	D	1 50			10	59		
Ice, Wood and Coal—									
Employe	M	D	4 23	2 00	1 25	12	84		
Steam Laundry—									
Employes	M	D	3 00	2 50	2 00	11	60		
Employes	F	D	1 00	1 00	50	12	70		
Wholesale Grocery—									
Salesmen	M	M	166 66	137 50	125 00				
Stockmen	M	M	75 00		35 00				
Manufacture of Gas—									
Manager	M	M	125 00			10	60		
Clerks	M	M	80 00	50 00	50 00	10	60		
Construction	M	W	17 00	12 00	9 00	10	60		
Manufacture	M	W	17 00	12 00	9 00	10	60		

Salt Manufacture—									
Day mill foreman	M	H	30			10	70		
Engineers	M	D	2 25		2 25	12	84		
Head fireman	M	D	1 85		1 85	12	84		
Tail fireman	M	D	1 75		1 75	12	84		
Ash hauler	M	D	1 50		1 25	12	84		
Brine dumper	M	D	1 50		1 50	12	84	New	
Packers	M	H	15		12½	10	70		
Truckers	M	H	15		12½	10	70	Previously 12½c.	
Machine	M	H	10			10	70		
Sacking and loading	M	H	15		12½	10	70		
ARANSAS COUNTY.									
Telephone Exchange—									
Clerk	F	M	5 00	5 00	5 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	10 00	10 00	10 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	2 00	2 00	2 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	60 00	60 00	30 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	20 00	7 50	9	54		
BASTROP COUNTY.									
Telephone Exchange—									
Manager	M	M	35 00	35 00	35 00	9	54		
Messenger and janitor	M	M	5 00	5 00	5 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
Telephone Exchange—									
Manager	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
Telephone Exchange—									
Manager	M	M	30 00			9	54		
Messenger	M	M	8 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	22 50	20 00	9	54		
Coal Mining—									
Employe	M	M		21 06		8	40		
BELL COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Cotton Seed Products—									
Engine room	M	D	2 50		2 00	12	72		
Cake room	M	D	3 50		1 50	12	72		
Lint room	M	D	2 25		1 75	12	72		
Seed room	M	D	1 50		1 00	12	72		
General Merchandise—									
Manager	M	M		60 00					
Clerks	M	M		50 00					
Clerks	F	M		45 00					
Cotton Compress—									
Superintendent	M	W	23 05						
Engineer	M	W	19 25						

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Cotton Compress—continued.									
Fireman	M	W	$ 14 00						
Watchman	M	W	10 50						
Clerks	M	W	17 30						
Tyers	M	D	2 50			10	60		
Sewers	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Returners	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Feeder	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Opener	M	D	2 00			10	60		
Car storer	M	D	2 50			10	60		
Stenciller	M	D	1 50						
Benchman	M	D	1 50			600 to 1100 hours per year			
Hookers	M	D	1 00						
Band carrier	M	D	1 50						
Stripper	M	D	1 50						
Patcher	M	D	1 50						
Header	M	D	1 75						
Truckers	M	D	1 50						
Telephone Exchange—									
Collector	F	M	30 00	$ 30 00	$ 25 00	9	54		
Helper	M	M	30 00	30 00	30 00	9	54		
Inspector	M	M	60 00	55 00	50 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	50 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	30 00	30 00	25 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
General Merchandise—									
Managers	M	M		75 00					
Clerks	M	M		55 00					
Clerks	F	M		42 50					
Electric Light, Heat and Power—									
Manager	M	M	125 00			8	48		
Clerks	M	M	100 00	75 00	40 00	8	48		
Engineer	M	M	110 00	75 00	55 00	8	56		
Firemen	M	M	50 00			8	56		
Helpers	M	M	40 00			12	84		
Linemen	M	D	3 00	2 50	1 50	9	54		
Trouble shooters	M	D	2 00			10	60		
Laborers	M	H	20	17½	15	9	54		

Telephone Exchange—									
Head lineman and general manager	M	M	72 50			10	60		
Lineman and local manager	M	M	40 00			10	60		
Local trouble man	M	M		20 00		10	60		
Operator, day	F	M		27 50		10	65		
Operator, day	F	M		20 00		10	65		
Operator, night	M	M		22 50	15 00	10	65		
Telephone Exchange—									
Cashier	M	M	65 00	57 50	50 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	30 00	27 50	25 00	9	54		
Helper	M	M	20 00	20 00	20 00	9	54		
Janitress	F	M	5 00	5 00	5 00	9	54		
Linemen	M	M	50 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Operators	M	M	90 00	72 50	55 00	9	54		
Manager	F	M	30 00	22 50	15 00	9	54		
Clerk	F	M	27 50	26 25	25 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	65 00	62 50	60 00	9	54		
BEXAR COUNTY.									
Wholesale Lumber—									
Manager	M	M	600 00			8	48	8	
Bookkeepers	M	M	175 00	130 00	85 00	8	48	8	
Stenographers	F	M	75 00	73 00	70 00	8	48	8	
Traveling salesmen	M	M	200 00	155 33	125 00			8	
Clerks	M	M	175 00	107 00	40 00	8	48	8	
Wholesale Liquors and Groceries—									
Drummers	M	M	175 00	133 33	100 00				
Clerks	M	M	225 00	104 50	50 00				
Porters	M	W	15 00	11 00	9 00				
Drivers	M	W	9 00	9 00	9 00				
Manufacturing Saddlery and Harness—									
Collar makers	M	H	27½	20	10	10	59		
Saddle makers	M	H	40	25	10	10	59		
Harness makers	M	H	35	25	10	10	59		
General Mill Work, Sash, Doors, Etc.—									
Machine hands	M	W	24 00	18 00	9 00	8	48		
Laborers	M	W	10 50		9 00	9	53		
Telephone Exchange—									
Bookkeeper	M	M	70 00	65 00	65 00	9	54		
Cashier	M	M	90 00	85 00	70 00	9	54		
Clerks	M	M	60 00	30 00	22 50	9	54		
Clerks	F	M	60 00	30 00	22 50	9	54		
Collector	M	M	55 00	45 00	45 00	9	54		
District manager	M	M	100 00	100 00	100 00	9	54		
Foreman	M	M	95 00	90 00	80 00	9	54		
Groundmen	M	M	40 00	40 00	40 00	9	54		
Inspector	M	M	70 00	65 00	60 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	30 00	25 00	20 00	9	54		
Linemen	M	M	75 00	65 00	65 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	130 00	130 00	80 00	9	54		
Operators	M	M	85 00	85 00	80 00	9	54		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Telephone Exchange—continued.									
Operators	F	M	$ 50 00	$ 25 00	$ 12 50	9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	70 00	50 00	25 50	9	54		
Toll attendant	F	M	27 50	22 50	20 00	9	54		
Traffic chief	M	M	50 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	70 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Wholesale Boots and Shoes—									
Manager	M	M		100 00					
Clerks			150 00	75 00	50 00				
Manufacturing Extracts, Etc.—									
Employes	M	W	18 00	9 00	6 00	10	60		
Employes	F	W	11 00	6 00	3 50	9	54		
Manufacturing Bakery Products—									
Cashier	M	W	12 00			10	60		
Sales agent	M	M	135 00			10	60		
Salesmen	M	M	75 00			10	60		
Salesmen, assistants	M	W	8 00			10	60		
Shipper	M	W	8 00			10	60		
Manufacturing Ice Cream and Confectionery—									
Foreman	M	M	125 00			12	84		
Baker	M	M	80 00			12	72		
Candy maker	M	M	65 00			12	72		
Ice cream maker	M	M	65 00			12	84		
Unskilled labor		W		9 00		12	84		
Retail Cigars and Stationery—									
Bookkeeper	M	W	18 00			11			
Clerks	M	W	20 00	12 00	6 00	11			
Clerks	F	W	4 00			8			
Manager	M	W	30 00			11			
Street Railway—									
Bookkeeper	M	M	80 00			8	48		
Carpenters	M	H	43¾	37½	28¼	8	48		
Clerks	M	M	80 00	50 00	30 00	8	48	10	
Electrical workers	M	H	37½	37½	25	8	48		
Manager	M	M	250 00			10	60		
General superintendent	M	M	175 00			10	60	16⅔	
Superintendent transportation	M	M	150 00			10	70	7	
Secretary	M	M	100 00			10	60	25	

Treasurer	M	M	75 00			10	60		
Auditor	M	M	55 00			10	60	10	
Purchasing agent	M	M	50 00			10	60	11	
Conductors	M	H	24	22	20	9	63		
Motormen	M	H	24	22	20	9	63		
Laundry—									
Flat work ironers	F	W	10 00	5 00	3 50	10	60		
Bundle wrappers	F	W	7 00	7 00	7 00	10	60		
Bundle wrappers	M	W	15 00	14 00	14 00	10	60		
Hand washer	F	W	6 00	6 00	6 00	10	60		
Machine washer	M	W	17 00	9 00	9 00	10	60		
Cleaner and Presser	M	W	18 00	12 00	12 00	10	60		
Mechanical	M	W	15 00	15 00	15 00	10	60		
Machine ironers	F	W	10 00	4 00	4 00	10	60		
Hand ironers	F	W	7 00	5 00	5 00	10	60		
Starch workers	F	W	7 00	4 00	4 00	10	60		
Marking and sorting	F	W	8 00	7 00	7 00	10	60		
Office	F	W	8 00	8 00	8 00	8	48		
Manufacture of Cement—									
Factory	M	D	2 75	1 75	1 25	10	60		
Quarry	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	10	60		
Manufacturing Gas and Electricity—									
Bookkeepers	M	M	80 00	70 00	50 00	8	48	8	
Carpenters	M	H	31½	31½	31½	8	48		
Clerks	M	M	80 00	60 00	30 00	8	48	10	
Electrical workers	M	H	44¾	37½	25	8	48		
Manager	M	M	250 00			10	60		
Gas makers	M	H	25			9	63		
Gas fitters	M	H	30	25	20	10	60		
Superintendent gas department	M	M	140 00			10	70	12	
Superintendent electrical department	M	M	165 00			10	70	10	
Secretary	M	M	100 00			10	60	25	
Treasurer	M	M	75 00			10	60		
Auditor	M	M	55 00			10	60	10	
Purchasing agent	M	M	50 00			10	60	11	
Laundry, Cleaners and Dyers—									
Drivers	M	W	20 00	12 00	10 00	12	72		
Machine operators	M	W	14 00			10	60		
Machine operators	F	W	7 50	5 00	4 00	10	60		
Folders	F	W	7 50		3 50	10	60		
Bundlers	F	W	7 50		6 00	10	60		
Sorters	M	W	14 00			10	60		
Markers	M	W	16 00			10	60		
Flour Mills—									
Miller	M	M	120 00		75 00	11	66	10	
Drivers	M	W		12 00		11	66	10	
Firemen	M	W	17 50		15 00	11	66		
Packers	M	W	13 50		12 00	11	66	10	
Oiler	M	W		13 50		11	66		
Porter	M	W		12 00		11	66	15	
Traveling salesmen	M	M	150 00		125 00				
Collectors	M	M		100 00					

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Flour Mills—continued.									
Bookkeeper	M	M		$ 125 00					
Stenographer	M	M		75 00					
Manufacturing Chili Powder—									
Superintendent	M	M	$ 75 00	75 00	$ 75 00	11	66	15	
Office force	F	W	12 00	10 00	9 00	10	66		
Factory force	F	W	12 00	10 00	9 00	11	66	10	
Structural Iron Works—									
Blacksmiths	M	D	3 00	2 50	2 50	9	54		
Blacksmiths, helpers	M	D	1 75		1 50	9	54		
Molders	M	D	3 50	2 75	2 25	9	54		
Pattern maker	M	D	3 35			9	54		
Structural iron worker	M	D	3 50	2 50	2 00	9	54		
Express Business—									
Office men	M	M	150 00		60 00	9	54		
Drivers and porters	M	M	60 00		50 00	9	54		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	125 00			9	63		
Cashier	M	M	75 00			9	63		
Clerks	M	M	70 00		65 00	9	63		
Depot clerk	M	M	55 00			9	63		
Drivers	M	M	60 00	55 00	50 00	9	63		
Way bill clerk	M	M	65 00			9	63		
Brewery—									
Bottle shop	M	D	2 33	1 50	75	8	48		
Delivery wagons	M	D	3 05	2 50	2 15	9	54		
Coopers	M	D	3 50	3 00	2 75	8	48		
Carpenter	M	D	3 50	3 00	2 50	8	48		
Car repairers	M	D	3 50		2 50	8	48		
Laborers	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	8	48		
Grains, drier	M	D	3 00		1 50	8	48		
Machinery maintenance	M	D	3 50	2 15	1 50	8	48		
Manufacturing Wages	M	D	4 16	3 16	2 91	8	48		
BOWIE COUNTY.									
Manufacturers and Jobbers of Furniture—									
Cabinet makers	M	D	3 00	2 00	1 00	10	60		

Engineers	M	D	4 25			10	70		
Finishers	M	D	2 75	1 50	85	10	60		
Machine operators	M	D	2 50	2 00	50	8	48		
Packers	M	D	2 50	1 50	1 00	10	60		
Yardmen	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Railroad Company—									
Boilermaker	M	H	40			9	54		
Blacksmiths	M	H	38½			9	54		
Carpenters	M	H	31		28½	9	54		
Car repairers	M	H	26			9	54		
Laborers	M	H	16			9	54		
Machinists	M	H	38½			9	54		
Express Company—									
Agent	M	M	100 00			9	63		
Cashier	M	M	80 00			9	63		
Drivers	M	M	50 00		45 00	9	63		
On hand clerk	M	M	65 00			9	63		
Porters	M	M	40 00			9	63		
Money clerk	M	M	60 00			9	63		
Transfer clerks	M	M	75 00		60 00	9	63		
Dry Goods and Clothing—									
Salesmen	M	W	25 00		6 00	10½	67½		
Salesladies	M	W	20 00		4 50	10½	67½		
Deliveryman	M	W	10 00			10½	67½		
Stenographer	M	W	12 50			10½	67½		
Bookkeeper	M	W	12 50			10½	67½		
Cashier	M	W	10 00			10½	67½		
Manager	M	W	30 00			10½	67½		
BRAZORIA COUNTY.									
General Merchandise—									
Head clerk	M	M	75 00		50 00				
Salesladies	F	M	15 00						
Bookkeeper	M	M	50 00						
Salesmen	M	M	40 00						
Buying and Selling Farm Products, Etc.—									
Graders	M	D	2 00			10	60		
Packers	M	D		1 50		10	60		
Laborers	M	D		1 50		10	60		
BRAZOS COUNTY.									
Cotton Compress—									
Tyers	M	H	25						
Blockmen	M	H	15						
Truckers	M	H	15		12½				
Press feeders	M	H	17½						
Laborers	M	H	12½		10				
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Foreman	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Linterman	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Cooker	M	D	2 00			12	72		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages: Highest rate	Rate of wages: Medium rate	Rate of wages: Lowest rate	Working time: Hours per day	Working time: Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Decrease
Cottonseed Oil Mill—continued.									
Raw shover	M	D	$ 1 75			12	72		
Filler	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Laborers	M	D	1 50			12	72		
BROWN COUNTY.									
Wheat and Corn Milling—									
Manager	M	M	125 00			12	72		
Bookkeeper	M	W	12 00			12	72		
Miller	M	M	75 00			12	72		
Engineer	M	W	15 00			12	72		
Oiler	M	W	11 00			12	72		
Packer	M	W	11 00			12	72		
Warehouseman	M	W	11 00		$ 10 00	12	72		
Wagonman	M	W	11 00			12	72		
Helper	M	W	9 00			12	72		
Telephone—									
Cablemen	M	M	85 00	$ 80 00	75 00	8½	51		
Clerks	M	M	65 00	45 00	30 00	9	54		
Collectors	M	M	65 00	50 00	40 00	9	54		30
Clerks	F	M	42 50	40 00	30 00	9	54		
Foreman	M	M	80 00	75 00	75 00	9	54	6½	
Laborers	M	D	1 75	1 50	1 50	9	54	8	
Linemen	M	D	2 50	2 25	2 00	9	54		
Managers	M	M	85 00	80 00	75 00	9	54	12	
Operators	F	M	45 00	30 00	20 00	9	54	7½	
Switchboard men	M	M	80 00	75 00	70 00	9	54		
Trouble men	M	M	70 00	65 00	40 00	9	54		
Compressing Cotton—									
Superintendent	M	W	23 05						
Engineer	M	W	19 25						
Clerk	M	W	17 30						
Fireman	M	W	14 00						
Watchman	M	W	11 50						
Tyers	M	H	25			10	60		
Returner	M	H	17½			10	60		
Sewers	M	H	17½			10	60		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	60		

CALDWELL COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	70 00	70 00	27 50	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	40 00	35 00	35 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	9 00	9 00	9 00	9	54		
Clerk	F	M	25 00	25 00	25 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	30 00	25 00	11 00	9	54		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	50 00	41 25	27 50	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00	10 00	10 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	21 25	17 50	9	54		
Electric Light and Power—									
Chief engineer	M	M	75 00		35 00	10	70		
Engineer	M	M		40 00		10	70		
Electrician	M	M		40 00		12	84		
CAMP COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	40 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operator	M	M	25 00	20 00	17 50	9	54		
Grocery—									
Salesmen	M	M	150 00		150 00	10	60		
Stockmen	M	M	85 00		50 00	10	60		
CHAMBERS COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Lumber—									
Mechanics	M	D	5 00	3 00	2 00	10			
Laborers	M	H	22½	17½	15	10			
Rice Irrigation—									
Firemen	M	D	2 00						
Oilers	M	D	2 00						
Water tenders	M	D	2 00						
Teamsters	M	D	2 00						
Sack markers	M	D	2 00						
CHEROKEE COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	75 00						
Lineman	M	M	50 00						
Operator	F	M	26 50		20 00				
Extra men	M	H		20					
Manufacturing Fruit Packages—									
Labor	M	D	2 50	1 25	75	10	60		
Piece work	F	D	2 00	1 25	50	10	60		
CHILDRESS COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	60 00	52 50	45 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	70 00	65 00	60 00	9	54		
Operator	M	M	25 00	22 50	20 00	9	54		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages. Highest rate.	Rate of wages. Medium rate	Rate of wages. Lowest rate.	Working time. Hours per day	Working time. Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. In-crease	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. De-crease
CLAY COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	$ 50 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	75 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	35 00	$ 25 00	$ 15 00	9	54		
COLEMAN COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Clerks	F	M	40 00	35 00	30 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	80 00	70 00	65 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	25 00	22 50	20 00	9	54		
Trouble man	M	M	65 00	60 00	45 00	9	54		
Cottonsee Oil Mill—									
Meal cooks	M	D	2 50			12	72		
Pan men	M	D		2 00		12	72		
Cake stripers	M	D		1 85		12	72		
Laborers	M	D			1 75	12	72		
COLLIN COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Cottonseed Product—									
Engineer	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	12			
Fireman	M	D	2 00	2 00	2 00	12			
Fireman, helper	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	12			
Linterman	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	12			
Linterman, helper	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	12			
Meal cook	M	D	2 25	2 25	2 25	12			
Meal room crew	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	12			
Oiler	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	12			
Press room crew	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	12			
Saw filer	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	12			
Seed house man	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	12			
Teamster	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	12			
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	70 00	65 00	52 50	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	35 00	25 00	17 50	9	54		

Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	70 00			9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	30 00	25 00	15 00	9	54		
Milling—									
Flour packers	M	D	2 00			12			
Firemen	M	D	2 00			12			
Helpers	M	D	1 75			12			
Oilers	M	D	1 75			12			
Sweepers	M	D	1 50			12			
Warehousemen	M	D	1 50			12			
Grain and Manufacturing Electric Light and Power—									
Fireman	M	W	12 25		11 00		78		
Packers	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	12			
Oiler and sweeper	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	12			
Drivers	M	D	1 50		1 25	10			
Helpers	M	D	1 50	1 00	1 00	10			
COLORADO COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	70 00			9	54		
Messenger	M	M	12 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	27 50	20 00	17 50	9	54		
Ice, Light and Water—									
Engineers	M	M	75 00			10	70		
Firemen	M	M	50 00			10	70		
Tankmen	M	M	50 00			10	70		
COMAL COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Messenger and janitor	M	M	10 00	6 00	2 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	25 00	22 50	20 00	9	54		
Clerk	F	M	25 00	25 00	25 00	9	54		
COOKE COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	40 00	40 00	40 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	40 00	45 00	35 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	8 00	8 00	8 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	60 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	90 00	85 00	78 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00	10 00	10 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	32 50	25 00	17 50	9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	65 00	65 00	60 00	9	54		
Mill and Elevator—									
Miller	M	D		3 00		12	72		
Elevator foreman	M	D		3 00		12	72		
Engine man	M	D	3 00	2 25	2 25	12	72		
Fireman	M	D		1 75		12	72		
Oilers and sweepers	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 75	12	72		
Warehouseman	M	D	1 75	1 50	1 50	12	72		
Truckers	M	D	1 75	1 50	1 50	12	72		
Laborers	M	D	1 75	1 50	1 50	12	72		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages: Highest rate	Rate of wages: Medium rate	Rate of wages: Lowest rate	Working time: Hours per day	Working time: Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Decrease
Retail Lumber—									
President	M	M	$ 300 00						
President, assistant to	M	M	85 00						
Manager	M	M	135 00						
Bookkeepers	M	M	85 00		$ 50 00				
Yard foreman	M	M	75 00						
Yardmen	M	M	44 00		40 00				
DALLAM COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Ice and Electric Current—									
Manager	M	M	138 80						
Bookkeeper	M	M	100 00			10			
Collector	M	M	100 00			10			
Stenographer	F	M	50 00		40 00	8			
Engineers	M	M	110 00	$ 97 50	85 00	12			
Firemen	M	D	2 50		2 25	12			
Electrician	M	M	100 00			12			
Laborer	M	D	2 50		2 00	11			
DALLAS COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Cotton Cloth—									
Breaker man	M	D	1 25			10	60		
Brusher man	M	D	1 25			10	60		
Carder	M	D	1 35			10	60		
Carder boy	M	D	75			10	60		
Doffing boy	M	D	1 00	75	67½	10	60		
Drawing hand	M	D	90			10	60		
Drawing in	F	Beam	18		14¾	10	60		
Finisher	M	D	1 35			10	60		
Folder	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Frame hand	M F	Hank	09½	07¼	05	10	60		
Filling hauler	M	D	1 25			10	60		
Loom fixer	M	D	1 80	1 75	1 65	10	60		
Machinists	M	D	3 60		2 25	10	60		
Oiler	M	D	2 00	1·35	1 25	10	60		

Pressing	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Roving hauler	M	D	1 12½			10	60		
Slasher tender	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 60	10	60		
Spinning	F	Side	20	16¾	15	10	60		
Spooler	F	Box	07		06 5/10	10	60		
Tacking	F	D	1 00			10	60		
Tying in	F	D	1 00		90	10	60		
Warping	F	D	1 75			10	60		
Weaving	M F	Cut	25	17	14	10	60		
Manufacturing Furniture, Mattresses, Etc.—									
President	M	M	250 00						
Secretary-Treasurer	M	M	200 00						
Salesmanager	M	M	175 00						
Salesmanager, assistant	M	M	100 00						
Bookkeeper	M	M	135 00						
Bookkeeper, assistant	M	M	100 00						
Stenographer	M	W	15 00						
Superintendent	M	M	175 00		100 00	10	60		
Manager	M	M	100 00			10	60		
Foreman	M	D	3 50		2 50	10	60		
Skilled labor	M	D	3 50	3 00	2 00	10	60		
Common labor	M	D	2 50	1 75	1 00	10	60		
Sewing women	F	D	2 00	1 75	1 50	10	60		
Manufacturing Plastic Staff Ornaments—									
Manager	M	M	91 00			9	54		
Clerk	M	M	50 00			9	54		
Modelers	M	H	42			9	54		
Modelmakers	M	H	37		25	9	54		
Mould maker	M	H	37			9	54		
Casters	M	H	30			9	54		
Packers	M	H	28			9	54		
Laborers	M	H	25			9	54		
Laundry—									
Manager	M	M	108 33			10	60		
Markers	M	W	20 00	15 00	12 00	10	60		
Washmen	M	W	15 00	12 00	9 00	10	60		
Firemen	M	W	14 00	14 00	14 00	10	60		
Mangle workers	F	W	7 00	5 00	4 00	10	60		
Starchers	F	W	7 00	6 00	5 00	10	60		
Machine hands	F	W	10 00	6 00	6 00	10	60		
Hand ironers	F	W	7 00	6 00	6 00	10	60		
Bundlers	F	W	18 00	15 00	6 00	10	60		
Porter	M	W	9 00	9 00	9 00	10	60		
Foreman	M	W	25 00	20 00	20 00	10	60		
Office clerks	F	W	9 00	9 00	6 00	10	60		
Cotton Compress—									
Fireman	M	W	12 00			10	60		
Tyers	M	W	15 00			10	60		
Returners	M	W	12 00			10	60		
Sewers	M	W	12 00			10	60		
Feeders	M	W	12 00			10	60		
Clippers	M	W	12 00			10	60		
Laborers	M	W	11 10	10 50	9 00	10	60		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages: Highest rate	Rate of wages: Medium rate	Rate of wages: Lowest rate	Working time: Hours per day	Working time: Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Decrease
Manufacturing Druggists—									
Porter	M	W	$ 12 00						
Packer	M	W	12 00						
Boy	M	W	6 00						
Labeling	F	W	6 00		$ 5 00				
Manufacturing Medicines—									
Advertising	F	M	35 00			8	48		
Preparing medicine	F	W	4 00			8	48		
Shipper	M	W	15 00			8	48		
Solicitor	M	M	75 00			9	54		
Boys	M	W	5 00		2 50	8	48		
Packing House Company—									
Lards and oils	M	H	25	$ 17½	13½	10	60	25	
Killing and cutting	M	H	35	22½	15	10	60	25	
Provisions and sausage	M	H	25	17½	10	10	60	15	
City jobbing	M	H	20	20	20	10	60		
Wagons and teams	M	H	20	17½	17½	10	60	5	
Motive power	M	H	25	17½	16½	12	72		
Repairs and alterations	M	H	35	20	17½	10	60	20	
Soap factory	M	H	25	17½	15	10	60	10	
General labor	M	H	17½	15	15	10	60		
Saddlery, Harness, Etc.—									
Saddle makers	M	H	35	25	20	9	54		
Saddle cutter	M	H	30			10	60		
Saddle, apprentices	M	H	20	15	7	10	60		
Harness makers	M	H	35	27	25	9	54		
Harness cutters	M	H	32	30	25	10	60		
Harness, apprentices	M	H	20	15	6	10	60		
Collar makers	M	H	27	25	20	9	54		
Collar cutters	M	H	27	25	20	10	60		
Collar, apprentices	M	H	20	18	15	10	60		
Machine operators	M	H	30	25	15	10	60		
Order clerks	M	W	20 00	15 00	10 00	10	60		
Packers	M	W	12 00	11 00	10 00	10	60		
Errand boys	M	W	5 50			10	60		
Office men	M	W	28 85	17 30	15 00	10	60		
Office boy	M	W	6 00			10	60		

Ladies' Outfitters—									
Bookkeeper	M	W	18 00				54		
Porter	M	W	10 00				54		
Clerk	M	W	7 00				54		
Salesladies	F	W	25 00	12 50	6 00		54	10	
Alteration hands	F	W	15 00	10 00	6 00		54	10	
Express—									
Office men	M	M	192 50		60 00	9	54		
Drivers and porters	M	M	70 00		40 00	9	54		
Express—									
Agent	M	M	100 00	100 00	100 00	10	60		
Cashier	F	M	70 00	70 00	70 00	10	60		
Bill clerk	M	M	60 00	60 00	60 00	10	60		
Drivers	M	M	55 00	50 00	50 00	10	60		
Saddlery, Harness, Etc.—									
Stenographers	F	M	60 00		40 00	10	59		
Piece workers	F	W	12 00		6 00	10	59		
Harness makers	M	H	30		25	10	59		
Saddle makers	M	H	35		25	10	59		
Collar makers	M	H	30		20	10	59		
Shoe fitters	M	H	33		10	10	59		
Packers	M	H	33		10	10	59		
Saddlery, Harness, Etc.									
Harness makers	M	W	15 00	12 00	10 00	10	59		
Saddle makers	M	W	20 00	15 00	12 00	10	59		
Express—									
Agent	M	M	125 00			9	63		
Cashier	M	M	90 00			9	63		
Collector	M	M	71 50			9	63		
Corr. clerk	M	M	75 00			9	63		
Drivers	M	M	70 00	52 50	40 00	9	63		
Freight caller	M	M	55 00			9	63		
Money clerk	M	M	75 00			9	63		
On hand clerk	M	M	70 00			9	63		
Porter	M	M	40 00			9	63		
Receiving clerk	M	M	60 00			9	63		
Stenographer	M	M	50 00			9	63		
Stable foreman	M	M	65 00			9	63		
Transfer clerks	M	M	65 00		60 00	9	63		
Way bill clerks	M	M	75 00		70 00	9	63		
Express—									
Superintendent	M	M	250 00			8½	51	$25 00	
Chief clerk	M	M	100 00			8½	51		
Clerks	M	M	80 00	70 00	30 00	8½	51		
Clerks	F	M	60 00	45 00	25 00	8½	51		
Porter	M	M	45 00			8½	51		
Stenographers	F	M	75 00	70 00	50 00	8½	51		
Messengers	M	M	90 00	75 00	50 00				
Typewriters and Supplies—									

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Typewriters and Supplies—continued.									
Mechanics	M	W	$ 22 50	$ 18 00	$ 7 00		50		
Porter	M	W	7 00				50		
Pianos, Etc.—									
Salesmen	M	M	225 00	135 00	65 00	9		5	
Stenographers	M F	M	65 00			9		5	
Bookkeeper	M	M	100 00		100 00	9		5	
Collector	M	M	75 00			9		5	
Seeds and Flowers—									
Bookkeepers	M	M	75 00		70 00			12	
Cashier	M	M	125 00						
Department managers	M	M	125 00		100 00			20	
Laborers	M F	W	24 60	6 00	4 00				
Managers	M	M	400 00		100 00			20	
Salesmen	M	M	75 00		60 00				
Stenographers	M F	M	85 00		60 00			10	
Clerks	M F	W	10 00		8 00				
Grain, Hay and Mill Products—									
Manager	M	D	2 50			10	60		
Miller	M	D	2 00			10	60		
Solicitor	M	D	4 00			10	60		
Sack sewer	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Drivers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Laborers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Barber Supplies—									
Manager	M	M	100 00			8	48		
Salesmen	M	M	50 00			8	48		
Stenographer	F	M	40 00			8	48		
Grinder	M	M	80 00			8	48		
Porter	M	M	30 00			8	48		
Hotel—									
Steward's department			225 00	50 00	20 00				
Waiters' department			75 00	30 00	18 00				
Housekeeper's department			60 00	20 00	18 00				
Miscellaneous			75 00	40 00	12 00				
Bell boys			17 50	13 00	12 50				
Office			275 00	100 00	40 00				
Billiard room			65 00	30 00	20 00				

Cigar stand			30 00						
Engine room			125 00	60 00	25 00				
Paper Box Factory—									
Printer	M	D	5 83		4 00	9	54		
Box hands	M	D	4 80	1 50	1 10	9	54		
Box hands	F	D	1 67	1 00	50	9	54		
Porter	M	D	2 00	1 67	1 58	9	54		
Pressmen and feeders	M	D	3 50	2 00	1 25	9	54		
Helpers	M	D	1 00			9	54		
Manufacturing Envelopes—									
Manager	M	M	108 33			9½	56½		
Envelope department	F	W	9 00	6 00	3 00	9½	56½		
Printing department	M	W	15 00	7 50	6 00	9½	56½		
Warehouse	M	W	9 00						
Manufacturing Ice and Electric Energy—									
Blacksmith	M	D	3 50			9	54		
Brickmason	M	D	6 00			8	48		
Engineer	M	D	3 00	2 66	2 50	10	70		
Fireman	M	D	2 00			10	70		
Laborers	M	D	1 75			10	70		
Millwright	M	D	5 00			10	60		
Oilers	M	D	2 00		1 75	10	70		
Pipe fitters	M	D	3 60		3 00	10	60		
Stablemen	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Tank men	M	D	1 75			12	84		
Drivers	M	D	2 50	2 25	2 00	12	84		
Drivers, helpers	M	D	1 75		1 50	12	84		
Wipers	M	D	1 75			10	70		
Vaultmen	M	D	2 00			12	84		
Manufacturing of Gas—									
Clerks	M	M	90 00	75 00	40 00	10	60		
Clerks	F	M	75 00	55 00	40 00	10	60		
Shopmen	M	D	4 00	2 00	1 50	10	60		
Street foreman	M	D	4 00	3 50	2 50	10	60		
Laborers	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	60		
Stokers	M	H	20	17½	16	10	60		
Superintendent	M	M	200 00	175 00	150 00	10	60		
Telephone—									
Cablemen	M	M	85 00	75 00	70 00	9	54		
Canvassers	M	M	80 00	70 00	60 00	9	54		
Clerks	M F	M	125 00	75 00	35 00	9	54		
Foreman	M	M	150 00	95 00	70 00	9	54		
Inspectors	M	M	125 00	90 00	70 00	9	54		
Installers	M	M	140 00	60 00	45 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	45 00	40 00	35 00	9	54		
Janitress	F	M	20 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	75 00	50 00	35 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	150 00	145 00	135 00	9	54		
Matron	F	M	40 00	35 00	35 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	100 00	40 00	20 00	9	54		
Shopmen	M	M	80 00	60 00	35 00	9	54		
Switchboard men	M	M	75 00			9	54		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	In-crease	De-crease
Telephone—continued.									
Testmen	M	M	$ 60 00	$ 55 00	$ 50 00	9	54		
Traffic supervisor	M	M	150 00	75 00	60 00	9	54		
Wire chiefs	M	M	95 00	75 00	65 00	9	54		
Printing and Binding—									
Composing room	M	W	25 00	18 00	5 00	8	48	4	
Press room	M	W	22 50	10 50	7 00	8	48	4	
Lithograph room	M	W	25 00	20 00	5 00	8	48	4	
Bindery	M F	W	27 50	14 00	6 00	8	48	4	
Waste Mill—									
Manager	M	M	73 50			10	60		
Laborers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Laborers	F	D	70			10	60		
Sale of Bakery Goods—									
Manager	M	M	125 00						
Clerks	M	M	75 00		42 00	10	60	150	
Clerks	F	M	60 00			8½	53	100	
Agricultural Machinery (Dealers)—									
Manager	M	M	41 66						
Bookkeeper	M	M	25 00						
Salesman	M	M	25 00						
Waste Mill—									
Superintendent	M	M	100 00						
Bookkeeper	M	M	85 00						
Laborers	M	D	3 00	1 25	75	10	60		
Telegraph Company—									
Operators	M	M	85 00		50 00				
Messengers	M	M	40 00		15 00				
Manufacturing Malt Liquor—									
Brewers	M	W	20 00		15 00	8	48		
Engineers	M	W	20 00		20 00	8	56		
Drivers	M	W	16 00		14 00	10	60		
Bottling department	M	H	28		28	8	48		
Repair department	M	D	2 50		1 75	8	48		
Firemen	M	W	15 00		15 00	8	56		
Hardware, Furniture, Implements and Undertaking—									
Manager	M	M	125 00			10½	65		
Bookkeeper	M	M	75 00		60 00	10½	65		

Clerks	M	M	60 00	50 00	40 00	10½	65		
Harness maker	M	M	50 00		50 00	10½	65		
Manufacturing Ladies' Trimmed Hats—									
Trimming	F	W	17 00			9	54		
Making	F	W	6 00			9	54		
Preparing	F	W	2 50			9	54		
Manufacture and Sale Bridges and Road Machinery—									
Foreman	M	D	6 00	4 00	3 00	10	60	10	
Experienced labor	M	D	3 00	2 50	2 00	10	55	5	
Common labor	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 50	10	55	10	
Trunk and Case Manufacturing—									
Stenographer	F	M	65 00			8	48		
Machine men	M	D	3 00			10			
Case makers	M	D	3 00			10			
Trunk makers	M	D	2 75	2 00	1 50	10		5	
Apprentices	M	D	1 00	75	67	10			
Clerks	M	W	18 00	15 00	10 00	10			
Drivers	M	W	10 00			10			
General Mill Work—									
General manager	M	M	100 00						
Cabinet men	M	H	36	31	25	9	54	5	
Machine men	M	H	36	33	30	9	54	5	
Machine men, helpers	M	H	20	19	16	9	54	5	
Laborers	M	H	20	15	15	9	54	5	
Teamsters	M	H	20	15	15	9	54	5	
Fireman	M	H	18	18	18	9	54	5	
Engineer	M	H	18	18	18	9	54	5	
Implements, Vehicles and Machinery—									
Office men	M	M	125 00	75 00	40 00				
Office women	F	M	100 00	65 00	35 00				
Warehousemen	M	M	65 00	55 00	45 00				
Traveling men	M	M	175 00	100 00	60 00				
Brick Manufacturing—									
Manager	M	M	100 00						
Drivers	M	D	1 35	1 25	1 25	10	60		
Truckers	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 75	8	48		
Setters	M	D	2 75	2 50	2 25	8	48		
Take offs	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 75	8	48		
Burners	M	D	2 80	2 80	2 25	10	60		
Water smokers	M	D	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	60		
Wheelbarrow men	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 50	10	60		
Brick Manufacturing—									
Skilled labor	M	D	2 50	2 00	1 75	10	60		
Unskilled labor	M	D	1 75	1 50	1 50	10	60		
Building and Construction Contractors—									
Carpenters	M	D	4 00		3 60	8			
Carpenters, helpers	M	D	2 00			8			
Carpenters, foreman	M	D	6 00			8			
Mason	M	D	6 00			8			
Mason, foreman	M	D	7 00			8			

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) (or) Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
DELTA COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Cottonseed Products—									
Fireman	M	D	$ 2 00			12			
Fireman, helper	M	D	1 35			12			
Oiler	M	D	1 50			12			
Meal cook	M	D	2 00			12			
Pan man	M	D	1 85			12			
Cake stripper	M	D	1 60			12			
Pressman	M	D	1 60			12			
Linterman	M	D	1 85			12			
Cotton baler	M	D	1 50			12			
Seed house man	M	D	1 50			12			
DENTON COUNTY.									
Flour, Meal and Feed Mill—									
Manager	M	M		$ 100 00		12			
Miller	M	M		85 00		12			
Bookkeeper	M	M		75 00		12			
Engineer	M	M		70 00		12			
Elevator man	M	M		60 00		12			
Flour packer	M	M		40 00		12			
Oiler and sweeper	M	M		40 00		12			
Drayman	M	M		35 00		12			
Flour Meal and Feed Mill—									
Miller	M	M	125 00			12			
Miller, night	M	M	65 00			12			
Miller, night, assistant	M	M	50 00			12			
Engineer	M	M	75 00			12			
Engineer, night	M	M	65 00			12			
Elevator man	M	M	50 00			12			
Laborers	M	D	1 75			12			
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	25 00						
Collector	M	M	25 00						
Inspector	M	M	60 00						

Manager	M	M	75 00	71 00	67 00				
Messenger	M	M	12 50						
Operators	F	M	27 50	21 25	15 00				
DE WITT COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	22 50			9	54		
Janitor	M	M	5 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	40 00	35 00	30 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	75 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	27 50	20 00	17 50	9	54		
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	45 00	42 50	40 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	70 00	55 00	40 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
Cotton Compress—									
Cutters	M	H	17½			10	60		
Fireman	M	H	20			10	60		
Loader	M	H	20			10	60		
Returners	M	H	15			10	60		
Sewers	M	H	17½			10	60		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	60		
Tyers	M	H	25			10	60		
Cottonseed Products—									
Engineer	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Fireman	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Puller	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Linterman	M	D	1 75		1 00	12	72		
Meal cooks	M	D	2 25			12	72		
Pan shovers	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Refiners	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Laborers	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Strippers	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Truckers	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Cotton Compress—									
Band making	M	Per100	1 00			10	60		
Band striping	M	H	15			10	60		
Band carrying	M	H	15			10	60		
Band cutting	M	H	20			10	60		
Band returning	M	H	17½			10	60		
Band tying	M	H	25			10	60		
Bale hoist	M	H	15			10	60		
Collecting hooks	M	H	10			10	60		
Hooking	M	H	10			10	60		
Stenciling	M	H	15			10	60		
Sewing	M	H	17½			10	60		
Sweeping	F	H	10			10	60		
Trucking	M	H	15			10	60		
Superintendent	M	W	19 25			10	60		
Engineer	M	W	17 30			10	60		
Clerk	M	W	15 00			10	60		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages. Highest rate.	Rate of wages. Medium rate	Rate of wages. Lowest rate.	Working time. Hours per day	Working time. Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. Decrease
Cotton Compress—continued.									
Fireman	M	W	$ 12 00			10	60		
Watchman	M	W	11 00			10	60		
ELLIS COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Cotton Duck and Towels—									
Manager	M	M	200 00						
Carders	M	D	1 50		$ 1 25	11	66		
Carpenter	M	D	2 25			10	60		
Draw frame hands	F	D	1 50		1 00	11	66		
Doffers	M	D	1 25		75	11	66		
Engineer	M	D	3 00			11	66		
Fixers	M	D	2 00	$ 1 75	1 50	11	66		
Fireman	M	D	1 75		1 50	11	66		
Grinder	M	D	1 50			11	66		
Laborers	M	D	1 25		1 00	11	66		
Overseers	M	D	3 00		2 50	11	66		
Slasher	M	D	1 50			11	66		
Slubber tenders	M	D	2 50	2 00	1 25	11	66		
Speeder tenders	M	D	2 25		1 50	11	66		
Spinners	F	D	1 60	1 20	60	11	66		
Weavers	M F	D	2 50		1 25	11	66		
Web drawers	F	D	1 75		1 25	11	66		
Manufacturing Brick—									
Manager	M	M	75 00			10			
Brick setter	M	H	25	22½		10			
Brick burner	M	H	25			10			
Engineer	M	H	22½	22½	20	10		10	
Pressmen	M	H	20	17½	17½	10			
Water smokers	M	H	20	20	17½	10			
Truckers	M	H	20	20	17½	10			
Yardmen	M	H	17½	15	12½	10			
Teamsters	M	H	15	13½	12½	10			
Cottonseed Products—									
Fireman	M	D	2 50			12	72		
Linterman	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Oilers	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Press room cook	M	D	2 50			12	72		
Press room helper	M	D	2 00			12	72		

Seed house	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Hull house	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Cotton Compress—									
Superintendent	M	W	23 05						
Engineer	M	W	19 25						
Clerk	M	W	17 30						
Fireman	M	W	15 00						
Watchman	M	W	11 00						
Band returners	M	H	17½			10	60		
Bale header	M	H	15			10	60		
Band opener	M	H	17½			10	60		
Band stripper	M	H	15			10	60		
Cotton tyers	M	H	25			10	60		
Car storer	M	H	17½			10	60		
Stenciler	M	H	15			10	60		
Head sewers	M	H	20			10	60		
Press feeders	M	H	15			10	60		
Truck loaders	M	H	15			10	60		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	60		
Lumber Yard—									
Laborer	M	M	30 00			10	60		
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	40 00	35 00	35 00				
Collector	M	M	35 00	35 00	35 00				
Inspector	M	M	65 00	65 00	65 00				
Janitor	M	M	10 00	10 00	10 00				
Manager	M	M	100 00	90 00	90 00				
Messenger	M	M	10 00	10 00	10 00				
Operator	F	M	35 00	25 00	15 00				
Laundry—									
Ironer	M	W	15 00			10	60		
Shirt finisher	M	W	13 50			10	60		
Assorter and bundler	M	W	15 00			10	60		
Washman	M	W	12 00			10	60		
Marker	M	W	10 00			10	60		
Wringer man	M	W	7 50			10	60		
Starcher	M	W	10 00			10	60		
Ironer	F	D	1 25		1 00	10	60		
Ice, Electric Light and Artesian Water—									
Manager	M	M	100 00			10			
Engineer	M	M	65 00		55 00	10	70		
Fireman	M	M	45 00			10	70		
Deliveryman	M	M	45 00		35 00	10			
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	100 00			9	54		
Collector	M	M	40 00			9	54		
Chief operator	F	M	35 00			9	54		
Linemen	M	D	3 00	2 50	2 50	9	54		
Cablemen	M	D	6 00	5 00	4 50	9	54		
Trouble men	M	M	55 00	45 00	35 00	9	54	11	
Operators	F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54	18	

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages: Highest rate	Rate of wages: Medium rate	Rate of wages: Lowest rate	Working time: Hours per day	Working time: Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Decrease
Telephone—									
Cableman	M	D	$ 5 00						
Cableman, helper	M	D	1 50						
Lineman	M	D	2 50						
Manager	M	M	90 00		$ 65 00				
Operators	F	M	35 00		15 00				
Trouble man	M	M	60 00		45 00				
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	30 00			9	54		
Collector	M	M	40 00			9	54		
Janitor	M	M	15 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	$ 22 50	17 50	9	50		
EL PASO COUNTY.									
Railway Terminal—									
Attorney	M	M	50 00						
Baggage agent	M	M	115 00			12		15	
Baggage cashier	M	M	70 00			12			
Baggage checker	M	M	70 00			12			
Baggage foreman	M	M	50 00			12			
Baggage porters	M	M	40 00			12			
Depot matron	F	M	40 00			10			
Depot policemen	M	M	75 00		70 00	12		9	
Gatemen	M	M	60 00			12			
Information clerks	M	M	50 00			12			
Mail porters	M	M	40 00			12			
Superintendent	M	M	200 00			Always			
Superintendent, clerks	M	M	125 00			Always			
Telegraph operator	M	M	75 00			8	56		
Ticket agent	M	M	125 00			12	84		
Ticket accountant	M	M	85 00			12	84		
Ticket agent, assistant	M	M	85 00			12	84		
Yardmaster	M	M	80 00			12	84		
Stationary engineer	M	M	85 00		60 00	12	84		
Railway Transportation—									
Agents and clerks	M	M	175 00		20 00	9	63		

Operator	M	M	80 00			8	56		
Stenographer	F	M	80 00			9	63		
Trainmaster	M	M	175 00			12	84		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	65		
Watchmen	M	M	80 00			12	84		
Yardmaster	M	M	150 00		135 00	12	84		
Clerks	M	M	225 00		25 00	8½	50		
Section foremen	M	M	100 00		70 00	10	60		
Section foremen, assistant	M	D	2 00		1 50	10	60		
Section laborers	M	D	1 00						
Railway Shops—									
Ash pit cleaners	M	H	15			12	84		
Boilermakers	M	H	45			9	50		
Boilermakers, handymen	M	H	35	27½	25	9	50		
Boilermakers, helpers	M	H	23			9	50		
Blacksmiths	M	H	47½	42½	40	9	50		
Blacksmiths, helpers	M	H	30	26	20	9	50		
Boiler washers	M	H	25			10	70		
Bolt cutters	M	H	17½			9	50		
Coppersmiths	M	H	40			9	50		
Coppersmiths, handymen	M	H	30		27½	9	50		
Coppersmiths, helpers	M	H	22½		20	9	50		
Carpenters, coach	M	H	40			9	50		
Carpenters, engine	M	H	32½			9	50		
Carpenters, car	M	H	32½			9	50		
Coach cleaners	M	H	15			10	70		
Clerks	M	M	150 00	90 00	75 00	10	60		
Callers	M	M	50 00		35 00	12	84		
Drillers	M	H	22½			9	50		
Draftsman	M	M	150 00		110 00	10	60		
Electricians	M	M	135 00			12	84		
Engineers, stationary	M	M	100 00			12	84		
Firemen, stationary	M	H	22½		20	12	84		
Firebuilders	M	D	2 00			12	84		
Flue borers	M	H	15			10	70		
Foremen, general	M.	M	175 00			10	70		
Foremen, erecting	M	M	135 00			10	60		
Foremen, machine	M	M	135 00			10	60		
Foremen, boilermaker	M	M	160 00			10	60		
Foremen, blacksmith	M	M	145 00			10	60		
Foremen, coppersmith	M	M	140 00			10	60		
Foremen, general car	M	M	150 00			10	70		
Foremen, coach	M	M	135 00			10	70		
Foremen, painter	M	M	125 00			10	60		
Foremen, laborer	M	M	75 00			10	60		
Foremen, roundhouse	M	M	135 00		120 00	12	84		
Foremen, mill	M	M	115 00			10	60		
Foreman, repair	M	M	125 00			10	60		
Foremen, steel car men	M	H	37½			9	50		
Hostlers	M	H	25			12	84		
Hostlers, helpers	M	D	2 00			12	84		
Hammer boys	M	H	12½			9	50		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Railway Shops—continued.									
Inspectors, car	M	H	$ 0 27½			12	84		
Inspectors, engine	M	H	35			10	70		
Inspectors, axle light	M	M	90 00			10	70		
Laborers	M	H	10			10	60		
Machinists	M	H	45		$ 0 43	9	50		
Machinists, handymen	M	H	35	$ 0 25	22½	9	50		
Machinists, helpers	M	H	20		15	9	50		
Mill machine men	M	H	32½		27½	9	50		
Mill machine helpers	M	H	17½		15	9	50		
Messenger boys	M	M	30 00			9	60		
Pattern makers	M	M	125 00			10	60		
Pattern makers	M	H	40			9	50		
Painters	M	H	40		35	9	50		
Painters, helpers	M	H	25	20	15	9	50		
Pipe fitters	M	H	38			9	50		
Repairers, car	M	H	27½			9	50		
Repairers, helpers	M	H	25	22½	15	9	50		
Repairers, air brake	M	H	32½		29	9	50		
Repairers, helpers	M	H	20	15	10	9	50		
Repairers, steel car	M	H	27½	23	20	9	50		
Rivet heaters	M	H	12½		10	9	50		
Truckmen	M	H	35	27½	22½	9	50		
Truck Packers	M	H	25			12	84		
Tinners	M	H	40			9	50		
Upholsterers	M	H	35			9	50		
Watchmen, shops	M	M	75 00		60 00	12	84		
Wipers	M	H	12½		10	10	70		
Railway Shops—									
Boilermakers	M	H	45			9	54		
Blacksmith	M	H	42½			9	54		
Carpenters	M	H	33			9	54		
Car repairers	M	H	30½			9	54		
Laborers	M	H	15			9	54		
Machinists	M	H	43			9	54		
Painters	M	H	35			9	54		
Pipe men	M	H	32½			9	54		

Manufacturing and Wholesale and Retail Jewelry—									
President	M	M	250 00			9	54		
Secretary	M	M	175 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	175 00			9	54		
Watchmaker	M	W	35 00	30 00	30 00	9	54		
Clock repairer	M	W	23 00			9	54	$3 00	
Engraver	M	W	27 50			9	54	2 50	
Salesman	M	W	20 00			9	54		
Saleslady	F	W	18 00			9	54	3 00	
Porter	M	W	13 00			9	54	1 00	
Errand boy	M	W	2 00				21		
Jeweler	M	W	25 00	18 00	15 00	9	54	20	
Jeweler, apprentice	M	W	3 00			9	54		
Bookkeeper	F	M	125 00			9	54	25 00	
Ladies' Ready to Wear Articles—									
Manager	M	M	333 33						
Fitters	F	W	25 00	17 00	15 00	9	54		
Forewoman	F	W	12 00			9	54		
Sewing girls	F	W	10 00		3 00	9	54		
Bookkeepers	M	M	150 00			9	54		
Bookkeepers, assistant	F	W	10 00			9	54		
Clerks	M	M	150 00		45 00	9	54		
Clerks	F	M	100 00		40 00	9	54		
Telephone—									
Bookkeepers	M	M	75 00	70 00	65 00	9	54		
Cashier	M	M	85 00	85 00	75 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	70 00	65 00	65 00	9	54		
Foreman	M	M	100 00	100 00	100 00	9	54		
Groundman	M	M	55 00	45 00	45 00	9	54		
Inspector	M	M	70 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	40 00	40 00	40 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	85 00	80 00	80 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	150 00	150 00	140 00	9	54		
Rackman	M	M	40 00	40 00	40 00	9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	65 00	65 00	65 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	85 00	85 00	75 00	9	54		
Operators	M	M	75 00	75 00	75 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	40 00	25 00	10 00	9	54		
Hospital—									
Nurse	M	M	45 00			12			
Nurse	F	M	45 00			12			
Orderly	M	M	80 00			12			
Cook	M	M	100 00			12			
Maids	F	M	40 00		36 00	12			
Newspaper—									
Advertising	M	W	35 00	30 00	25 00	8	48		
Circulation	M	W	30 00	25 00	20 00	8	48		
Composing room	M	W	50 00	30 00	15 00	8	48		
Editorial room	M	W	40 00	25 00	20 00	8	48		
Editorial room	F	W	20 00	12 00	10 00	8	48		
Mailing room	M	W	15 00	10 00	7 50	8	48		
Office	M	W	25 00		5 00	8	48		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Newspaper—continued.									
Office	F	W	$ 20 00		$ 10 00	8	48		
Press room	M	W	30 00		15 00	8	48		
Stereotype	M	W	30 00	$ 15 00	8 00	8	48		
Manufacturing Grocers' Sundries—									
Factory	M	W	31 00	8 00	3 00	10	57	15	
Factory	F	W	31 00	8 00	3 00	10	57	15	
Office	M	W	31 00			10	60		
Office	F	W	19 00			9	54		
Express—									
Agent	M	M	110 00			9	63		
Cashier	M	M	80 00			9	63		
Drivers	M	M	60 00		50 00	9	63		
Manufacturing Gas—									
Clerk	F	M	65 00						
Gas making	M	H	30	25	15	12	84		
Gas fitting	M	H	35		15	10	60		
Laborers	M	H	35		10	10	60		
ERATH COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Building and Paving Brick—									
Loading	M	D	1 75			9	54		
Kiln fireman	M	D	2 00		1 80	12			
Water smokers	M	D	1 70			12			
Truckers	M	D	1 75			9			
Setters	M	D	2 50		2 30	9			
Off bearers	M	D	1 75			9			
Transfer men	M	D	1 75			9			
Pan men	M	D	2 00		1 75	9			
Cutting table men	M	D	2 30			9			
Dynamo men	M	D	2 35			9			
Boiler firemen	M	D	2 25			9			
Ash pullers	M	D	1 80			9			
Motormen	M	D	2 50		2 05	9			
Machine men	M	D	2 25			9			
Hoppermen	M	D	1 75			9			

Engineer	M	D	2 00			9			
Laborers	M	D	2 00		1 58	9			
Bricklayers	M	D	3 00			9			
Steam shovel engineer	M	D	3 00			9			
Steam shovel craneman	M	D	2 25			9			
Groundmen	M	D	1 75			9			
Repair men	M	D	2 40		2 05	9			
Cartmen	M	D	2 00			9			
Machinist	M	D	3 60			9			
Blacksmith	M	D	2 40			9			
Cotton Compress—									
Band bench	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Band carriers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Car storer	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Feeder	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Header	M	D.	1 50			10	60		
Hookers	M	D	1 00			10	60		
Openers	M	D	2 00	1 75		10	60		
Patcher	M	D	1 00			10	60		
Returners	M	D	1 75	1 50		10	60		
Sewers	M	D	2 00	1 75		10	60		
Stenciler	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Strippers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Truckers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Tyers	M	D	2 50			10	60		
Clerks	M	W	11 65			10	60		
Engineer	M	W	23 05			10	60		
Firemen	M	W	14 00			10	60		
Superintendent	M	W	23 05			10	60		
Watchman	M	W	9 30			10	60		
Mining and Sale of Coal—									
Pit bosses	M	M	109 00			8			
Engineers	M	M	79 00	73 00	65 00	9			
Firemen	M	D	2 02½			8½			
Weighmen	M	M	65 00			8			
Topmen	M	D	2 02½			8			
Laborers (mines)	M	D	2 02½			8			
Trimmers	M	D	2 02½			8			
Dynamo tenders	M	D	2 02½			8			
Slatemen	M	D	2 02½			8			
Track layers	M	D	2 56		2 36	8			
Timbermen	M	D	2 56			8			
Ventilators	M	D	2 56			8			
Cagers	M	D	2 56			8			
Drivers	M	D	2 56			8			
Linemen	M	D	2 56			8			
Pushers	M	D	2 56			8			
Water balers	M	D	2 56			8			
Motormen	M	D	2 56			8			
Road cleaners	M	D	2 56			8			
Sinkers	M	D	3 08			8			
Machine runners	M	D	3 00		2 75	8			

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages. Highest rate.	Rate of wages. Medium rate	Rate of wages. Lowest rate.	Working time. Hours per day	Working time. Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. Decrease
Mining and Sale of Coal—continued.									
Check pullers		D	$ 1 75		$ 1 46	8			
Greasers	M	D	1 75			8			
Trappers	M	D	1 13			8			
Blacksmiths	M	D	3 00		2 75	8			
Carpenters	M	D	3 30			8			
Brick masons	M	D	7 00		6 00	8			
Machine shop men	M	D	5 00		2 00	9			
Laborers (outside)	M	D	2 00		1 75				
Manufacturing Ice—									
Engineer, day	M	M	75 00			12	84		
Engineer, night	M	D	1 75			12	84		
Tankmen	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Firemen	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Wagon men	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Laborer	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Telephone—									
Collector	M	M	30 00	$ 30 00	25 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	50 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	75 00	75 00	75 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	27 50	25 00	17 50	9	54		
General Mercantile and Manufacturing—									
Salesman	M	M	125 00		50 00	9			
Salesladies	F	M	60 00		30 00	9			
Cashiers	F	M	35 00			9			
Teamsters	M	H	17½			10			
Blacksmiths	M	D	3 00	2 75	2 50	9			
Meat cutters	M	M	75 00		60 00	9			
Electrician	M	M	125 00		55 00	9			
Engineer	M	D	2 40			12			
Dairymen	M	M	60 00		40 00				
FALLS COUNTY.									
Cotton Compress—									
Superintendent	M	W	17 30						
Engineer	M	W	14 00						

Watchman	M	W	10 50			10	60		
Band returners	M	H	15			10	60		
Feeder	M	H	15			10	60		
Bale header	M	H	15			10	60		
Hook boys	M	H	10			10	60		
Opener	M	H	15			10	60		
Patch boy	M	H	10			10	60		
Sewer	M	H	15			10	60		
Stripper	M	H	15			10	60		
Tyers	M	H	20			10	60		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	60		
Telephone—									
Collector	M	M	30 00	27 50	25 00	9	54		
Janitress	F	M	5 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	60 00	55 00	50 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	75 00	75 00	70 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	30 00	25 00	17 50	9	54		
Wholesale Grocery—									
Manager	M	M	100 00						
Salesman	M	M	85 00						
Bookkeeper	M	M	40 00						
President	M	M	100 00						
General Merchandise—									
Manager	M	M	75 00			12	72		
Bookkeeper	M	M	75 00			12	72		
Clerk	M	M	40 00			12	72		
FANNIN COUNTY.									
Manufacture and Sale of Ice—									
Manager	M	M	100 00						
Engineer	M	D	2 50	2 00		12	84		
Firemen	M	D	1 75			12	84		
Ice Pullers	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Wagon men	M	D	1 50	1 25	1 25	12	84		
Helpers	M	D	50			6	42		
General utility man	M	D	1 00			12	84		
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	60 00	40 00	20 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	25 00	20 00	17 50	9	54		
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	67 00	50 00	45 00	8 and 10			
Operators	F	M	30 00	22 00	18 00	6 and 9			
FAYETTE COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	25 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	27 50	25 00	25 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	7 50			9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
General Merchandise—									
Drayman	M	D	1 25	1 00	1 00	10	60		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
FORT BEND COUNTY.									
Rice Mill—									
Bookkeeper	M	M	$ 75 00						
Engineer	M	M	80 00						
Miller	M	M	100 00						
Watchmen	M	M	40 00						
Warehouseman	M	M	50 00						
GALVESTON COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Cashier	M	M	85 00	$ 80 00	$ 75 00	9	54		
Clerks	M F	M	60 00	50 00	25 00	9	54		
Collectors	M	M	60 00	50 00	40 00	9	54		
Foremen	M	M	85 00	85 00	85 00	9	54		
Groundmen	M	M	45 00	45 00	40 00	9	54		
Helpers	M	M	35 00	35 00	35 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	40 00	40 00	40 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	70 00	65 00	65 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	125 00	110 00	110 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	47 50	25 00	20 00	9	54		
Pay station attendants	F	M	30 00	25 00	22 50	9	54		
Rackmen	M	M	45 00	40 00	37 50	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	75 00	75 00	75 00	9	54		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	100 00			9	63		
Clerk	M	M	70 00			9	63		
Drivers	M	M	60 00			9	63		
Express Business—									
Office men	M	M	125 00		65 00	9	54		
Drivers and porters	M	M	55 00		50 00	9	54		
Manufacturing Work Clothing, Etc.—									
Bookkeeper	M	M	75 00						
Clerk	M	W	13 75			9	58		
Cutter	M	W	18 00			10	64		
Finishers	F	W	3 00	3 00	3 00		55		
Forelady	F	W	25 00				55		
Operators	F	W	8 00		3 00		55		

Porter	M	W	12 00				60		
Presser	F	W	6 00		6 00		55		
Salesman	M	M	100 00						
Shipping clerk	M	M	75 00				69		
Manufacturing Work Clothing, Etc.—									
Forelady	F	M	50 00						
Operators	F	W Pc.	9 00	5 00	3 00	8¼	50		
Printing and Manufacturing Stationery—									
Printer	M	W	20 00			8	48		
Printer, apprentice	M	W	6 50			8	48		
Pressmen	M	W	25 00			8	48		
Feeder	M	W	8 00		5 00	8	48		
Foreman	M	W	25 00			8	48		
Bindery apprentice	M	W	10 00			8	48		
Errand boy	M	W	3 50		3 00	8	48		
Wholesale and Retail Hardware—									
Manager	M	M	225 00			10			
Bookkeeper	M	M	125 00			10			
Head clerk	M	M	150 00			10			
Bill clerk	M	M	75 00			10			
Traveling salesmen	M	M	75 00		75 00	10			
General clerks	M	W	25 00	15 00	10 00	10			
Wagon driver	M	W	7 00			10			
Drayman	M	W	12 00			10			
Collector	M	M	85 00			10			
Stenographer	F	M	35 00			8			
Manufacturing Staves and Heading—									
Manager	M	M	191 00			10	60		
Treasurer	M	M	100 00			10	60		
Clerk	F	M	20 00			10	60		
Office boy	M	M	15 00	12 00	10 00	10	60		
Foreman	M	W	15 00			10	60		
Laborer	M	H	17½			10	60		
Rice Mill—									
Warehouse labor	M	D	2 00	1 50	1 50	10	60		
Mill labor	M	D	3 50	1 75	1 50	10	60		
Wharves, Elevators, Railroad and Marine Ways—									
General office	M	M	150 00	122 59	50 00				
General office	F	M	75 00						
Elevators	M	M	200 00	90 50	60 00				
Railroad	M	M	250 00	64 54	25 00	10	60		
Railroad	F	M	75 00			10	60		
Railroad	M	H	38	30	16½	10	60		
Miscellaneous	M	M	250 00	138 75	65 00	10	60		
Miscellaneous	M	H	35	20	15	10	60		
Steam Laundry—									
Drivers	M	D	3 00		2 00	9			
Dye department	M	D	3 25		2 50	9			
Dye department	F	D	2 00		2 00	9			
Laundry	M	D	4 20		1 50	9			
Laundry	F	D	1 50		1 00	9			

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Manufacturing Gas—									
Office	M	M	$ 140 00	$ 100 00	$ 60 00	8	48		
Gas making	M	D	3 00	2 50	2 50	9	54		
Street mains	M	D	4 00	2 00	2 00	9	54		
Shop	M	D	3 00	2 50	1 75	9	54		
Meter department	M	M	60 00		30 00	9	54		
Cotton Compress—									
Engineer department	M	D	3 00		2 50	10	60		
Watching department	M	D	2 25		2 00	10	60		
Compress department	M	D	3 00		2 50	10	60		
Yards	M	D	3 00		2 50	10	60		
Pickery	M	D	2 50		1 50	10	60		
Ice and Cold Storage—									
Manager	M	M	200 00						
Manufacturing department	M	W	23 10	18 50	14 00	12	84		
Selling department	M	W	17 00	15 00	14 00	12	78		
GOLIAD COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Janitor	M	M	2 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	65 00	62 50	60 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	22 50	20 00	15 00	9	54		
Cotton Gin—									
Engineer	M	M	40 00			10	60		
Laborers	M	D	1 75		1 25	10	60		
GONZALES COUNTY.									
Manufacture of Brick—									
Burners	M	M	75 00		65 00	12	84		
Truckers	M	H	15		14	10	59		
Teamsters	M	H	12½		12½	10	59		
Clay wheelers	M	H	14		14	10	59		
Loaders	M	H	15	12½	10	10	59		
Laborers	M	H	12½						
Electric Light and Power—									
Manager	M	M	100 00			12	84		
Electrician	M	M	65 00			12	84		
Dynamo tender	M	M	45 00			12	84		

Collector	M	M	30 00						
Helper	M	M	40 00			10	60		
GRAYSON COUNTY.									
Ice Manufacture and Cold Storage—									
Manager	M	M	150 00						
Bookkeeper	M	M	50 00						
Engineers	M	D	3 50	2 00	1 75	12	84		
Firemen	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 75	12	84		
Ice pullers	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	12	84		
Drivers	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 50	12	84		
Drivers, helpers	M	D	1 50	1 00	50	10	70		
Night men	M	D	1 75			12	84		
Stablemen	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Clerks	M	W	15 00	10 50	10 00	12	84		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	112 50			9	63		
Agent, depot	M	M	75 00			9	63		
Clerks	M	M	75 00	70 00	55 00	9	63		
Drivers	M	M	50 00		45 00	9	63		
Porters	M	M	40 00		40 00	9	63		
Express Business—									
Office men	M	M	112 50		55 00	9	54		
Drivers and porters	M	M	50 00		40 00	9	54		
Telephone—									
Cashier	M	M	70 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	60 00	60 00	50 00	9	54		
Inspector	M	M	55 00	50 00	45 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	10 00	10 00	10 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	70 00	60 00	50 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	50 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00	10 00	10 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	32 50	25 00	15 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	70 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Telephone—									
Cashier	M	M	60 00	60 00	50 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	60 00	55 00	50 00	9	54		
Inspector	M	M	60 00	60 00	55 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	65 00	57 50	57 50	9	54		
Manager	M	M	100 00	75 00	50 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	15 00	10 00	10 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	45 00	30 00	15 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	75 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Cotton Compress—									
Tyers	M	D	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	60		
Truckers and laborers	M	H	15	15	15	10	60		
Electric Light and Power—									
Manager	M	M	175 00			10	60		
Cashier	M	M	110 00			10	60		
Bookkeeper	M	M	65 00			10	60		
Chief electrician	M	M	100 00			8	48		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages. Highest rate.	Rate of wages. Medium rate	Rate of wages. Lowest rate.	Working time. Hours per day	Working time. Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. Decrease
Electric Light and Power—continued.									
Linemen	M	M	$ 70 00			8	48		
Chief engineer	M	M	100 00			12	84		
Night engineer	M	M	70 00			12	84		
Firemen	M	M	60 00			8	56		
Gas foreman	M	M	90 00			10	70		
Gas fitter	M	M	60 00			10	60		
Gas fitter, helper	M	M	50 00			10	60		
Gas stokers	M	M	60 00			8	56		
Wholesale and Retail Drugs—									
Manager	M	M	100 00			12	81		
Prescription clerks	M	M	100 00		$ 75 00	12	78		
Soda fountain clerks	M	M	45 00		30 00	12	78	20	
Clerks	F	M	25 00			10	60	20	
Cashier	F	M	17 50			10	60		
Porter	M	W	6 00			11	71		
Boys, delivery	M	W	2 50		2 50	11	71		
Commercial Orchard—									
Laborers	M	D	1 25			12			
Nursery—									
Foreman	M	D	2 70		2 30	10	60		
Laborers	M	D	2 50	$ 1 50	1 00	10	60		
Water carriers	M	D	75	50	25	10	60		
Manufacturing Work Clothing—									
Cutter	M	W	20 00			8	48		
Supervisor	M	W	12 00			8	48		
Janitor	M	W	5 00			8	48		
Forelady	F	W	10 00			8	48		
Inspector	F	W	5 00			8	48		
Inspector, assistant	F	W	3 00			8	48		
Retail Jewelry—									
Bookkeeper	M	M	75 00			10	60		
Clerk	M	M	60 00			10	60		
Clerk, shipping	F	M	60 00			10	60		
Janitor	M	M	30 00			10	64		
Manager	M	M	125 00			10	64		
Watchmaker	M	M	100 00		85 00	10	64		
Transfer Business—									
Manager	M	M	83 33						

Hostler	M	W	10 00	9 00	8 00	12	84		
Buggy washer	M	W	10 00	10 00	10 00	12	84		
Hack driver	M	W	9 00	8 00	5 00	12	84		
Baggagemen	M	W	9 00	9 00	9 00	12	84		
Mail wagon driver	M	M	37 50	34 00	34 00	12	84		
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Fireman	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Linterman	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Assistant refiner	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Laborers	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Cattle, Grains and Merchandise—									
Bookkeeper	M	M	65 00	50 00	35 00	10	60		
Cattle buyer	M	W	40 00	40 00	40 00	10	60		
Manager	M	M	165 00			12	72		
Stenographer	F	M	50 00	50 00	40 00	9	54		
Foreman	M	W	65 00	52 00	50 00	12	72		
Mill Hardware and Supplies—									
Clerks	M	M	100 00	60 00	25 00	10	60		
Drivers	M	M	35 00	35 00	35 00	10	60		
Office	M	M	100 00	65 00	25 00	10	60		
Traveling men	M	M	125 00	100 00	100 00			$25 00	
Laborers	M	H	15	15	15	10	60		
Machine Shop and Foundry—									
Machinist	M	H	45	37½	37½	9		20	
Blacksmith	M	H	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓				
Molder	M	H	35	35	33⅓				
Helper	M	H	20	16⅔	13⅓			20	
GREGG COUNTY.									
Implement Factory—									
Molders	M	D	3 50	2 50	2 00	8	48		
Molders, helpers	M	D	1 25			8	48		
Woodworkers	M	D	3 00	1 75	1 50	10	60		
Painters	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Machinists	M	D	3 75			10	60		
Blacksmiths	M	D	3 00			10	60		
Pattern makers	M	D	3 50			10	60		
Laborers	M	D	1 25			10	60		
Railroad Shops—									
Boilermakers	M	H	40			9	54		
Blacksmiths	M	H	39			9	54		
Carpenters	M	H	26			9	54		
Car repairers	M	H	26			9	54		
Laborers	M	H	17½		15	9	54		
Machinists	M	H	38½			9	54		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	125 00						
Operators	M F	M	40 00	25 00	15 00	8			
Lineman	M	D	2 50			9			
Inspectors	M	M	60 00		50 00	8			
Manufacturing Fruit Crates and Baskets—									
Filer	M	D	2 50			10	60		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Manufacturing Fruit Crates and Baskets—continued.									
Firemen	M	D	$ 1 75			10	60		
Watchman	M	D	1 75			10	70		
Veneer cutter	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Sawyer	M	D	1 50		$ 1 25	10	60		
Laborer	M	D	1 50		1 25	10	60		
Basket maker	F	Piece		$ 1 00		9			
GRIMES COUNTY.									
Wholesale Grocers—									
Traveling salesmen	M	M	175 00						
Shipping clerk	M	M	75 00						
Porter	M	M	32 00						
Cotton Compress—									
Laborers	M	D	2 50		75	10			
GUADALUPE COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	50 00	45 00	40 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	50 00	45 00	45 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	25 00	20 00	9	54		
HASKELL COUNTY—									
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	83 35						
Manager, assistant	M	M	75 00						
Manager, local	M	M	60 00		40 00				
Operators	M F	M	30 00		25 00				
Linemen	M	M	50 00		45 00				
HAYS COUNTY.									
Pharmacy—									
Manager	M	M	60 00						
Clerk	M	M	30 00						
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	20 00	20 00	20 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	5 00	5 00	5 00	9	54		

Lineman	M	M	65 00	65 00	65 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	45 00	45 00	25 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00	10 00	10 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	27 50	25 00	20 00	9	54		
HARRISON COUNTY.									
Railroad Shops—									
Boilermakers	M	H	40			9	54		
Blacksmiths	M	H	45		30	9	54		
Carpenters	M	H	34		28½	9	54		
Coach builders	M	H	37		31	9	54		
Car repairers	M	H	28		22½	9	54		
Car builders	M	H	30			9	54		
Caboose builders	M	H	31			9	54		
Cabinet makers	M	H	36			9	54		
Laborers	M	H	17½			9	54		
Machinists	M	H	38½			9	54		
Molders (brass)	M	H	38½			9	54		
Pattern makers	M	H	39½		37½	9	54		
Painters	M	H	36		30	9	54		
Pipe men	M	H	34		30	9	54		
Tinners	M	H	36		34	9	54		
Upholsterer	M	H	34		31	9	54		
Woodworkers	M	H	33		28½	9	54		
Telephone—									
Collector	M	M	45 00	45 00	45 00	9	54		
Clerk	F	M	40 00	35 00	25 00	9	54		
Groundmen	M	M	30 00	30 00	30 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	60 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	85 00	85 00	85 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	12 00	12 00	12 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	30 00	22 50	15 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	75 00	75 00	75 00	9	54		
HARRIS COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	M	M	80 00	75 00	65 00	9	54		
Cashier	M	M	100 00	95 00	95 00	9	54		
Clerks	M F	M	75 00	50 00	35 00	9	54		
Collectors	M	M	80 00	65 00	45 00	9	54		
Foreman	M	M	110 00	100 00	90 00	9	54		
Groundmen	M	D	1 75			9	54		
Installers	M	D	2 00			9	54		
Inspectors	M	M	75 00	65 00	60 00	9	54		
Janitors	M	M	40 00	35 00	25 00	9	54		
Janitress	F	M	20 00			9	54		
Linemen	M	D	2 75			9	54		
Matron	F	M	40 00	35 00	30 00	9	54		
Rackman	M	M	55 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Storekeeper	M	M	65 00	50 00	35 00	9	54		
Service tester	M	M	40 00	35 00	35 00	9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	80 00	55 00	40 00	9	54		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Telephone—continued.									
Test men	M	M	$ 70 00			9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	80 00	$ 75 00	$ 75 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	150 00	135 00	115 00	9	54		
Operators	M F	M	85 00	40 00	20 00	9	54		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	208 35	85 00	60 00	10			
Cashier	M	M	140 00	75 00	55 00	10			
Collector	M	M	60 00	60 00	60 00	10			
Corr. Clerk	M	M	80 00	80 00	75 00	10			
Drivers	M	M	90 00	50 00	40 00	10			
Freight caller	M	M	50 00	45 00	40 00	10			
Money clerk	M	M	80 00	75 00	75 00	10			
On hand clerk	M	M	80 00	65 00	50 00	10			
Porter	M	M	50 00	40 00	20 00	10			
Receiving clerk	M	M	65 00	60 00	55 00	10			
Stenographer	M	M	115 00	60 00	50 00	8			
Stable foreman	M	M	65 00	60 00	55 00	10			
Transfer clerks	M	M	55 00	50 00	50 00	10			
Way bill clerks	M	M	80 00	65 00	55 00	10			
Messengers	M	M	100 00	75 00	50 00		35		
Helpers	M	M	55 00	55 00	55 00		35		
Guards	M	M	70 00	70 00	70 00		35		
Settlement clerk	M	M	75 00	75 00	75 00	10			
Depot agents	M	M	100 00	80 00	65 00	10			
Express Business—									
Office men	M	M	150 00		60 00	9	54		
Drivers and porters	M	M	60 00		50 00	9	54		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	135 00			9	63		
Cashier	M	M	80 00			9	63		
Drivers	M	M	60 00	55 00	50 00	9	63		
Depot clerk	M	M	55 00			9	63		
On hand clerk	M	M	50 00			9	63		
Transfer clerk	M	M	70 00			9	63		
Way bill clerk	M	M	65 00			9	63		
Producing and Handling Fuel Oil—									
Clerks	M	M	150 00	90 00	50 00	8½	47½		

Drillers	M	M	175 00		150 00	10	70		
Field foreman	M	M	175 00			10	70		
Firemen	M	M	100 00		90 00	12	84		
Helpers	M	H	30			10	70		
Laborers	M	H	30			10	70		
Manager	M	M	416 66						
Machinist	M	M	110 00		90 00	10	60		
Pumpers	M	M	100 00		90 00	12	84		
Roustabouts	M	M	115 00		90 00	10	70		
Superintendent	M	M	200 00						
Shipping clerk	M	M	90 00		75 00				
Stenographer	M	M	100 00		50 00	8½	47		
Oil Producers—									
Manager	M	M	200 00						
Drillers	M	D	6 00	6 00	6 00	10	70		
Engineers	M	D	3 33	3 00	3 00	12	84		
Fireman	M	D	3 00	3 00	3 00	12	84		
Helpers	M	D	3 00	3 00	3 00	10	70		
Teamster	M	D	2 00	2 00	2 00				
Oil Producers—									
Drillers	M	M	200 00	150 00	150 00	12	84		
Drillers, helpers	M	D	3 00			10	70		
Fireman	M	D	3 00			10	70		
Pumpers	M	D	3 00			12	84		
Roustabouts	M	D	3 00			10	70		
Gaugers	M	M	110 00			10	70		
Oil Business—									
Laborers	M	W	9 00			10	60		
Drayman	M	W	10 50			10	60		
Coopers	M	W	16 50			10	60		
Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber—									
Mechanics	M	H	50		30	10	60		
Laborers	M	H	20	17½	15	10	60		
Wholesale Lumber—									
General manager	M	M	333 33			8	48		
Assistant manager	M	M	150 00			8	48		
Sales manager	M	M	300 00			8	48		
Order clerk	M	M	75 00			8	48		
Bookkeeper	M	M	150 00			8	48		
Bookkeeper, assistant	M	M	75 00			8	48		
Office boy	M	M	30 00			8	48		
Stenographer	F	M	75 00		40 00	8	48		
Salesmen	M	M	250 00	250 00	125 00				
Brick Manufacturing—									
Engineer	M	D	3 00			10	60		
Carpenters	M	D	2 00			10	60		
Firemen	M	D	2 10			12	72		
Watchman	M	D	2 00			12	84		
Brickmakers	M	D	1 60			10	60		
Brick setters	M	D	1 60			10	60		
Brick burners	M	D	2 00			12	84		
Teamsters	M	D	1 60			10	60		

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Brick Manufacturing—continued.									
Laborers	M	D	$ 1 50			10	60		
Cart drivers	M	D	80			10	60		
Manufacturing Furniture—									
Bed spring maker	M	W	15 00		$ 10 00	9	54		
Cabinet maker	M	W	20 00		13 50	9	54	5	
Electrician	M	W	15 00		13 50	9	54	10	
Finisher	M	W	18 00		10 50	9	54	10	
Laborer	M	D	2 50		1 50	9		5	
Mattress maker	M	W	20 00		15 00	9	54	5	
Machinist	M	W	15 00		13 50	9	54	10	
Seamstress	F	W	12 00		8 00	9	54	5	
Woodworker	M	W	21 00		9 00	9	54	10	
Rice Farms—									
Manager	M	M	150 00						
Foreman	M	M	60 00						
Engineer	M	M	80 00						
Clerk	F	M	20 00						
Laborers	M	M	25 00		15 00				
Laborers, extra	M	D	2 00		1 50				
Rice Mill—									
Rough rice department	M	H	15			11	66		
Clean rice department	M	H	15			11	66		
Laborer, mill	M	D	2 25	$ 1 75	1 50	12	72		
Rice Mill—									
Buyers	M	M	150 00	125 00	90 00	8	48		
Cashier	M	M	100 00			8	48		
Clerks	M	M	85 00		75 00	8	48		
Distributor	M	M	175 00			8	48		
Engineer	M	M	90 00			12	70		
Mill hands	M	D	2 50	2 00	1 50	12	70		
Office boy	M	W	4 50			8	48		
Manager	M	M	300 00			8	48		
Stenographer	M	M	60 00			8	48		
Superintendent	M	M	175 00			12	70		
Assistant manager	M	M	150 00			8	48		
Warehouse labor	M	D	1 75	1 65	1 50	12	72		
Watchman	M	M	60 00			12	84		

Wholesale Hardware—									
Assistant manager	M	M	225 00						
Salesman	M	M	165 00						
Clerks	M	M	150 00		60 00				
Warehouseman	M	M	100 00						
Stenographer	F	M	60 00						
Office boy	M	M	22 50						
Wholesale and Retail Hardware—									
Bookkeepers	M	M	150 00		40 00				
Clerks	M	M	150 00		30 00				
Drivers	M	W	12 00		9 00				
Porters	M	W	10 50		7 50				
Stenographer	F	M	60 00						
Manufacture of Paints—									
General manager	M	M	150 00			10	60	10	
Office manager	M	M	100 00			10	60	10	
Office assistant	M	M	75 00			10	60	10	
Salesman	M	M	100 00		65 00	10	60	10	
Foreman	M	M	100 00			9	54	10	
First help	M	M	60 00			9	54	10	
Second help	M	M	35 00			9	54	10	
Machine Shop and Foundry—									
Molder	M	H	42 7-9		40	9	54		
Foundry helpers	M	H	19 4-9		16⅔	9	54		
Machinist	M	H	42 7-9		40	9	54		
Pattern maker	M	H	41⅔		30	9	54		
Boilermaker	M	H	42 7-9		22 2-9	9	54		
Sheet iron workers	M	H	42 7-9		22 2-9	9	54		
Cotton Warehouse—									
Superintendent	M	M	166 00			10	60	66	
Weigher	M	M	100 00			10	60		
Clerks	M	M		70 00		10	60		
Clerks	M	H	22½			10	60		
Laborers	M	H	20	16½	07½	10	60	15	
Manufacturing Bakery Products—									
Baking	M	D	2 50	1 83	1 25	10	60		
Icing	F	D	83	75	66	10	60		
Packing	F	D	83	75	66	10	60		
Shipping	M	D	2 16	2 00	1 83	10	60		
Grain Business—									
Porters	M	H	15			10	60		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	60		
Sackers	M	H	15			10	60		
Teamsters	M	H	17½		15	10	60		
Ice Manufacturer—									
Manager	M	M	75 00						
Engineer	M	M	90 00						
Laborers	M	D	2 50		1 50				
Manufacturing Artificial Gas—									
Shopmen	M	D	3 00	2 50	2 00	10	60	10	
Shopmen, helpers	M	D	1 75	1 70	1 50	10	60		
Works men	M	D	2 50			10	60		
Laborers	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 50	10	60		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages. Highest rate.	Rate of wages. Medium rate	Rate of wages. Lowest rate.	Working time. Hours per day	Working time. Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1009. Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1009. Decrease
Manufacturing Brass, Bronze, Etc.—									
Brass finishers	M	D	$ 3 66	$ 2 50	$ 0 75	9	54		
Laborers	M	D	1 50			9	54		
Brass molders	M	D	3 25	2 75	1 25	9	54		
Tool maker	M	D	3 75						
Sale and Delivery of Ice—									
Manager	M	M	75 00			10			
Laborers	M	D	2 50		1 75	10			
Deliverymen	M	D	2 50		1 75				
Street Railway—									
Armature winder	M	H	30	27½	25	10	60		
Armature winder, helper	M	H	20	20	20	10	60		
Machinist	M	H	30	27½	25	10	60		
Machinist, helper	M	H	20	20	20	10	60		
Blacksmith	M	H	27½	25	22½	10	60		
Blacksmith, helper	M	H	20	20	20	10	60		
Carpenters	M	H	35	27½	22½	10	60		
Carpenters, helpers	M	H	20	20	20	10	60		
Painters	M	H	30	25	20	10	60		
Repairmen	M	H	25	20	15	10	70		
Apprentices	M	H	15	12½	10	10	70		
Car cleaners	M	H	17½		15	10	70		
Engineers	M	M	95 00	85 00	75 00	8	56		
Firemen	M	M	60 00	55 00	45 00	10	70		
Oilers	M	M	45 00	45 00	45 00	10	70		
Linemen	M	M	125 00	85 00	75 00	10	70		
Groundmen	M	M	75 00	60 00	50 00	10	70		
Foreman	M	M	95 00		75 00	10	70		
Trackmen	M	H	17½	16	15	10	70		
Trainmen	M	H	23	21	19	11	77		
HARDEMAN COUNTY.									
Railroad—									
Engineers	M	D	3 25						
Firemen	M	D	2 50						
Conductor	M	D	3 00						
Brakemen	M	D	2 00						
Watchmen	M	D	1 50						

Laborers	M	D	1 60						
Res. engineers	M	D	3 75						
Surveyors	M	D	2 50	2 00	2 00				
Stokemen	M	D	1 50						
Flagmen	M	D	1 50						
Axmen	M	D	1 50						
Teamster	M	D	1 50						
Cook	M	D	1 40						
Stenographer	F	D	1 50						
Clerks	M	D	2 00						
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	55 00	52 50	50 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	75 00	70 00	60 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	30 00	25 00	20 00	9	54		
HARDIN COUNTY.									
Production of Oil—									
Manager	M	M	200 00						
Clerk	M	M	150 00						
Clerk	M	M	50 00						
Gang pusher	M	D	3 33			10	70		
Roustabout	M	D	3 00			10	70		
Fireman	M	D	3 00			10	70		
Drillers	M	D	6 00			10	70		
Helpers	M	D	3 00			10	70		
HEMPHILL COUNTY.									
General Merchandise—									
Manager	M	M	125 00			12	72		
Bookkeeper	M	M	75 00	50 00	50 00	12	72		
Office boy	M	W	7 00			12	72		
Salesmen	M	M	75 00	60 00	50 00	12	72		
Salesladies	F	W	12 50	10 00	7 00	12	72		
Deliveryman	M	M	50 00			12	72		
Feed man	M	M	60 00			12	72		
Stockman	M	M	50 00			12	72		
HENDERSON COUNTY.									
Brick and Tile Manufacturing—									
Manager	M	M	125 00			10	60		
Superintendent	M	M	90 00			10	60		
Bookkeeper	M	M	50 00			10	60		
Stenographer	F	M	30 00			10	60		
Laborers	M	H	20	15	12½	10	60	10	
Brick Manufacturing—									
Laborers	M	H	20		13	8	48		
HILL COUNTY.									
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Engineer	M	D	2 50		1 75	12	72		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Cottonseed Oil Mill—continued.									
Linters	M	D	$ 2 25		$ 1 50	12	72		
Firemen	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Seed	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Coal	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Meal cook	M	D	2 25			12	72		
Feeder	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Packer	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Oiler	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Pans	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Stripper	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Pump	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Laborers	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Express Business—									
Office men	M	M	91 66		70 00	9	54		
Drivers and porters	M	M	50 00		40 00	9	54		
Cotton Compress—									
Tyers	M	D	2 50			10	60		
Returner	M	D	1 75						
Sewers	M	D	2 00						
Header	M	D	1 75						
Storer	M	D	2 50						
Feeder	M	D	1 75						
Openers	M	D	1 75						
Truckers	M	D	1 50						
Superintendent	M	W	23 05						
Engineer	M	W	17 50						
Fireman	M	W	14 00						
Clerk	M	W	14 00						
Weigher	M	W	17 50						
Telephone—									
Clerks	F	M	37 50	$ 28 75	20 00	9	54		
Collectors	M	M	32 50	32 50	30 00	9	54		
Janitress	F	M	6 00	6 00	6 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	52 50	52 50	50 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	74 00	70 00	68 00	9	54		
Plant manager	M	M	55 00	55 00	55 00	9	54		

Messenger	M	M	12 50	12 50	12 50	9	54		
Operators	F	M	35 00	25 00	15 00	9	54		
HOUSTON COUNTY.									
Mining Lignite—									
Superintendent	M	M	150 00						
Clerk	F	M	33 33						
Laborers	M	D	2 50		1 50	10			
Miners	M	perton	30			7			
HOWARD COUNTY.									
Railroad Shops—									
Manager	M	M	225 00						
Boilermakers	M	H	42½			9	54		
Blacksmith	M	H	45		42	9	54		
Carpenters	M	H	34		31	9	54		
Car repairers	M	H	30		26	9	54		
Laborers	M	H	16½			9	54		
Machinist	M	H	42½			9	54		
Painters	M	H	34			9	54		
Pipe men	M	H	34			9	54		
HOOD COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	40 00	40 00	25 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	70 00	70 00	63 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	25 00	20 00	17 50	9	54		
Retail Hardware—									
Manager	M	M	100 00			12			
Bookkeeper	M	M	60 00			12			
Collector	M	M	75 00			12			
Plumber and tinner	M	M	70 00			10			
Salesmen	M	M	65 00	50 00	35 00	12			
Deliveryman	M	M	40 00						
HOPKINS COUNTY.									
Mining Lignite—									
Laborers	M	D	3 00	2 00	1 50	10			
General Merchandise—									
Manager	M	M	100 00			11	66		
Bookkeeper	M	M	50 00			11	66		
Clerks	M	M	50 00	33 66	30 00	11	66		
Clerks	F	M	35 00			10	60		
HUNT COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Cashier	M	M	55 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Clerk	F	M	40 00	37 50	22 50	9	54		
Collector	M	M	40 00	40 00	40 00	9	54		
Inspector	M	M	60 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	12 00	12 00	12 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	60 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Telephone—continued.									
Manager	M	M	$ 110 00	$ 80 00	$ 75 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	15 00	15 00	12 50	9	54		
Operators	F	M	35 00	25 00	17 50	9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	65 00	65 00	65 00	9	54		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	75 00						
Operator	M	M	40 00		25 00				
Operator	F	M	20 00	15 00	10 00				
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	70 00	70 00	65 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00	10 00	10 00	9	54		
Operator	M F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Employe	M	D	2 50	1 75	1 50	12	72		
Express Business—									
Office men	M	M	91 66		40 00	9	54		
Drivers and porters	M	M	65 00		40 00	9	54		
JEFFERSON COUNTY.									
Refiners of Petroleum—									
Foreman	M	M	135 00			12	84		
Stillmen	M	H	29¾	27 7–9	25	12	84		
Firemen	M	H	22 2–9			12	84		
Pump men	M	H	29¾		20 5–6	12	84		
Gaugers	M	H	33⅓			9	63		
Watchmen	M	H	16⅔			14	98		
Engineers	M	H	25		21 6–14	14	98		
Electrician	M	H	38⅓			9	54		
Treaters	M	H	27 2–5			12	84		
Machinists	M	H	44 4–9	33 3–9	27 7–9	9	54		
Blacksmiths	M	H	41⅔		33⅓	9	54		
Boilermakers	M	H	55 5–9	33⅓	27 7–9	9	54		
Pipe shop	M	H	36 1–9		27 7–9	9	54		
Carpenters	M	H	40	27 7–9	25	9	54		
Laborer	M	H	22 2–9		19 4–9	9	54		

Water carriers	M	H	16¾			9	54		
Acid works stillmen	M	H	22 11-12			12	84		
Manufacturer of Shingles and Lumber—									
Shingle mill	M	D	2 50	1 75	1 50	10½			
Planing mill	M	D	3 25	1 75	1 50	10½			
Telephone—									
Cashier	M	M	85 00	80 00	80 00	9	54		
Clerks	F	M	40 00	37 50	37 50	9	54		
Collectors	M	M	50 00	45 00	40 00	9	54		
Foreman	M	M	75 00	75 00	75 00	9	54		
Janitress	F	M	20 00	20 00	20 00	9	54		
Linemen	M	M	65 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	110 00	100 00	100 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	40 00	25 00	20 00	9	54		
Trouble men	M	M	70 00	65 00	65 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	70 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Central office man	M	M	50 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Retail Grocery—									
Manager	M	M	100 00			10	60		
Salesman	M	M	75 00			10	60		
Collector	M	M	40 00			10	60		
Solicitor	M	M	55 00	55 00		10	60		
Driver	M	M	40 00		40 00	10	60		
Gas Manufacturing—									
Laborers	M	D	2 25	1 75	1 50	9	54		
Gas fitters	M	D	3 00		2 70	9	54		
Retail Furniture—									
Collector	M	W	16 50			10	60		
Cabinet maker	M	W	18 00			10	60		
Cabinet maker, helper	M	W	12 00			10	60		
Porter	M	W	12 00			10	60		
Driver	M	W	10 00			10	60		
Maid	F	W	3 50			6	36		
Bakery Goods—									
First bakery	M	D	3 75	3 40	3 00	10			
Second bakery	M	D	2 65			10			
Helper	M	D	1 50			10			
JONES COUNTY.									
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Fireman	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Press room	M	D	2 00	1 50		12	72		
Meal room	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Linterman	M	D	2 00	1 50		12	72		
Engineer	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Laborer	M	D	1 75	1 50		12	72		
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	40 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	50 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	20 00	20 00	9	54		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	65 00						

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Telephone—continued.									
Lineman	M	M	$ 45 00			10	70		
Operators	F	M	30 00	$ 25 00	$ 20 00	8	56		
JOHNSON COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Clerk	M	M	30 00			9	54		
Collector	M	M	45 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	50 00			9	54		
Janitress	F	M	20 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	85 00	80 00	75 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operators	M	M	27 50	22 50	15 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Telephone—									
Collector	M		6 per cent			9	54		
Day clerks	F	M	25 00			8	48		
Night clerks	M	M	22 50			8	56		
Lineman	M	M	85 00			9	54		
Lineman, helper	M	D	2 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	125 00			6	36		
Switchboard man	M	M	85 00			9	54		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	60 00	60 00	52 50	9	54		
Operators	F	M	25 00	20 00	17 50	9	54		
Manufacturing Cottonseed Products—									
Manager	M	M	250 00						
Meal cooks	M	D	2 25			12	72		
Pan shovers	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Cake strippers	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Farmer man	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Pressmen	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Repair man	M	D	2 50			12	72		
Night foreman	M	D	2 50			12	72		
Night runner	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Day runner	M	D	2 00			12	72		

Linterman	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Laborers	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Retail Hardware and Furniture—									
Salesmen	M	M	90 00	75 00	60 00	11			
Mechanic	M	W	12 00			10			
Wagon men	M	W	12 00			10			
Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.—									
Clerks	M	W	36 90	15 00	10 00	9	54		
Clerks	F	W	15 00	10 00	5 00	8	48		
Dry Goods, Etc.—									
Manager	M	M	150 00						
Salespersons	M F	M	25 00		4 00	10	60		
Electricity and Water—									
Manager	M	M	80 00			10	60		
Engineer	M	M	60 00			10	70		
JACK COUNTY.									
Mill and Elevator—									
Engineer	M	M	75 00			11	66		
Elevator	M	W	10 00			11	66		
Bookkeeper	M	M	75 00		36 00	11	66		
Manager	M	M	150 00			11	66		
Miller	M	M	100 00			11	66		
Packer	M	W	10 50			11	66		
Oiler	M	W	9 00			11	66		
Teamster	M	W	9 00			11	66		
Watchman	M	W	9 00			11	66		
Crushed Limestone—									
Crusher feeder	M	D	2 00			10			
Quarrymen	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 50	10			
Teamster	M	D	1 50		1 00	10			
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Operators	F	M	25 00	22 50	20 00	9	54		
Cottonseed Products—									
Laborers	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 50	12	72		
KARNES COUNTY.									
Cotton Compress—									
Cotton tyers	M	H	25		17½	10	60		
Sewers	M	H	17½		15	10	60		
Returners	M	H	17½		15	10	60		
Openers	M	H	17½		15	10	60		
Header	M	H	15			10	60		
Stenciler	M	H	15			10	60		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	60		
Hook boys	M	H	12½		10	10	60		
Patch boys	M	H			7½	10	60		
Superintendent	M	W	23 05						
Engineer	M	W	19 25						
Fireman	M	W	12 00						
Watchman	M	W	11 50						

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
KAUFMAN COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Cashier	F	M	$ 50 00			9	54		
Collector	M	M	50 00	$ 45 00	$ 40 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	70 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	100 00	85 00	65 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	15 00			9	54		
Operators	FM	M	30 00	27 50	22 50	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	70 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	20 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	37 50	25 00	20 00	9	54		
Electric Light and Power—									
Secretary	M	M	100 00			10			
Engineer	M	M	50 00			10	70		
Fireman	M	M	50 00			10	70		
Drayman	M	M	25 00			10			
KERR COUNTY.									
General Merchandise—									
Manager	M	M	65 00			11			
Secretary	M	M	65 00			11			
Head clerk	M	M	65 00			11			
Clerks	M	M	50 00			11			
Delivery clerk	M	M	35 00			11			
General Merchandise—									
Manager	M	M	75 00						
Bookkeeper	M	M	60 00						
Clerks	M	M	50 00	40 00	40 00				
General Merchandise—									
Manager	M	M	416 66						
Secretary-treasurer	M	M	250 00						
Bookkeeper	M	M	137 50		90 00	10			
Salesmen	M	M	125 00		50 00	10			
Salesladies	F	M	50 00		40 00	10			

KNOX COUNTY.									
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Manager	M	M	100 00						
Firemen	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Engineer	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Pressmen	M	D	2 25		2 00	12	72		
Lintermen	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Laborers	M	D	2 00		1 50	12	72		
Meal room	M	D	1 75			12	72		
LAMAR COUNTY.									
Cottonseed Products—									
Manager	M	M	50 00						
Fireman	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Meal cook	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Pan shover	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Cake strippers	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Cake grinders	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Linterman	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Baler	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Feeder	M	D	1 25			12	72		
Watchman	M	D	1 50		1 25	12	72		
Wood hauler	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Oil Mill and Cotton Gin—									
Fireman	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Engineer	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Meal room	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Linterman	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Seed rustler	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Superintendent	M	M	100 00	75 00	75 00	12	72		
Ginners	M	D	2 00	1 50	1 50	12	72		
Manager	M	M	50 00			12	72		
Bookkeeper	M	M	50 00			12	72		
Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.—									
Salesmen	M	W	25 00		6 00	10½	67½		
Salesladies	F	W	20 00		4 50	10½	67½		
Deliveryman	M	W	10 00			10½	67½		
Stenographer	F	W	12 50			10½	67½		
Bookkeeper	M	W	20 00			10½	67½		
Cashier	F	W	10 00			10½	67½		
Manager	M	W	30 00			10½	67½		
Wholesale Dry Goods—									
Manager	M	M	208 33						
Salesmen	M	M	200 00	100 00	75 00	10	60		
Bookkeepers	M	M	100 00	60 00	50 00	10	60		
Stockkeepers	M	M	75 00	40 00	25 00	10	60		
Porters	M	M	10 00		9 00	10	60		
Stenographer	F	M	40 00			10	60		
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	50 00						
Operator	F	M	24 00	20 00	15 00			10	
Operator, relief	M F	M	7 50		5 00				

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Telephone—continued.									
Secretary	M	M	$ 10 00						
Manager	M	D	3 00						
Telephone—									
Clerk	M	M	40 00			9	54		
Collectors	M	M	40 00			9	54		
Foreman	M	M	70 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Janitor	M	M	15 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	110 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	40 00	$ 25 00	$ 17 50	9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Saddlery—									
Manager	M	M	150 00						
Clerks	M F	M	100 00		35 00				
Traveling men	M	M	125 00		66 65				
Leather workers	M	W	20 00		4 50	10	60		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	88 33			9	63		
Clerks	M	M	50 00			9	63		
Drivers	M	M	40 00			9	63		
Manufacturing Furniture—									
Furniture makers	M	W	21 75	10 50	3 00	10	60		
Chair wrappers	F	W	4 50		3 00	9	54		
Teamsters	M	W	9 00		9 00	10	60		
Shipping clerks	M	W	12 50	10 50	7 50	10	60		
Salesmen	M	M	125 00	115 00	90 00	10	60		
Office	M	M	100 00		60 00	10	60		
Stenographer	F	M	100 00			10	60		
Blacksmithing and Planing Mill Work—									
Manager	M	M	105 00						
Blacksmith	M	D	3 00	2 50	1 50				
Carpenters	M	D	3 00	2 50	2 00				
LIPSCOMB COUNTY.									
Steam Railroad—									
Agent	M	M	70 00			10	66		

Apprentice	M	M	30 00			10	66		
Cashier	M	M	65 00		60 00	10	66	$5 00	
Clerk	M	M	45 00			10	66		
Operators	M	M	60 00		53 00	8	56		
Foreman	M	M	65 00			10	60		
Laborers	M	D	1 25			10	60		
LEON COUNTY.									
Lignite Mining—									
Salaried labor, mines	M	M	75 00	60 00	40 00	10	50	5	
Day labor, mines	M	H	22½	21	17½	10	50	10	
Office force	M	M	125 00	75 00	50 00	10	50	10	
Company men	M	D	2 00		1 50	10			
Miners	M	Ton	30						
LIMESTONE COUNTY.									
Electric Light—									
Engineer	M	M	50 00			12	84		
Repairer	M	M	33 35			10	50		
LA SALLE COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	25 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	60 00	40 00	30 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	7 50			9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
LAVACA COUNTY.									
Ice, Wood and Coal—									
Superintendent	M	D	3 00			10	70		
Engineers	M	D	2 00			10	70		
Laborers	M	D	1 50			10	70		
Ice carriers	M	H	35			10	70		
Bookkeeper	F	M	40 00			10	70		
LLANO COUNTY.									
Water, Electric Light and Ice—									
Employes	M	M	100 00	60 00	45 00	12			
Employes	M	D	2 00						
LAMPASAS COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	F	M	25 00	25 00	25 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	27 50	25 00	22 50	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	40 00	40 00	40 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	80 00	80 00	50 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	30 00	25 00	15 00	9	54		
MARION COUNTY.									
Manufacturer of Pig Iron—									
Manager and chemist	M	M	100 00			10	60		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages: Highest rate	Rate of wages: Medium rate	Rate of wages: Lowest rate	Working time: Hours per day	Working time: Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Decrease
Manufacture of Pig Iron—continued.									
Superintendent	M	M	$ 200 00			12	84		
Clerks	M	M	100 00		$ 40 00	10	60		
Bookkeepers	M	M	60 00			10	60		
Stenographer	F	M	40 00			10	60		
Foundry boss	M	D	3 00			12	84		
Engineers	M	D	2 25			12	84		
Top fillers	M	D	1 75			12	84		
Water tenders	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Keepers	M	D	1 60			12	84		
Keepers, helpers	M	D	1 40			12	84		
Iron carriers	M	D	2 00			12	84		
Off bearers	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Blacksmith	M	D	2 25			10	60		
Blacksmith, helper	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Cinder yard man	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Laborers	M	D	1 25			12	84		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operators	M F	M	20 00	$ 17 50	15 00	9	54		
MAVERICK COUNTY.									
Coal Mining—									
Pit bosses	M	M	47 50	47 50	47 50	10½	58½		
Track layers	M	D	1 25		1 00	10½	58½		
Timber men	M	D	1 50	1 25	1 00	10½	58½		
Ventilators	M	D	1 25			10½	58½		
Cagers	M	D	1 00	87½	75	10½	58½		
Drivers	M	D	1 15		90	10½	58½		
Pumpers	M	D	1 25			10½	58½		
Engineers	M	D	1 25		90	10½	58½		
Blacksmiths	M	D	1 50		60	10½	58½		
Firemen	M	D	1 00		1 00	10½	58½		
Slate pickers	M	D	1 15		60	10½	58½		
Miners	M	Car	70						

Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	75 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	40 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	22 50	20 00	15 00	9	54		
McLENNAN COUNTY.									
Cotton Compress—									
Tyers	M	H	25			10	60		
Band shovers	M	H	17½			10	60		
Sewers	M	H	20			10	60		
Off bearers	M	H	17½			10	60		
Openers	M	H	17½			10	60		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	60		
Marker	M	H	17½			10	60		
Loose	F	H	10			10	60		
Superintendent	M	W	46 50			10	60		
Engineer	M	W	23 05			10	60		
Clerks	M	W	17 50			10	60		
Firemen	M	W	14 00			10	60		
Watchmen	M	W	10 50			10	60		
Leverman	M	W	17 50			10	60		
Sash, Doors and General Mill Work—									
Carpenters	M	D	4 00	3 00	2 50	9	54		
Machine men	M	D	3 25	2 50	2 50	9	54		
Engineer	M	D	3 00	3 00	3 00	9	54		
Laborers	M	D	2 50	1 50	75	9	54		
Teamsters	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	60		
Glaziers	M	D	2 50	2 50	2 50	9	54		
Telephone—									
Cashier	F	M	55 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Clerks	F	M	40 00	32 50	27 50	9	54		
Collector	M	M	45 00	35 00	25 00	9	54		
Foreman	M	M	75 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	65 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Janitress	F	M	25 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	65 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	145 00	115 00	90 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	50 00	35 00	20 00	9	54		
Rackman	M	M	50 00			9	54		
Toll attendant	F	M	25 00	17 50	12 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	100 00			9	63		
Cashier	M	M	75 00			9	63		
Driver	M	M	55 00		50 00	9	63		
Transfer clerks	M	M	60 00		50 00	9	63		
Express Business—									
Office men	M	M	112 50		60 00	9	54		
Drivers and porters	M	M	55 00		45 00	9	54		
Wholesale Liquor Dealers—									
President	M	M	150 00						
Vice-President	M	M	250 00			9	54		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Manufacture of Pig Iron—continued.									
Superintendent	M	M	$ 200 00			12	84		
Clerks	M	M	100 00		$ 40 00	10	60		
Bookkeepers	M	M	60 00			10	60		
Stenographer	F	M	40 00			10	60		
Foundry boss	M	D	3 00			12	84		
Engineers	M	D	2 25			12	84		
Top fillers	M	D	1 75			12	84		
Water tenders	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Keepers	M	D	1 60			12	84		
Keepers, helpers	M	D	1 40			12	84		
Iron carriers	M	D	2 00			12	84		
Off bearers	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Blacksmith	M	D	2 25			10	60		
Blacksmith, helper	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Cinder yard man	M	D	1 50			12	84		
Laborers	M	D	1 25			12	84		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operators	M F	M	20 00	$ 17 50	15 00	9	54		
MAVERICK COUNTY.									
Coal Mining—									
Pit bosses	M	M	47 50	47 50	47 50	10½	58½		
Track layers	M	D	1 25		1 00	10½	58½		
Timber men	M	D	1 50	1 25	1 00	10½	58½		
Ventilators	M	D	1 25			10½	58½		
Cagers	M	D	1 00	87½	75	10½	58½		
Drivers	M	D	1 15		90	10½	58½		
Pumpers	M	D	1 25			10½	58½		
Engineers	M	D	1 25		90	10½	58½		
Blacksmiths	M	D	1 50		60	10½	58½		
Firemen	M	D	1 00		1 00	10½	58½		
Slate pickers	M	D	1 15		60	10½	58½		
Miners	M	Car	70						

Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	75 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	40 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	22 50	20 00	15 00	9	54		
McLENNAN COUNTY.									
Cotton Compress—									
Tyers	M	H	25			10	60		
Band shovers	M	H	17½			10	60		
Sewers	M	H	20			10	60		
Off bearers	M	H	17½			10	60		
Openers	M	H	17½			10	60		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	60		
Marker	M	H	17½			10	60		
Loose	F	H	10			10	60		
Superintendent	M	W	46 50			10	60		
Engineer	M	W	23 05			10	60		
Clerks	M	W	17 50			10	60		
Firemen	M	W	14 00			10	60		
Watchmen	M	W	10 50			10	60		
Leverman	M	W	17 50			10	60		
Sash, Doors and General Mill Work—									
Carpenters	M	D	4 00	3 00	2 50	9	54		
Machine men	M	D	3 25	2 50	2 50	9	54		
Engineer	M	D	3 00	3 00	3 00	9	54		
Laborers	M	D	2 50	1 50	75	9	54		
Teamsters	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	60		
Glaziers	M	D	2 50	2 50	2 50	9	54		
Telephone—									
Cashier	F	M	55 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Clerks	F	M	40 00	32 50	27 50	9	54		
Collector	M	M	45 00	35 00	25 00	9	54		
Foreman	M	M	75 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	65 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Janitress	F	M	25 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	65 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	145 00	115 00	90 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	50 00	35 00	20 00	9	54		
Rackman	M	M	50 00			9	54		
Toll attendant	F	M	25 00	17 50	12 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	100 00			9	63		
Cashier	M	M	75 00			9	63		
Driver	M	M	55 00		50 00	9	63		
Transfer clerks	M	M	60 00		50 00	9	63		
Express Business—									
Office men	M	M	112 50		60 00	9	54		
Drivers and porters	M	M	55 00		45 00	9	54		
Wholesale Liquor Dealers—									
President	M	M	150 00						
Vice-President	M	M	250 00			9	54		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Wholesale Liquor Dealers—continued.									
Secretary-treasurer	M	M	$ 166 66			9	54		
Traveling salesman	M	M	166 66	$ 150 00					
Bookkeeper	M	M	150 00			10	60		
Rectifier	M	M	100 00			10	60		
Clerk	M	M	75 00			10	60		
Shipping clerk	M	M	85 00			10	60		
Porter	M	M	50 00			10	60		
Harness Factory—									
Harness factory	M	W	25 00	15 00	$ 3 50		59		
Harness factory	F	W	7 50				59		
Horse collar factory	M	W	18 00	15 00	7 50		59		
Collar pad factory	M	W	8 00		3 00		59		
Collar pad factory	F	W	7 00		3 00		59		
Pole and shaft factory	M	W	12 00		7 50		59		
Builders' Supplies—									
Manager	M	M	150 00			10	60		
Engineer	M	D	3 00			10	60		
Fireman	M	D	2 05			10	60		
Machinist	M	D	3 00			10	60		
Laborer	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Bakery Products—									
Sales agent	M	M	140 00			10	60		
Cashier	M	W	16 00			10	60		
Shipper	M	W	10 00			10	60		
Porter	M	W	7 50			10	60		
Salesman	M	W	10 00			10	60	10	
Groceries, Feed and Produce—									
Manager	M	M	112 50			12	72		
Buyer	M	M	100 00			12	72		
Clerks	M	M	55 00	50 00	39 00	12	72		
Drivers	M	M	6 00	6 00	6 00	12	72		
Woodworking—									
Woodworkers	M	H	17½	15	10	10	60		
MATAGORDA COUNTY.									
Rice Milling—									
Manager	M	M	150 00			12	84		

Miller	M	M	150 00			12	72		
Engineer	M	M	100 00			12	72		
Shipping clerk	M	M	75 00			12	72		
Huller man	M	W	18 50			12	72		
Fireman	M	D	2 50			12	72		
Mill hands	M	D	1 75	1 65	1 50	12	72		
Laborers	M	D	1 75	1 65	1 50	12	72		
Rice Milling—									
Manager	M	M	208 33						
Laborer	M	D	2 00	1 60	1 50	10	60		
Rice huller man	M	D	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	60		
Sack sewer	M	D	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	60		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	83 33						
Operators	F	M	20 00		15 00	7½			
Repair man	M	M		40 00		9			
Linemen	M	M		45 00		9			
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	50 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	75 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
MEDINA COUNTY.									
Lignite Mining—									
Employe	M	Ton	40			8	44		
Brick Manufacturing—									
One laborer		H	22½			10			
One laborer		H	17½			10			
One laborer		H	15			10			
Three Laborers		H	12½			10			
Thirty-four laborers		H	10			10			
MILAM COUNTY.									
Lignite Mining—									
Car trimmer	M	H	15			10	50		
Cager	M	H	20		17½	10	50		
Carpenter	M	H	20			10	50		
Dumper	M	H	15			10	50		
Driver	M	H	20			10	50		
Engineer	M	M	50 00						
Flunkey	M	H	17½		15	10	50		
Mine boss	M	M	60 00						
Truckers	M	H	16½			10	50		
Trappers	M	H	12½			10	50		
Trackmen	M	H	20		17½	10	50		
Timber men	M	H	20		17½	10	50		
Miners	M	Box	20						
Lignite Mining—									
Car trimmer	M	H	15			10	50		
Cager	M	H	20		17½	10	50		
Carpenter	M	H	20		17½	10	50		
Dumper	M	H	15			10	50		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Lignite Mining—continued.									
Driver	M	H	$ 0 20			10	50		
Engineer	M	M	55 00						
Flunkey	M	H	17½		$ 0 15	10	50		
Mine boss	M	M	65 00						
Truckers	M	H	16½			10	50		
Trappers	M	H	12½			10	50		
Trackmen	M	H	20	$ 0 17½	16½	10	50		
Timber men	M	H	20	17½	16½	10	50		
Miners	M	Box	20						
Lignite Mining—									
Car trimmer	M	H	15			10	50		
Cager	M	H	20		17½	10	50		
Carpenter	M	H	20		17½	10	50		
Dumper	M	H	15			10	50		
Driver	M	H	20			10	50		
Engineer	M	M	60 00		55 00	10	50		
Flunkey	M	H	17½		15	10	50		
Mine boss	M	M	65 00		60 00	10	50		
Truckers	M	H	16½			10	50		
Trappers	M	H	12½			10	50		
Trackmen	M	H	20	17½	17½	10	50		
Timber men	M	H	20	17½	16½	10	50		
Miners	M	Box	20						
Lignite Mining—									
Superintendent	M	M	75 00		50 00	10	50		
Engineer	M	M	50 00			10	50		
Dumper	M	H	20			8	40		
Cager	M	H	17½			8	40		
Driver	M	H	17½			8	40		
Trackmen	M	H	20			8	40		
Lignite Mining—									
Manager	M	M	100 00						
Diggers	M	D	2 00			10	55		
Engineer	M	M	50 00			10	55		
Pit boss	M	M	100 00			10	55		
Lignite Mining—									
Miners	M	D	2 00			10	50		

Cottonseed Products—									
Manager	M	M	100 00			10	60		
Superintendent	M	M	100 00			10	60		
Bookkeeper	M	M	50 00			10	60		
Night foreman	M	D	2 00			10	60		
Engineer	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Meal cooks	M	D	2 25			10	60		
Lintermen	M	D	2 00			10	60		
Pan shover	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Cake stripper	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Fireman	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Oiler	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Hull house man	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Seed house man	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Cake mill man	M	D	1 50	1 25	1 25	10	60		
Sacker	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	F	M	30 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	37 50	35 00	35 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	75 00	55 00	32 50	9	54		
Operator	F	M	30 00	25 00	15 00	9	54		
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	30 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	65 00	50 00	35 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	65 00	47 50	22 50	9	54		
Operators	F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
MILLS COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	70 00			9	54		
Operators	F	M	30 00	25 00	15 00	9	54		
Trouble man	M	M	45 00	40 00	40 00	9	54		11
MONTAGUE COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Clerk	M	M	30 00			9	54		
Collector	M	M	20 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	45 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	75 00			9	54		
Messenger	M	M	12 50			9	54		
Operators	F	M	30 00	25 00	17 50	9	54		
NUECES COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	30 00	25 00	22 50	9	54		
Collector	M	M	35 00	35 00	25 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	5 00	5 00	5 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	60 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	85 00	75 00	55 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	35 00	25 00	20 00	9	54		
Retail Lumber—									
Manager	M	M	150 00			9			
Bookkeeper	M	M	75 00			9			
Salesman	M	M	75 00			10			

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Retail Lumber—continued.									
Stenographer	F	M	$ 25 00			9			
Driver	M	M	60 00			10			
NEWTON COUNTY.									
Manufacture of Lumber—									
Foreman	M	M	200 00		$ 90 00	11	66		
Saw filer	M	D	10 00			11	66		
Sawyers	M	D	7 50		6 50	11	66		
Millwright	M	D	4 00			11	66		
Oilers	M	D	2 50			11	66		
Engineers	M	D	3 00		2 50	11	66		
Machinist	M	D	4 25			11	66		
Firemen	M	D	2 85		2 00	11	66		
Block setter	M	D	2 75			11	66		
Doggers	M	D	2 00		1 75	11	66		
Edgermen	M	D	3 50			11	66		
Clippermen	M	D	2 50			11	66		
Watchmen	M	D	2 25		2 00	11	66		
Loader	M	D	2 00		1 75	11	66		
Graders	M	D	2 75	$ 2 50	2 00	11	66		
Machine men	M	D	2 00			11	66		
Laborers	M	D	1 75		1 50	11	66		
Stacking	M	Per M	20			11	66		
Kiln men	M	D	2 00		1 75	11	66		
Trash men	M	D	1 75			11	66		
Run men	M	D	2 50		2 25	11	66		
Blacksmith	M	D	3 00			11	66		
NOLAN COUNTY.									
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Firemen	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Engineer	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Pressmen	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Meal room	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Common labor	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Linterman	M	D	2 00			12	72		

Cotton Compress—									
Tyers	M	H	25			10	60		
Sewers	M	H	17½			10	60		
Returners	M	H	17½			10	60		
Feeder	M	H	15			10	60		
Stripper	M	H	15			10	60		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	60		
Superintendent	M	W	19 25			10	60		
Engineer	M	W	17 30			10	60		
Clerk	M	W	10 00			10	60		
Firemen	M	W	14 00			10	60		
Watchman	M	W	11 50			10	60		
NAVARRO COUNTY.									
Petroleum Oil Refining—									
Acid men	M	M	115 00	115 00	115 00	10	60		
Acid men, helpers	M	H	30	25	25	10	70		
Boilermakers	M	H	50	30	25	10	60		
Boiler firemen	M	H	18¾	18¾	18¾	12	84		
Laborers	M	H	22½	18¾	16½	10	60		
Pumpers	M	H	20 5-6	20 5-6	20 5-6	12	84		
Stillmen	M	H	25	18¾	18¾	12	84		
Treater	M	M	105 00	105 00	105 00	10	60		
Cottonseed Products—									
Night foreman	M	D	2 50			12	72		
Engineer	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Linterman	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Meal cook	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Panner	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Farmer man	M	D	1 80			12	72		
Cake stripper	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Seed house man	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Manufacturing Cotton Cloth—									
Carding department	M	D	1 38			11	66		
Doffers	M	D	75			11	66		
Spinners	F	D	1 30			11	66		
Weavers	M F	D	1 38			11	66		
Job men	M	D	1 38			11	66		
Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.—									
Salesman	M	W	25 00		6 00	10½	67½		
Bookkeeper	M	W	17 30			10½	67½		
Deliveryman	M	W	10 00			10½	67½		
Porter	M	W	7 50			10½	67½		
Salesladies	F	W	20 00		4 50	10½	67½		
Cashier	F	W	7 50			10½	67½		
Manager	M	W	35 00			10½	67½		
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	F	M	50 00	45 00	42 50	9	54		
Collector	M	M	55 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Janitor	M	M	10 00			9	54		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Telephone—continued.									
Lineman	M	M	$ 60 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	100 00	$ 95 00	$ 88 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	12 00			9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	35 00	25 00	17 50	9	54		
Hardware and Tin Shop—									
Store	M	M	100 00	60 00	20 00	10	60		
Tin shop	M	W	19 50		16 50	9	54		
Lumber Dealers, Brick Manufacturers—									
Brick yard	M	D	2 25	1 60	1 25	10	60		
Lumber yard	M	D	1 50	1 37	1 25	10	60		
Carpenters	M	D	4 00	3 00	2 25	8	47		
Clerks	M	M	165 00	115 00	100 00				
ORANGE COUNTY.									
Lumber Manufacturer—									
Saw mill men	M	D	6 00	3 00	1 50	10	60		
Planer men	M	D	2 25	1 75	1 25	10	60		
Sizer men	M	D	3 00	2 25	2 00	10	60		
Shed men	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	10	60		
Dry kiln men	M	D	2 75	2 25	2 00	10	60		
Yard men	M	D	3 00	2 00	1 75	10	60		
Piling men	M	D	2 00	2 00	1 75	10	60		
Truckers	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	10	60		
River men	M	D	3 00	2 50	2 00	10	60		
Repair men	M	D	2 50	2 50	1 75	10	60		
Logging	M	D	5 00	2 50	1 35	10	60		
Lumber Manufacturer—									
Saw mill	M	D	5 00	3 00	1 50	10	60		
Planer	M	D	2 25	1 75	1 25	10	60		
Shed	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	10	60		
Yard	M	D	3 00	2 00	1 75	10	60		
Piling	M	D	2 00	2 00	1 75	10	60		
Trucking	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	10	60		
River	M	D	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	60		
Repair	M	D	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	60		
Logging	M	D	5 00	2 50	1 35	10	60		

Manufacturing Pulp and Paper—									
Heater men	M	D	3 00		2 00	12	72		
Back tenders	M	D	2 00		2 00	12	72		
Digester room	M	D	2 50		2 25	12	72		
Engineers	M	D	2 50		2 50	12	72		
Firemen	M	D	2 50		2 00	12	72		
Finishers	M	D	2 50	2 00	1 75	12	72		
Millwrights	M	D	3 75	2 75	2 00	12	72		
Laborers	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 50	12	72		
Paper machine tenders	M	D	4 00		3 50	12	72		
Pulp room	M	D	2 00		1 70	12	72		
Recovery plant	M	D	3 00		2 00	12	72		
Turpentine department	M	D	4 16		4 16	12	72		
Winders	M	D	2 00		2 00	12	72		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Operators	F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
POLK COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Lumber—									
Cashier	M	D	4 15			12	72		
Car builders	M	D	3 50	2 50	1 75	10	70	7	
Carpenters	M	D	2 75	2 00	1 90	10	60	6	
Clerks	M	D	3 35	2 50	1 30	12	72	10	
Laborers	M	D	1 75	1 60	1 35	10	60	10	
Edgermen	M	D	2 75	2 50	2 50	10	60		
Engineer	M	D	3 50	3 00	3 00	10	70	5	
Electrician	M	D	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	70	4	
Foreman	M	D	4 25	3 75	2 75	10	60	8	
Filer	M	D	9 00	4 00	3 00	10	60	5	
Feeder	M	D	1 75	1 60	1 50	10	60	10	
Graders	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 60	10	60	10	
Manager	M	D	7 00						
Machinist	M	D	3 25	3 00	2 00	10	70	10	
Office	M	D	4 00	2 50	2 00	12	72	12	
Sawyer	M	D	5 00	5 00	5 00	10	60		
Lath men	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 50	10	60	10.	
POTTER COUNTY.									
Railroad—									
Officers	M	M	400 00	255 55	166 67	8	48		
Department heads	M	M	275 00	228 88	110 00	8	48		
Clerks	M	M	200 00	63 97	30 00	8	48		
Clerks	F	M	90 00	52 77	30 00	8	48		
Foreman	M	M	70 00			10	60		
Laborers	M	D	1 25			10	60		
Railroad Shops—									
Master mechanic	M	M	175 00			8	48		
Clerks	M	M	90 00	60 00	50 00	10	60		
Foreman	M	M	125 00	115 00	105 00	10	60		
Blacksmiths	M	D	3 75		3 00	10	60		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages. Highest rate.	Rate of wages. Medium rate	Rate of wages. Lowest rate.	Working time. Hours per day	Working time. Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. In-crease	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. De-crease
Railroad Shops—continued.									
Blacksmiths, helpers	M	D	$ 2 00			10	60		
Boilermakers	M	D	4 00			10	60		
Boilermakers, handymen	M	D	2 50			10	60		
Boilermakers, helpers	M	D	2 30	$ 2 00	$ 1 75	10	60		
Machinists	M	D	4 00	3 75	3 00	10	60		
Machinists, apprentices	M	D	2 20	1 60	1 20	10	60		
Machinists, handymen	M	D	2 75		2 50	10	60		
Machinists, helpers	M	D	2 25	2 00	1 75	10	60		
Tinners	M	D	3 00			10	60		
Tinners, helpers	M	D	2 00			10	60		
Painters	M	D	3 00			10	60		
Painters, helpers	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Locomotive carpenters	M	D	2 75	2 25	1 75	10	60		
Car carpenters	M	D	3 00	2 75	2 50	10	60		
Car inspectors	M	D	2 75	2 25	1 75	10	60		
Stationary firemen	M	D	2 00		1 75	10	60		
Yard laborers	M	D	1 75		1 50	10	60		
Car cleaners	M	D	2 00		1 50	10	60		
Boiler washers	M	D	2 30		1 75	10	60		
Callers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Ash pit men	M	D	1 75		1 50	10	60		
Fire builders	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Hostlers and helpers	M	D	2 25	2 00	1 75	10	60		
Engine watchmen	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Flue borers	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Roundhouse laborers	M	D	2 25	1 75	1 50	10	60		
Wipers	M	D	1 75		1 50	10	60		
Water, Light and Power—									
Chief clerk	M	M	115 00			8			
Bookkeepers	M	M	65 00	60 00	60 00	8			
Meter readers	M	M	50 00	50 00	50 00	8			
Engineers	M	M	75 00	70 00	70 00	10	70		
Firemen	M	M	65 00	60 00	45 00	10	70		
Pumpmen	M	M	60 00	60 00	60 00	12			
Water service	M	D	2 25	2 00	1 75	9			
Electric service	M	M	65 00	60 00	55 00	9			
Chief engineer	M	M	115 00	115 00	115 00	8			

PANOLA COUNTY.									
Lumber Manufacturing—									
Manager	M	M	250 00						
Sawyers	M	D	6 00	6 00	6 00	10			
Block setters	M	D	2 25	2 25	2 25	10			
Edgermen	M	D	2 25	2 25	2 25	10			
Feeders	M	D	1 60	1 60	1 60	10			
Graders	M	D	2 00	2 00	1 60	10			
Laborers	M	D	1 50	1 35	1 25	10			
PALO PINTO COUNTY.									
Coal Mining—									
Manager	M	M	100 00						
Cagers	M	D	2 56			8			
Drivers	M	D	2 56			8			
Dumpers	M	D	2 02½			8			
Engineers	M	D	2 81		2 50	9			
Firemen	M	D	2 02½			8			
Greasers	M	D	1 75			8			
Miners	M	D	2 81			8			
Pushers	M	D	2 56			8			
Pumpmen	M	D	2 56			8			
Road cleaners	M	D	2 56			8			
Sinkers	M	D	3 03			8			
Spraggers	M	D	1 75			8			
Slate men	M	D	2 02½			8			
Track layers	M	D	2 56			8			
Timber men	M	D	2 56			8			
Trappers	M	D	1 13			8			
Trimmers	M	D	2 02½			8			
Ventilators	M	D	2 56			8			
Water ballers	M	D	2 56			8			
Yardmen	M	D	2 02½			8			
Blacksmith	M	D	3 00			8			
Carpenter	M	D	3 50	3 00	2 50	9			
Coal Mining—									
Miners	M	D	1 22½			8	48		
Tracklayers	M	D	2 56			8	48		
Tracklayers, helpers	M	D	2 36			8	48		
Timber men	M	D	2 56			8	48		
Ventilators	M	D	2 56			8	48		
Cagers	M	D	2 56			8	48		
Drivers	M	D	2 56			8	48		
Mule Feeder	M	D	2 36			8	48		
Spraggers	M	D	1 75			8	48		
Trappers	M	D	1 13			8	48		
Entry brush	M	PerYd	1 25			8	48		
Back brush	M	PerYd	1 00			8	48		
Mineral Wells—									
Employe	M	W	20 00	10 00	1 50	10			
Manager	M	M	87 08						

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages: Highest rate	Rate of wages: Medium rate	Rate of wages: Lowest rate	Working time: Hours per day	Working time: Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Decrease
Mineral Wells—									
Bottling	M	D	$ 1 50	$ 1 50	$ 1 50	9	54		
Manager	M	M	166 66						
Laundry—									
Labor	M	D	2 50	1 25	75	10	60		
Labor	F	D	1 25	1 00	75	10	60		
General Merchandise—									
Manager	M	M	125 00						
Buyers	M	M	75 00						
Wagon men	M	M	60 00		50 00				
Clerks	M	M	65 00	60 00	50 00				
Clerks	F	M	40 00						
General Merchandise—									
Manager general	M	M	100 00						
Manager department	M	M	90 00						
Clerks	M	M	75 00	60 00	50 00				
Cottonseed Products—									
Fireman	M	D	2 25	2 12½	2 00	12	72		
Pressmen	M	D	2 00	1 87½	1 75	12	72		
Sackers	M	D	2 00	1 87½	1 75	12	72		
Linterman	M	D	2 00	1 87½	1 75	12	72		
Seed feeders	M	D	2 00	1 87½	1 75	12	72		
Laborers	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	12	72		
Watchman	M	M	35 00	34 16	30 00	11	77		
Engineer	M	M	60 00	60 00	60 00	12	72		
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	F	M	27 50			9	54		
Collectors	M	M	35 00			9	54		
Janitor	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	80 00			9	54		
Operators	F	M	40 00	32 50	22 50	9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	60 00			9	54		
PARKER COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Cotton Yarn—									
Spinners	M F	Side	15		13½	11	66		10

Winders	F	Cwt.	80		72	11	66		10
Doffers	M	D	75		50	11	66		10
Speeders	M F	Hank	08½		07⅞	11	66		10
Picker man	M	D	1 25		1 12	11	66		10
Carder	M	D	1 00		90	11	66		10
Drawing boy	M	D	95		85½	11	66		10
Intermediate tender	M	D	1 00		90	11	66		10
Slubber tender	M	D	65		58½	11	66		10
Yarn packer	M	D	1 00		90	11	66		10
Fireman	M	D	1 50		1 35	11	66		10
Watchman	M	D	1 10		99	11	66		10
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	F	M	40 00	40 00	30 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	30 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	55 00			9	54		
Janitor	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	80 00	80 00	70 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operators	F	M	27 50	20 00	17 50	9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	55 00			9	54		
Wheat and Corn Milling—									
Manager	M	M	150 00			12	72		
Bookkeeper	M	M	80 00		50 00	12	72	60	
Miller	M	M	100 00		100 00	12	72		
Traveling salesmen	M	M	65 00		65 00	12	72		
Engineer	M	W	12 00		12 00	12	72		
Teamster	M	W	10 00		10 00	12	72		
Elevator man	M	W	10 00		10 00	12	72		
Oiler and sweeper	M	W	10 00		10 00	12	72		
Flour packer	M	W	11 00		11 00	12	72		
Car unloader	M	W	9 00		9 00	12	72		
Bran and meal packer	M	W	10 00		10 00	12	72		
Water Works and Electric Light—									
Engineers	M	W	18 30		15 00	12	84		
Firemen	M	W	13 00		12 00	12	84		
Laborers	M	W	15 00		9 00	10	60		
RANDALL COUNTY.									
Steam Railroad—									
Agent	M	M	70 00			10	66		
Clerk	M	M	60 00			10	66		
Mail carrier	M	M	12 00			10	66		
Operators	M	M	60 00		50 00	8	56		
Warehousemen	M	M	50 00			10	66		
RED RIVER COUNTY.									
Cottonseed Products—									
Cook	M	D	2 50			12	72		
Pan man	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Pressman	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Stripper	M	D	1 50			12	72		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Mineral Wells—									
Bottling	M	D	$ 1 50	$ 1 50	$ 1 50	9	54		
Manager	M	M	166 66						
Laundry—									
Labor	M	D	2 50	1 25	75	10	60		
Labor	F	D	1 25	1 00	75	10	60		
General Merchandise—									
Manager	M	M	125 00						
Buyers	M	M	75 00						
Wagon men	M	M	60 00		50 00				
Clerks	M	M	65 00	60 00	50 00				
Clerks	F	M	40 00						
General Merchandise—									
Manager general	M	M	100 00						
Manager department	M	M	90 00						
Clerks	M	M	75 00	60 00	50 00				
Cottonseed Products—									
Fireman	M	D	2 25	2 12½	2 00	12	72		
Pressmen	M	D	2 00	1 87½	1 75	12	72		
Sackers	M	D	2 00	1 87½	1 75	12	72		
Linterman	M	D	2 00	1 87½	1 75	12	72		
Seed feeders	M	D	2 00	1 87½	1 75	12	72		
Laborers	M	D	1 50	1 50	1 50	12	72		
Watchman	M	M	35 00	34 16	30 00	11	77		
Engineer	M	M	60 00	60 00	60 00	12	72		
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	F	M	27 50			9	54		
Collectors	M	M	35 00			9	54		
Janitor	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	80 00			9	54		
Operators	F	M	40 00	32 50	22 50	9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	60 00			9	54		
PARKER COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Cotton Yarn—									
Spinners	M F	Side	15		13½	11	66		10

Winders	F	Cwt.	80		72	11	66		10
Doffers	M	D	75		50	11	66		10
Speeders	M F	Hank	08½		07¾	11	66		10
Picker man	M	D	1 25		1 12	11	66		10
Carder	M	D	1 00		90	11	66		10
Drawing boy	M	D	95		85½	11	66		10
Intermediate tender	M	D	1 00		90	11	66		10
Slubber tender	M	D	65		58½	11	66		10
Yarn packer	M	D	1 00		90	11	66		10
Fireman	M	D	1 50		1 35	11	66		10
Watchman	M	D	1 10		99	11	66		10
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	F	M	40 00	40 00	30 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	30 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	55 00			9	54		
Janitor	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	80 00	80 00	70 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operators	F	M	27 50	20 00	17 50	9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	55 00			9	54		
Wheat and Corn Milling—									
Manager	M	M	150 00			12	72		
Bookkeeper	M	M	80 00		50 00	12	72	60	
Miller	M	M	100 00		100 00	12	72		
Traveling salesmen	M	M	65 00		65 00	12	72		
Engineer	M	W	12 00		12 00	12	72		
Teamster	M	W	10 00		10 00	12	72		
Elevator man	M	W	10 00		10 00	12	72		
Oiler and sweeper	M	W	10 00		10 00	12	72		
Flour packer	M	W	11 00		11 00	12	72		
Car unloader	M	W	9 00		9 00	12	72		
Bran and meal packer	M	W	10 00		10 00	12	72		
Water Works and Electric Light—									
Engineers	M	W	18 30		15 00	12	84		
Firemen	M	W	13 00		12 00	12	84		
Laborers	M	W	15 00		9 00	10	60		
RANDALL COUNTY.									
Steam Railroad—									
Agent	M	M	70 00			10	66		
Clerk	M	M	60 00			10	66		
Mail carrier	M	M	12 00			10	66		
Operators	M	M	60 00		50 00	8	56		
Warehousemen	M	M	50 00			10	66		
RED RIVER COUNTY.									
Cottonseed Products—									
Cook	M	D	2 50			12	72		
Pan man	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Pressman	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Stripper	M	D	1 50			12	72		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages: Highest rate	Rate of wages: Medium rate	Rate of wages: Lowest rate	Working time: Hours per day	Working time: Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Decrease
Cottonseed Products—continued.									
Laborer	M	D	$ 1 25			12	72		
Engineer	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Electric Light, Ice and Cotton Gin—									
Cotton baler	M	D	1 25						
Drivers	M	D	1 35						
Engineer	M	D	2 50		$ 1 75				
Firemen	M	D	1 75						
Electrician	M	D	2 00						
Ginner	M	D	2 00						
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	F	M	45 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	57 00			9	54		
Messenger	M	M	15 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	40 00	$ 30 00	17 50	9	54		
RUNNELS COUNTY.									
Cotton Compress—									
Superintendent	M	W	29 15			10	60		
Engineers	M	W	19 25			10	60		
Clerk	M	W	14 00			10	60		
Fireman	M	W	14 00			10	60		
Watchman	M	W	11 50			10	60		
Tyers	M	H	25			10	60		
Returners	M	H	17½			10	60		
Sewers	M	H	17½			10	60		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	60		
Others	M	H	15			10	60		
Cottonseed Oil Mill and Light Plant—									
Firemen	M	D	2 25			12			
Linterman	M	D	2 25		1 75	12			
Press room	M	D	2 25		2 00	12			
Meal room	M	D	1 75			10			
Electrician	M	D	1 75			10			
Electrician	M	M	70 00			10			
Laborers	M	D	1 75			10			

Telephone—									
Clerks	F	M	35 00	30 00	30 00	9	54	16	
Collectors	M	M	30 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	80 00	75 00	70 00	9	54	6	
Operators	F	M	32 50	27 50	22 50	9	54		
Trouble man	M	M	50 00			9	54		
ROCKWALL COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	55 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Operator	M F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	70 00	65 00	65 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	20 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
ROBERTSON COUNTY.									
Cotton Compress—									
Tyers	M	D	2 50			10	60		
Sewers	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Returners	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Feeders	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Openers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Car storers	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Stencilers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Band man	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Hookers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Band carriers	M	D	1 00			10	60		
Strippers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Patcher	M	D	1 00			10	60		
Truckers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Superintendent	M	W	19 25			10	60		
Engineer	M	W	14 00			10	60		
Watchman	M	W	10 75			10	60		
Railroad—									
Train service	M	M	90 00		30 00	10			
Maintenance of way	M	M	60 00			10			
Maintenance of way	M	D	1 25			10			
SHELBY COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	65 00			9			
Lineman	M	M	60 00	50 00	40 00	9			
Messenger	M	M	10 00		10 00	5			
Operators	F	M	35 00	25 00	17 50	9			
SMITH COUNTY.									
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Foremen	M	D	3 50		2 50		72	5	
Fireman	M	D	2 50		1 75		72	5	
Press room	M	D	2 00		1 25		72	5	
Meal room	M	D	1 75		1 50		60	5	

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages. Highest rate.	Rate of wages. Medium rate	Rate of wages. Lowest rate.	Working time. Hours per day	Working time. Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909. Decrease
Cottonseed Oil Mill—continued.									
Lint room	M	D	$ 1 75		$ 1 25		72	5	
Seed house	M	D	1 50		1 25		72	5	
Laborers	M	D	1 50		1 25		72	5	
Telephone—									
Clerks	F	M	72 50	$ 70 00	70 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	50 00	45 00	40 00	9	54		
Helper	M	M	45 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	65 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	65 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	95 00	85 00	75 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	35 00	25 00	15 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	75 00	65 00	65 00	9	54		
Manufacturing Boxes, Baskets and Crates—									
Laborers	M F	D	90			10	60		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	88 33			9	63		
Cashier	M	M	70 00			9	63		
Drivers	M	M	55 00		35 00	9	63		
On hand clerk	F	M	50 00			9	63		
Transfer clerk	M	M	45 00		40 00	9	63		
Porter	M	M	30 00			9	63		
General Merchandise—									
Salaried officers	M	M	300 00		150 00				
Salesmen	M	M	166 66		131 00				
Bookkeepers	M	M	150 00		80 00				
Stockmen	M	M	85 00		35 00				
Stenographer	M	M	75 00		50 00				
Fruit Orchard—									
Manager	M	M	150 00			10			
Foreman	M	M	60 00			10			
Labor	M	H	10			10			
Labor	F	H	05			10			
TAYLOR COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	35 00	35 00	35 00	9	54		

Collector	M	M	30 00	30 00	30 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	15 00	15 00	15 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	50 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	90 00	80 00	80 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	15 00	15 00	15 00	9	54		
Operators	M	M	30 00	25 00	20 00	9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	60 00	60 00	60 00	9	54		
Wholesale Grocery—									
Bookkeepers	M	M	132 00		83 35	12			
Clerks	M	M	65 00		30 00	12			
Credit men	M	M	180 00		166 67	12			
Salesmen	M	M	100 00		60 00	12			
Stenographers	M F	M	75 00	60 00	40 00	12			
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	80 00			9	63		
Clerk	M	M	40 00			9	63		
Driver	M	M	40 00			9	63		
On hand clerk	M	M	60 00			9	63		
Dry Goods and Clothing—									
Manager	M	M	100 00			10½	65		
Salesman	M	M	65 00	40 00	30 00	10½	65		
Saleesladies	F	M	50 00	37 50	25 00	10½	65		
Bookkeeper	M	M	40 00			10½	65		
Porter	M	M	15 00			10½	65		
TITUS COUNTY.									
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Meal cook	M	D	2 00	2 00	2 00	12	72		
Pan shover	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Sewer	M	D	1 25			12	72		
Linterman	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Cake stripper	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Fireman	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 50	12	72		
Conveyor feeder	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Engineer s	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Ice Plant—									
Can filler	M	D	1 50		1 50	12	72		
Deliveryman	M	D	1 75		1 50	12	72		
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	M	M	25 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	70 00			9	54		
Operators	M F	M	25 00	20 00	15 00	9	54		
TARRANT COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	M F	M	60 00	52 50	45 00	9	54		
Cashier	M	M	110 00			9	54		
Clerk	M F	M	55 00	35 00	20 00	9	54		
Foreman	M	M	90 00	85 00	85 00	9	54		
Inspector	M	M	70 00			9	54		
Janitors	M F	M	37 50	35 00	35 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	D	2 75			9	54		

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages.			Working time.		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate.	Medium rate	Lowest rate.	Hours per day	Hours per week	In-crease	De-crease
Telephone—continued.									
Manager	M	M	$ 120 00	$ 100 00	$ 88 00	9	54		
Operators	M F	M	100 00	35 00	20 00	9	54		
Power man	M	M	50 00			9	54		
Rackman	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Switchboard man	M	M	75 00	65 00	60 00	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	75 00			9	54		
Telephone—									
Superintendent	M	M	150 00						
Cashier	M	M	80 00						
Contract agent	M	M	80 00			9			
Wire chief	M	M	75 00			9			
Wire chief, assistant	M	M	60 00						
Stenographer	F	M	40 00						
Lineman	M	D	3 00			9			
Operators	F	M	25 00			7			
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	65 00	55 00	47 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operators	M F	M	27 50	20 00	15 00	9	54		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	125 00			9	63		
Cashier	M	M	85 00			9	63		
Clerk	F	M	50 00			9	54		
Money clerk	M	M	75 00		65 00	9	63		
On hand clerk	M	M	50 00			9	63		
Sheet writers	M	M	60 00		50 00	9	63		
Way bill clerks	M	M	75 00		50 00	9	63		
Transfer clerks	M	M	85 00			9	63		
Drivers	M	M	65 00	50 00	45 00	9	63		
Porters	M	M	40 00			9	63		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	110 00			10	60		
Cashier	M	M	75 00			10	60		
Depot agent	M	M	75 00			10	60		
On hand clerk	M	M	50 00			10	60		
Way bill clerk	M	M	65 00			10	60		
Drivers	M	M	50 00			10	60		
Porter	M	M	50 00			10	60		

Express Business—									
Office men	M	M	135 00		60 00	9	54		
Drivers and porters	M	M	60 00		45 00	9	54		
Railway Shops—									
Engineers	M	100 M.	5 55	4 55	3 80	10	70		
Firemen	M	100 M.	3 50	3 00	2 15	10	70		
Conductors	M	100 M.	5 27	3 80	2 50	10	70		
Brakemen	M	100 M.	3 69	2 53	1 42	10	70		
Blacksmiths	M	H	40		38	9	54	.0105	
Blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers	M	H	25	20	10	9	54		
Boilermakers	M	H	42½		40	9	54	.0105	
Boilermakers, helpers	M	H	25	20	10	9	54		
Boiler washers	M	H	22½		20	9	54		
Carpenters, bridge and building	M	D	2 75		2 50	10	60		
Carpenters, coach and locomotive	M	H	32	30	27½	9	54		
Carpenters, freight car	M	H	27		25	9	54	.04	
Car inspector	M	H	24			9	54		
Car inspector, helpers	M	H	22½		20	9	54	.0625	
Car repairers	M	H	24		22½	9	54	.0666	
Car repairers, helpers	M	H	19		17	9	54		.04
Coppersmiths	M	H	40		38	9	54	.0105	
Coppersmiths, helpers	M	H	20	15	10	9	54		
Concrete men	M	D	1 75			10	60		
Electricians	M	H	27½	25	20	9	54		
Laborers, Quarry	M	D	2 00			10	60		
Laborers, trackmen	M	D	1 50		1 35	10	60		.0466
Laborers, coal shutes	M	D	1 75		1 00	10	60		
Laborers, section	M	D	1 25			9½	57		.015
Laborers, all other	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Machinists	M	H	40		38	9	54	.0105	
Machinists, helpers	M	H	25	17½	10	9	54		
Painters	M	H	32	25	17½	9	54	.0818	
Switchman	M	H	37	33	31	10	70		
Railway Shops—									
Machinists	M	H	43		38	9	54		
Machinists, apprentice	M	H	10		10	9	54		
Machinists, helpers	M	H	21½		19	9	54		
Boilermakers	M	H	43		38	9	54		
Boilermakers, apprentice	M	H	13½		11½	9	54		
Boilermakers, helpers	M	H	22	21	19	9	54		
Tank repairers	M	H	35		35	9	54		
Truck repairers	M	H	24½		24½	9	54		
Truck repairers, helpers	M	H	22		21	9	54		
Carpenters	M	H	29½		29½	9	54		
Coppersmiths	M	H	43		38	9	54		
Coppersmiths, apprentice	M	H	10		10	9	54		
Coppersmiths, helpers	M	H	19		19	9	54		
Locomotive painters	M	H	27		27	9	54		
Locomotive painters, helpers	M	H	18½		18½	9	54		
Freight carpenters	M	H	27		27	9	54		
Inter. carpenters	M	H	25		25	9	54		
Car repairers	M	H	24½		24½	9	54		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages: Highest rate	Rate of wages: Medium rate	Rate of wages: Lowest rate	Working time: Hours per day	Working time: Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Decrease
Railway Shops—continued.									
Car repairers, helpers	M	H	$ 0 21		$ 0 21	9	54		
Car painters	M	H	23		22	9	54		
Car painters, helpers	M	H	16		16	9	54		
Electricians	M	H	33		33	9	54		
Car inspectors	M	H	24½		24½	9	54		
Blacksmiths	M	H	43		29½	9	54		
Blacksmiths, helpers	M	H	22		19	9	54		
Blacksmiths, apprentice	M	H	10		10	9	54		
Railway Shop—									
Station agents	M	M	150 00		60 00	10	70		
Other station men	M	M	95 00		40 00	10	70		
Laborers	M	D	1 50		1 25	10	60		
Machinists	M	D	3 90			10	60		
Machinists, helpers	M	D	2 15	$ 1 80	1 65	10	60		
Machinists, apprentice	M	D	1 50		1 20	10	60		
Boilermakers	M	D	3 90			10	60		
Boilermakers, helpers	M	D	1 85		1 65	10	60		
Boilermakers, apprentice	M	D	1 20		1 00	10	60		
Blacksmiths	M	D	4 00	3 90	3 70	10	60		
Blacksmiths, helpers	M	D	2 30		2 20	10	60		
Coppersmiths	M	D	3 90			10	60		
Coppersmiths, helpers	M	D	1 95	1 80	1 65	10	60		
Engine carpenters	M	D	2 70		2 15	10	60		
Car repairers	M	D	2 15			10	60		
Painters	M	D	2 70		2 15	10	60		
Road section men	M	D	1 25			10	60		
Road section foreman	M	M	50 00			10	60		
Yard section men	M	D	1 25			10	60		
Yard section foreman	M	M	65 00			10	60		
Railway Shops—									
Station agents	M	M	150 00		60 00	10	70		
Other station men	M	M	100 00		40 00	10	70		
Laborers	M	D	1 50	1 40	1 25	10	60		
Machinists	M	D	3 90			10	60		
Machinists, helpers	M	D	1 65			10	60		
Machinists, apprentice	M	D	1 20			10	60		
Coppersmith	M	D	3 90			10	60		

Boilermaker	M	D	3 90			10	60		
Boilermaker, helpers	M	D	1 65			10	60		
Blacksmiths	M	D	3 90			10	60		
Blacksmiths, helpers	M	D	2 15			10	60		
Carpenters	M	D	2 70		2 50	10	60		
Carpenters, engine	M	D	2 70	2 50	2 20	10	60		
Carpenters, engine, helpers	M	D	1 70			10	60		
Car repairers	M	D	2 15			10	60		
Hostlers	M	D	2 40	2 25	2 00	10	60		
Inspectors	M	D	2 60		2 40	10	60		
Road section men	M	D	1 25			10	60		
Road section foreman	M	M	50 00			10	60		
Yard section men	M	D	1 25			10	60		
Yard section foreman	M	M	55 00			10	60		
Railway Shops—									
Boilermakers	M	H	40			9	54		
Blacksmiths	M	H	39			9	54		
Carpenters	M	H	31			9	54		
Car repairers	M	H	28½		26	9	54		
Laborers	M	H	16		15	9	54		
Machinists	M	H	39			9	54		
Painters	M	H	35			9	54		
Pipe men	M	H	34			9	54		
Railway Shops—									
Coal heavers	M	Ton	08						
Engineers	M	H	37	37	37				
Switchmen	M	H	37	35	32				
Roundhouse men	M	H	25	22	17½				
Roundhouse foreman	M	M	130 00						
Transfer clerks	M	M	75 00	62 50	50 00				
Firemen	M	H	22½						
Trackmen	M	H	17½						
Street Railway—									
Boiler men	M	D	2 50	2 25	1 75	12	84		
Conductors	M	H	27	23	19	12	84	5	
Car cleaners	M	H	15			10	58		
Repair men, electric	M	H	35		20	10	58		
Engineers	M	M	100 00		90 00	12	84		
Flagman	M	H	15			12	84		
Motormen	M	H	27	23	19	12	84	5	
Machinists	M	H	35	25	17½	10	58		
Overhead repair men	M	H	30½	19½	17½	10	58		
Oilers and cleaners	M	D	2 25		2 00	12	84		
Painters	M	H	35	25	20	10	58		
Pit men	M	H	25	20	15	10	60		
Park men	M	M	50 00			10	60		
Park men	M	H	17½			10	60		
Porters	M	M	50 00		35 00	10	58		
Powerhouse repair men	M	D	3 50		2 25	12	84		
Station electricians	M	M	90 00			12	84		
Substation attendants	M	M	70 00		65 00	12	84		
Track greasers	M	H	17½			10	70		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages: Highest rate	Rate of wages: Medium rate	Rate of wages: Lowest rate	Working time: Hours per day	Working time: Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Decrease
Street Railway—continued.									
Track repair men	M	H	$ 0 20	$ 0 17½	$ 0 15	10	58		
Woodworkers	M	H	35	25	20	10	58		
Lighting and Street Railway—									
Carhouse men	M	H	30	22½	15	10	70		
Conductors	M	H	22	20	18	6 to 15	42 to 105		
Engineers	M	H	50		25	12	84		
Firemen	M	H	25	25	25	8	56		
Firemen, helpers	M	H	17½			10	70		
Linemen	M	H	33⅓			9	54		
Linemen, helpers	M	H	22 2-9			9	54		
Motormen	M	H	22	20	18	6 to 15	42 to 105		
Trackmen	M	H	17½			10	60		
Manufacturing Macaroni—									
Laborers	M	D	2 33⅓	1 75	1 25	10	60		
Laborers	F	D	1 50	1 00	50	10	60		
Daily Newspaper—									
Mailing room	M	D	3 55	2 25	1 50	8	56	10	
Pressmen	M	D	5 00	3 00	1 75	8	48		
Stereotypers	M	D	4 30	3 37½	1 45	8	56	20	
Printers, floor men	M	H	60	50	50	8	48		
Printers, machine	M	1000 M	13½	13½	13½	8	48		
Job Printing and Stationery—									
Superintendent	M	W	30 00			8	48		
Foreman	M	W	27 50		25 00	8	48		
Forelady	F	W	10 00			8	48		
Compositors	M	W	22 00		19 00	8	48		
Pressmen	M	W	18 00		15 00	8	48		
Press feeders	M	W	15 00	12 00	9 00	8	48		
Rulers	M	W	21 50			8	48		
Ruler feeders	F	W	6 00			8	48		
Bookbinders	M	W	18 00	12 00		8	48		
Bindery assistants	F	W	7 00	5 00	3 50	8	48		
Linotype operator	M	W	30 00			8	48		
Paper cutter	M	W	18 00		12 00	8	48		
Cotton Gin—									
Machine shop	M	H	35	25	15	9	54		
Gin department	M	H	30	25	15	9	54		

Printer and Publisher—									
Ad solicitor	M	W	20 00			8 to 10			
Bookkeeper	M	W	25 00			10			
Editor	M	W	27 50			10			
Foreman	M	W	25 00			7½	10		
Foreman, assistant	M	W	12 00			7½	10		
Compositor	M	W	20 00			7½	15		
Manager	M	W	32 50			8 to 10			
Reporter	M	W	25 00			8			
Mail clerk	M	W	10 00			7½			
Stenographer	F	W	10 00			7½			
Boys	M	W	7 00		3 50	7½			
Ice Manufacturing—									
Engineer	M	D	3 00			12	84		
Ice pullers	M	D	2 25		2 00	12			
Drivers	M	D	2 00		1 75	10			
Laborers	M	D	2 00		1 75	10			
Ice and Cold Storage—									
Manager	M	M	150 00						
Laborers	M	M	90 00	75 00	50 00	10			
Manufacturing Beer and Ice—									
Bottlers	M	W	15 00	12 00	7 50	8			
Brewers	M	W	25 00	18 00	17 00	8			
Ice men	M	W	17 50	14 00	12 25	10			
Power	M	W	20 00	12 00	7 25	8			
Car repairs	M	W	15 00	15 00	15 00	8			
Stable	M	W	17 50	14 00	12 25	8 to 10			
Laborers	M	W	14 00	12 00	10 50	8			
Coopers	M	D	3 50	3 00	3 00	8			
Painters	M	D	3 50	3 25	2 25	8			
Carpenters	M	D	3 60	3 60	3 60	8			
Engineers	M	W	20 00	20 00	20 00	8			
Machinists	M	D	3 50	3 50	3 50	8			
Steam Laundry—									
Assorters	M F	W	16 00		10 00	10	55		
Bookkeeper	M	W	15 00			10	55		
Fireman	M	W	12 00			10	55		
Hand ironers	M	W	10 00		5 50	10	55		
Markers	M	W	16 00		10 00	10	55		
Operators	M F	W	10 00		5 50	10	55		
Starchers	F	W	10 00		6 00	10	55		
Washers	M	W	18 00		9 00	10	55		
Grain Mill—									
Office force	M	M	125 00		75 00				
Salesmen	M	M	100 00						
Millers	M	M	125 00		75 00				
Engineers	M	M	75 00						
Elevator operator	M	M	75 00		60 00				
Shipping clerks	M	W	15 00		12 00				
Miller's assistant	M	W	12 00						
Oilers and sweepers	M	W	10 00						
Packers	M	W	12 00						

GRADED WAGES AND SALARY, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages: Highest rate	Rate of wages: Medium rate	Rate of wages: Lowest rate	Working time: Hours per day	Working time: Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Decrease
Grain Mill—continued.									
Warehouse men	M	W	$ 10 50						
Teamsters	M	W	12 00		$ 10 00				
Laborers	M	D	1 50						
Millwright	M	W	17 50						
Candy Factory—									
Manager	M	M	225 00						
Hard goods department	M	W	20 00	$ 10 25	4 00	8½			
Furnace department	M	W	24 00	12 50	6 00	10			
Cream department	M	W	24 00	10 50	6 00	10			
Bon bon department	F	W	9 50	6 80	4 00	10			
Chocolate department	F.	W	15 00	5 75	3 50	10			
Packers' department	M	W	12 00	8 50	6 00	10			
Packers' department	F	W	6 00	4 75	4 00	10			
Grain Mill and Elevator—									
Manager	M	M	166 66						
Stenographer	F	M	60 00						
Coopers	M	D	3 20	2 80	2 45	8	48		
Elevator men	M	D	2 25	2 00	1 75	12	72		
Engineers	M	D	4 00	3 50	2 60	12	72		
Firemen	M	D	2 25	2 10	2 00	12	72		
Inspector	M	D	2 60	2 60	2 60	12	72		
Millers	M	D	5 33	4 00	3 00	12	72		
Oilers	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	12	72		
Packers, flour	M	D	2 00	2 00	2 00	12	72		
Packers, bran, chops, meal	M	D	1 75	1 75	1 75	12	72		
Spouters	M	D	2 00	2 00	2 00	12	72		
Sweepers	M	D	1 75	1 60	1 50	10	60		
Teamsters	M	D	2 50	2 25	2 00	10	60		
Warehouse men	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 50	10	60		
Live Stock—									
Cattle salesmen	M	M	250 00	250 00	250 00				
Yardmen	M	M	100 00	75 00	75 00				
Clerks	M	M	150 00	125 00	100 00				
Secretary-treasurer	M	M	250 00						
Solicitors	M	M	125 00	100 00	100 00				
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Superintendent	M	M	125 00						

Night foreman	M	M	75 00						
Millwright	M	M	60 00						
Night watchman	M	M	60 00						
Meal cooks	M	D	2 50						
Shover	M	D	2 25						
Puller	M	D	2 00						
Cake strippers	M	D	2 00						
Laborers	M	D	1 75						
Meal room foreman	M	D	2 00						
Teamster	M	D	1 50						
Seed house foreman	M	D	2 25						
Retail Dry Goods—									
Salesman	M	W	30 00		6 00	10⅓	67⅓		
Salesladies	F	W	35 00		4 50	10⅓	67⅓		
Deliveryman	M	W	12 50		6 00	10⅓	67⅓		
Stenographer	F	W	12 50		12 50	10⅓	67⅓		
Bookkeeper	M	W	30 00		7 50	10⅓	67⅓		
Floor walkers	M	W	25 00		17 50	10⅓	67⅓		
Cashiers	F	W	10 00		6 00	10⅓	67⅓		
Manager	M	W	35 00			10⅓	67⅓		
Porter	M	W	10 00		6 00	10⅓	67⅓		
Manufacturing Bakery Products—									
Manager	M	M	200 00		185 00				
Cashier	M	W	23 10		14 50				
Bookkeeper	M	W	15 00		10 00				
Stenographer	F	W	14 00		8 00				
Shipper	M	D	3 00		1 50				
Baker	M	D	5 00		1 16				
Driver	M	W	15 00		9 00				
Engineer	M	W	16 00						
Watchman	M	D	2 33						
Box maker	M	D	2 50		2 00				
Labelers	F	D	1 50		66⅔				
Pan shovers	M	D	1 66⅔						
Manufacturing Bolts, Nuts and Washers—									
Blacksmiths	M	D	3 50			10	60		
Bolt makers	M	D	3 50			10	60		
Engineers	M	D	2 50			10	60		
Blacksmith, helper	M	D	2 00			10	60		
Laborers	M	D	1 50			10	60		
Millwrights	M	D	2 25			10	60		
Roll and furnace hands	M	D	4 00			10	60		
Lumber Yard—									
Bookkeeper	M	M	125 00	65 00	60 00	10	60		
Stenographer	M	M	90 00			10	60		
Stenographer	F	M	60 00			10	60		
Sales agent	M	M	125 00			10	60		
Yard managers	M	M	150 00	100 00	85 00	10	60		
Yard managers, assistant	M	M	60 00	42 50	30 00	10	60		
General Merchandise—									
Manager	M	M	85 00						
Salesman	M	M	70 00						
Salesladies	M	M	30 00		30 00				

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Sheet Metal Works—									
Manager	M	W	$ 30 00			8	48		
Foreman	M	W	27 00			8	48		
Journeymen	M	W		$ 21 60		8	48		
Apprentices	M	W			$ 9 00	8	48		
Manufacturing Wire and Iron Fence—									
Construction department	M	D	2 50	1 66⅔	1 00	10	60	12½	
Erecting department	M	D	2 50	1 66⅔	1 00	10	60	12½	
Wireworking department	M	D	4 50	2 50	2 00	10	60	12½	
Packing Company—									
Butchers	M	H	50	30	20	10	59		
Bricklayers	M	H	87½	75	75	8	44		
Laborers	M F	H	19	15	10	10	60		
Mechanics	M	H	38	30	25	10	60		
TRAVIS COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Bookkeeper	M	M	50 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Clerk	F	M	37 50	35 00	32 50	9	54		
Collectors	M	M	50 00	45 00	45 00	9	54		
Cashier	M	M	85 00	85 00	85 00	9	54		
Foreman	M	M	75 00	75 00	75 00	9	54		
Inspector	M	M	65 00	65 00	65 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	45 00	45 00	40 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	60 00	50 00	40 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	110 00	100 00	100 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	15 00	15 00	15 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	55 00	30 00	20 00	9	54		
Printing and Binding—									
Bindery helper	M	W	9 00		3 00	9	53		
Bindery helper	F	W	8 80		3 00	9	53		
Bookbinders	M	W	25 00		15 00	8	48		
Linotype operator	M	W	27 00			8	48		
Monotype operator	M	W	24 00		20 00	8	48		
Pressmen	M	W	26 35		15 00	8	48		
Press feeders	M	W	10 50		5 00	8	48		
Printers	M	W	22 50		15 00	8	48		

Printing, Binding and Publishing—									
Bindery	M F	W	25 00	9 00	5 00	8	48		
Composing room	M	W	30 00	27 00	8 00	8	48		
Press room	M	W	30 00	15 00	4 50	8	48		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	110 00			9	63		
Clerks	M	M	80 00	65 00	50 00	9	63		
Drivers	M	M	55 00	50 00	45 00	9	63		
Express Business—									
Office men	M	M	90 00		75 00	9	54		
Drivers and porters	M	M	50 00		45 00	9	54		
Manufacture of Ice—									
Engineers	M	D	2 50	2 25	1 75	8	56		
Platform salesman	M	D	1 75	1 50	1 50	8	56		
Helpers	M	D	1 50	1 25	1 00	8	56		
Drivers	M	D	1 78	1 75	1 50	8	56		
Repair shop	M	D	2 50	2 25	2 00	8	56		
Planing Mill—									
Labor	M	D	2 00		1 25	9	54		
Machine men	M	D	3 00		1 75	9	54		
Bench hands	M	D	3 75		2 25	9	54		
Manufacturing Food Products—									
Foreman	M	M	75 00						
Labor	M	W	12 50	7 50	6 00	10			
Labor	F	W	6 00	4 00	3 00	10			
Manufacturing Harness and Saddles—									
Saddle makers	M	H	40	28	15	10	59		
Harness makers	M	H	30	25	15	10	59		
TOM GREEN COUNTY.									
Manufacturing Vehicles—									
Painters	M	W	15 00		9 00	10	60		
Woodworkers	M	W	18 00		15 00	10	60		
Blacksmiths	M	W	22 50		12 50	10	60		
Helpers	M	W	12 00		7 00	10	60		
VAL VERDE COUNTY.									
Ice and Electricity—									
Manager	M	M	100 00			10			
Engineer	M	M	87 50		75 00	11½		5¾	
Electrician	M	M	75 00			9			
Bookkeeper	M	M	60 00			9			
Wagon salesmen	M	M	55 00		40 00	10		5¾	
Fireman	M	M	40 00		40 00	12			
Ice tank men	M	M	30 00		30 00	12			
UVALDE COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	35 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	75 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	25 00	20 00	17 50	9	54		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
VICTORIA COUNTY.									
Electric Light and Ice—									
Common labor	M	D	$ 1 50		$ 1 25	10			
Engineers	M	M	75 00			12			
Fireman	M	M	60 00			12			
Ice Pullers	M	D	1 25			12			
Lineman	M	M	71 50		40 00	10			
Oilers	M	D	1 50		1 25	10			
Drivers	M	D	1 55		1 11	10			
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	20 00			9	54		
Janitor	M	M	5 00			9	54		
Helper	M	M	30 00	$ 25 00	20 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	70 00			9	54		
Operators	F	M	30 00	25 00	15 00	9	54		
Cotton Gin—									
Laborers	M	D	1 50		1 25	10			
Engineer	M	M	60 00			10			
Manager	M	M	75 00			10			
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Laborers	M	D	2 25		1 25	12	84	10	
WALKER COUNTY.									
Lumber Manufacture—									
Logging	M	D	4 00	1 60	1 15	10	60		
Manufacture	M	D	5 50	1 50	1 25	10	60		
Shipping	M	D	3 40	1 50	1 25	10	60		
Administration	M	M	200 00	85 00	25 00				
Lumber Manufacture—									
Teamsters	M	M	1 75	1 50	1 25	10			
Mill hands	M	M	1 75	1 40	75	10			
Cottonseed Products—									
Laborers	M	D	2 00	1 40	1 25	12	66		
Railroad—									
Engineer	M	D	2 75	1 75	1 50	10	60		
Bridge gang	M	D	3 50	2 25	1 50	10	60		

Section men	M	D	1 50	1 25	1 00	10	60		
Clerks	M	M	50 00		25 00	12	72		
WASHINGTON COUNTY.									
Cotton Compress—									
Tyers	M	H	25			10	60		
Sewers	M	H	15			10	60		
Returners	M	H	15			10	60		
Hooker	M	H	10			10	60		
Patcher	M	H	10			10	60		
Patch carrier	M	H	10			10	60		
Sweeper	M	H	10			10	60		
Laborers	M	H	15			10	60		
Superintendent	M	W	23 05						
Engineer	M	W	19 25						
Clerk	M	W	17 30						
Fireman	M	W	12 70						
Watchman	M	W	11 40						
Telephone—									
Collector	M	M	30 00	30 00	30 00	9	54		
Inspector	M	M	65 00	65 00	60 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00	10 00	10 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	70 00	70 00	70 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	32 50	25 00	15 00	9	54		
WILBARGER COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	55 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	75 00	67 50	60 00	9	54		
Operator	F	M	30 00	25 00	25 00	9	54		
WALLER COUNTY.									
Telephone—									
Manager	F	M	35 00			9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	25 00	20 00	17 50	9	54		
WICHITA COUNTY.									
Railway Shops—									
Brakemen, freight and works	M	100 Mi	3 27		2 50	10	70	5	
Conductors, freight and works	M	100 Mi	4 61		3 85	10	70	5	
Engineers, freight and works	M	100 Mi	5 00	4 35	4 00	10	70	5	
Firemen, freight and works	M	100 Mi	3 00	2 60	2 40	10	70	5	
Conductors, passenger	M	M	140 00			10	70		
Engineers, passenger	M	100 Mi	4 00		3 75	10	70		
Firemen, passenger	M	100 Mi	2 40		2 25	10	70		
Porters	M	100 Mi	1 66			10	70		
Car repairers	M	D	2 25			10	60		
Coach cleaner	M	D	1 00			10	70		
Foreman, bridge and building	M	M	85 00			10	70		
Foreman, extra gangs	M	M	75 00			10	70		
Laborers, Tel. gang	M	D	4 00		2 00	10	60		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	In-crease	De-crease
Railway Shops—continued.									
Laborers, bridge and building	M	D	$ 2 50		$ 2 00	10	60		
Laborers, extra gang	M	D	1 35			10	60		
Section foremen	M	M	75 00	$ 60 00	55 00	10	70		
Section laborers	M	D	1 25		1 25	10	60		
Milling and Grain Elevator—									
Office force	M	M	187 50	133 33	50 00	10			
Laborers	M	D	2 50	2 00	1 50	10–12			
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	40 00	35 00	35 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	50 00			9	54		
Janitor	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Lineman	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	95 00	90 00	85 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	12 50			9	54		
Operators	F	M	35 00	27 50	17 50	9	54		
Wire chief	M	M	60 00			9	54		
Manufacture of Brooms—									
Manager	M	M	100 00						
Sorting	M	D	1 75	1 50	1 25	10	55		
Sorting	F	D	1 75	1 25	90	10	55		
Tying	M F	Doz.	60	35	24				
Sewing	M F	Doz.	09	07	06				
WILLIAMSON COUNTY.									
Cotton Compress—									
Tyers	M	H	25			10	60		
Sewers	M	H	20			10	60		
Returners	M	H	17½			10	60		
Feeders	M	H	17½			10	60		
Bench men	M	H	17½			10	60		
Opener	M	H	20			10	60		
Stenciler	M	H	17½			10	60		
Loader	H	H	17½			10	60		
Storer	M	H	25			10	60		
Strippers	M	H	15			10	60		
Band draggers	M	H	15			10	60		

Off bearers	M	H	17½			10	60		
In bearers	M	H	15			10	60		
Truckers	M	H	15			10	60		
Patch cutter	M	H	15			10	60		
Patch boy	M	H	10			10	60		
Sweeper	F	H	10			10	60		
Superintendent	M	W	23 05						
Engineer	M	W	19 25						
Clerk	M	W	19 25						
Fireman	M	W	14 00						
Watchman	M	W	11 50						
Water Works and Ice—									
President	M	M	40 00						
Secretary	M	M	75 00						
Superintendent	M	M	100 00						
Bookkeeper	M	M	50 00			9			
Engineers	M	M	75 00		50 00	12	84		
Firemen	M	D	2 00	1 75	1 50	9	63		
Laborers	M	D	1 75	1 50	1 25				
Telephone—									
Cashier	F	M	45 00			9	54		
Collector	M	M	35 00			9	54		
Inspector	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	62 50	54 50	52 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operators	F	M	25 00	22 50	20 00	9	54		
Telephone—									
Clerk	F	M	30 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	17 50			9	54		
Operators	M F	M	30 00	25 00	15 00	9	54		
Cottonseed Products—									
Laborers	M	D	2 50	1 75	1 25	12	72		
WHARTON COUNTY.									
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Superintendent	M	D	3 00		3 00	12	72		
Night foreman	M	D	2 50			12	72		
Night watchman	M	D	1 00			12	72		
Meal cooks	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Pan shover	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Cake stripper	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Seed house foreman	M	D	1 50			12	72		
Lumber and General Merchandise—									
Manager	M	W	23 10						
Clerk (office)	M	W	28 85			11			
Bookkeeper	M	M	175 00			11			
Laborer	M	D	1 00			10			
Driver	M	W	9 00			10			
Lumber yard manager	M	W	17 30			10			
Clerks (hardware)	M	W	13 85			10			
Tinsmith	M	W	15 00			10			

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages			Working time		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate	Medium rate	Lowest rate	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Lumber and General Merchandise—continued.									
Clerk (grocery)	M	W	$ 8 10			10			
Collector	M	W	15 00			10			
General Merchandise—									
Drayman	M	D	1 25	$ 1 00	$ 1 00	10	60		
Agriculture—									
Mechanical	M	M	100 00	90 00	75 00	10	60		
Mechanical	M	D	3 50	3 00	1 50	10	60		
Field foreman	M	M	75 00	65 00	55 00	10	60		
Field laborers	M	D	1 75	1 25	75	10	60		
Field laborers	F	D	75			10	60		
Cooks	M	M	30 00		20 00				
Cooks	F	M	18 00		15 00				
Clerks	M	M	60 00	50 00	40 00				
Rice Mill—									
Engineers	M	M	110 00			14	84		
Firemen	M	D	2 25			14	84		
Laborers in mill	M	D	2 50		1 50	12	72		
Laborers in warehouse	M	D	1 75		1 25	10	60		
Millers	M	M	150 00			12	72		
Graders	M	M	100 00			10	60		
Stenographers	M	M	75 00			10	60		
Warehouse men	M	M	60 00		60 00	10	60		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	65 00	65 00	60 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	10 00			9	54		
Operator	F	M	22 50	20 00	17 50	9	54		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	70 00	70 00	65 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	27 50	22 50	20 00	9	54		
WEBB COUNTY.									
Coal Mining—									
Assistant to president	M	M	75 00						
Auditor	M	M	75 00						
Assistant superintendent	M	M	100 00						
Brickmason	M	D	4 10		1 25	10			

Blacksmith	M	D	2 10		1 85	10			
Bottom cagers	M	D	1 10		90	10			
Company physician	M	M	150 00						
Cullers	M	D	1 10		85	10			
Clerks, commissary	M	M	40 00		25 00				
Clerks, general office	M	M	45 00		30 00				
Car pushers	M	D	90			10			
Carpenters	M	D	4 00		1 25	10			
Firemen	M	D	1 25		90	10			
Janitor	M	M	22 50						
Mule drivers	M	D	1 10		90	10			
Motor drivers	M	D	1 55		1 35	10			
Machinists	M	M	112 00						
Mechanical helpers	M	D	1 75		1 00	10			
Mining engineer	M	M	100 00						
Oilers	M	D	90			10			
Peace officer	M	M	35 00						
Pumpers	M	D	1 10		90	10			
Painters	M	D	2 00		1 25	10			
Pit bosses	M	D	1 85		1 35	10			
Stablemen	M	D	1 10			10			
Surface laborers	M	D	1 00		85	10			
Storekeepers	M	M	50 00						
Superintendent	M	M	150 00						
Stationary engineers	M	D	1 85		1 45	10			
Sawers	M	D	1 10		1 00	10			
Treasurer	M	M	60 00						
Tipple men	M	D	1 00		85	10			
Trip runners	M	D	1 25		90	10			
Timber men	M	D	1 25		90	10			
Track layers	M	D	1 25		90	10			
Watchmen	M	M	22 50		20 50				
Weighmasters	M	M	50 00		42 00				
Miners, room work	M	Ton	1 20		1 10	For clean lump coal.			
Miners, pillar work	M	LinYd	1 00		75	Brushing roadway.			
Miners, entry	M	Ton	1 20		1 10	Mining coal.			
Mining, driving	M	LinYd	3 25		2 25	Brushing.			
Miners, break	M	Ton	1 20		1 10	Mining coal.			
Miners, throughs	M	Yard	1 00			Brushing.			
Coal Mining—									
President	M	M	208 33						
Vice-president	M	M	100 00						
General manager	M	M	300 00						
Auditor	M	M	100 00			8	48		
Treasurer	M	M	41 66						
Superintendent	M	M	150 00			10	59		
Storekeeper	M	M	90 00		75 00	10	59	20	
Surgeon	M	M	100 00			10	59		
Clerks	F	M	50 00		20 00	8	48		
Watchman	M	M	30 00			10	70		
Weighman	M	M	35 00			10	59	.16¼	
Laborers	M	D	1 50		75	10	59		
Carpenters	M	D	2 50		1 50	10	59		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages: Highest rate	Rate of wages: Medium rate	Rate of wages: Lowest rate	Working time: Hours per day	Working time: Hours per week	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Increase	Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909: Decrease
Coal Mining—continued.									
Foremen	M	M	$ 75 00		$ 60 00	10	59	25	
Miners	M	Ton	1 10			10	60		
Express Business—									
Agent	M	M	110 00			9	63		
Clerk	M	M	30 00			9	63		
Driver	M	M	50 00			9	63		
O. H. and W. B. clerk	M	M	75 00			9	63		
Porter	M	M	20 00			9	63		
Telephone—									
Clerk	M F	M	25 00	$ 25 00	25 00	9	54		
Collector	M	M	35 00	35 00	35 00	9	54		
Janitor	M	M	15 00	15 00	5 00	9	54		
Lineman	M	M	50 00	50 00	50 00	9	54		
Manager	M	M	80 00	80 00	75 00	9	54		
Messenger	M	M	15 00	15 00	15 00	9	54		
Operators	F	M	27 50	25 00	15 00	9	54		
WISE COUNTY.									
Coal Mining—									
Track layers	M	H	35¼		32	8	48		
Timber men	M	H	35¼		32	8	48		
Ventilators	M	H	35¼		32	8	48		
Cagers	M	H	35¼		32	8	48		
Cagers, assistant	M	H	35¼		32	8	48		
Drivers	M	H	35¼		32	8	48		
Pumpers	M	H	35¼		32	8	48		
Miners	M	H	35¼		32	8	48		
Miners	M	Ton		1 58					
Engineers	M	H	35¼		27 7–9	9	63		
Blacksmith	M	H	37¼			8	48		
Fireman	M	H	35¼		25 5–16	8	48		
Slate men	M	H	35¼		25 5–16	8	48		
Car men	M	H	35¼		25 5–16	8	48		
Coal Mining—									
Manager	M	M	150 00						
Miners	M	Ton	2 00	1 70	1 46	8			

Laborers	M	D	2 50	2 02½	2 02½	8	48		
Manufacture of Brick—									
Manager	M	M	150 00						
Office man	M	M	66 66						
Engineers	M	D	2 50	2 00	2 00	12	72		
Laborers	M	D	2 00	1 50	1 50	10	60		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	65 00						
Messenger	M	M	10 00						
Operator	M F	M	25 00	22 50	20 00				
WOOD COUNTY.									
Lignite Mining—									
Blacksmith	M	H	20		15	8	48		
Trimmers	M	H	17½			8	48		
Rustlers	M	H	15			8	48		
Carpenters	M	H	23½			8	48		
Cager	M	H	19			8	48		
Parting men	M	H	20			8	48		
Gathering men	M	H	19			8	48		
Dumpers	M	H	20		18½	8	48		
Engineer	M	H	22½		20	8	48		
Firemen	M	H	18			9	54		
Diggers	M	Ton	35	30	27	8	48		8
Riders	M	H	19			8	48		
Trackmen	M	H	20		15	8	48		
Outside men	M	H	14			8	48		
Timber men	M	H	25		18	8	48		
Underground men	M	H	18			8	48		
Weighmen	M	H	25			9	54		
Watchman	M	M	50 00			12	84		
Superintendent	M	M	135 00		83 33	9	54		
Clerks	M	M	100 00		65 00	9	54		
Clerks	F	M	80 00			9	54		
Officers	M	M	300 00		166 66	9	54		
Telephone—									
Lineman	M	M	40 00			9	54		
Manager	M	M	70 00			9	54		
Messenger	M	M	12 00			9	54		
Operators	F	M	27 50	20 00	15 00	9	54		
Manufacturing Boxes, Baskets and Crates—									
Day labor	M	D	2 00	1 25	50	10	60		
Piece labor	M	D	2 80			10	60		
Salaried labor	M	M	75 00		45 00	10	60		
YOUNG COUNTY.									
Cottonseed Oil Mill—									
Manager	M	M	100 00						
Firemen	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Engineer	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Pressmen	M	D	2 00			12	72		
Linterman	M	D	1 75			12	72		

GRADED WAGES AND SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

County, Kind of Business and Division of Occupation.	Male (M) or Female (F)	Rate Basis—Month, Week, Day, Hour.	Rate of wages.			Working time.		Change in per cent for year ending December 31, 1909.	
			Highest rate.	Medium rate	Lowest rate.	Hours per day	Hours per week	Increase	Decrease
Cottonseed Oil Mill—continued.									
Laborers	M	D	$ 1 75			12	72		
Meal room	M	D	1 75			12	72		
Coal Mining—									
Miners	M	D	3 03			8	48		
Laborers	M	D	2 56		$ 2 02	8	48		
Telephone—									
Manager	M	M	65 00			9	54		
Operators	M F	M	25 00	$ 20 00	15 00	9	54		

NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Established in Texas Since December 1, 1907.

CLAY COUNTY.

Name of Establishment.	Kind of Goods Manufactured.
Henrietta Cotton Oil Company	Oil mill and cotton gin.
Henrietta Electric Light Company	
Henrietta Ice Company	
Henrietta Milling Company	Flour and mill products.
Henrietta Elevator Company	Grain and Mill Products.
Henrietta Bottling Works	
Henrietta Ice Cream Factory	
Planing Mill and Machine Shops (F. P. Lechner, proprietor)	
Henrietta Creamery Company	
Southwestern Railway Company	Henrietta to Archer City, 32 miles.
Clay County Oil and Gas Company	Crude oil and natural gas distributers.

COLLIN COUNTY.

Plano Milling Company	Flour, bran, etc.
Plano Ice Factory	Ice.
Plano Cotton Oil Company	Cottonseed Products.
Stark Grain Company	Corn sheller, chops, etc.
Hughston Grain Company	Corn sheller, chops, etc.

(Most of above here prior to 1907.)

DALLAS COUNTY.

Texas Glass and Paint Company	Beveling plant and manufacturing mirrors.
Southwestern States Portland Cement Company	Cement.
Radium Spray Company	Disinfectant.
Dallas Clothing Manufacturing Company	
Southern Disinfectant Company	Disinfectant.
Luban Manufacturing Company	Art flowers.
S. W. Auto Supply Company	Auto repairs.
Hardwick-Abbott Manufacturing Company	
Oak Cliff Planing Mill	
Dallas Macaroni Manufacturing Company	
J. C. Brown	Wood works.
B. M. Burton	Candy.
Buick Automobile Company	

DENTON COUNTY.

Lace Cabinet and Novelty Company	Lace cabinets.
Martin's Lace Cabinet Company	Lace cabinets.
Wilkins' Buggy Top Spring Company	Buggy top springs.

Inquiries as to the above will be answered by F. A. Hayden, L. T. Martin and A. H. Gee, respectively.

Note.—An effort is now on foot to establish a creamery, and a dairy is being established now.

Denton Milling Company	Flour, meal, chops and bran.
Denton Press Brick Company	Fire and press brick and tiling.
Texas Wire Fence Company	Ornamental fence and wire fixtures.
Creamery	Milk and butter.

DEWITT COUNTY.

Northern Produce Company	Dressed poultry.
Cuero Cold Storage Company	Dressed poultry, eggs and butter.
Cuero Light and Power Company	Electric power and light.

FANNIN COUNTY.

Fannin Grain and Elevator Company	Flour, meal and feed products; cotton gin in connection.

FISHER COUNTY.

Rowland Gin Company	Ginners.
A. J. Price & Son	Ginners.
J. A. Davis & Co	Ginners.
Rotan Light and Power Company	Electric lights.
Rotan Water Company	Waterworks.

HALE COUNTY.

Plainview Wire Fence Company	All kinds of wire fence; employ ten men.
Jones Bros.' Flour Mill	Flour, meal, bran, etc.; employ eight men.

NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—Contin ued.

Established in Texas Since December 1, 1907.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Name of Establishment.	Kind of Goods Manufactured.
Moore Milling Company	Flour, meal, bran and chops.
Rutherford Mill and Elevator Company	Feedstuff.
Quanah Ice Cream and Bottling Works	Ice cream and soda water.
Quanah Overall Company	Overalls and pants.
Quanah Steam Laundry	Laundry work.
Quanah Creamery and Butter Company	Butter and cream (opens up in April).
A. J. Schere Manufacturing Company	Cigars.
Quanah Planing Mill Company	Manufacturers of woodworkings.

HOWARD COUNTY.

No factories.

LAMAR COUNTY.

Paris Box Factory	Crates and boxes.
Paris Furniture Factory	Tables, chairs, etc.
Ford's Mattress and Excelsior Factory	Excelsior and mattresses.
Paris Trunk Factory	Trunks and handbags.
Abattoir and Reduction Plant	Slaughter animals and dispose of dead ones; manufacturers of tankage and tallow.
Paris Concrete Factory	Building blocks and tile.
Paris Creamery Company	Butter.

LAMPASAS COUNTY.

Ice Factory	Ice (capacity 20 tons daily).
Cottonseed Oil Mill	Oil, cake, meal, hulls, linters (3-press mill with its own electric plant).

MATAGORDA COUNTY.

Texas Broom and Brush Company	Brooms.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Abilene Bedding Company	Beds and mattresses.
Dudley Machinery and Implement Company	Plows, hitches, planters.
Continental Oil and Cotton Company	Cottonseed products.
Calhoun Candy Company	Candies.
Texas Cracker and Candy Company	Crackers, biscuits, candies.
Side Confectionery Company	Creamery butter, etc.
Dial & Ridder Confectionery Company	Creamery butter, etc.
Star Milling Company	Flour, meal, bran, shorts.
Lanius Press Brick Company	Building brick, etc.
Abilene Broom Factory	Brooms.
Abilene Tin Can Company	Cans of all kinds for the trade.
Abilene Soda Water Company	Bottling of all kinds.
Crown Bottling Works	Bottling of all kinds.
Abilene Ice Company	Ice.
Abilene Gas and Fuel Company	Gas for light, heat and power.
Electric Shoe Company	Boot and shoe manufacturers.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

T. W. Marse & Co	Wholesale coffee roasters.
Taylor Bedding Manufacturing Company	Mattresses.
Burney Cunningham Gin Company	Cotton ginners.
Taylor Bottling Works	Mineral water.
Taylor Ice Company	Ice.
Taylor Water and Ice Company	Ice.
Diamond Roller Mills	Flour, meal and chops.
Veale & Ahlgreen	Stonecutters.
Taylor Cotton Oil Company	Oil and meal.
Cottonseed Oil Company	Oil and meal.
F. E. Rohdes	Machinery.
The Aderholt Gin Company	Cotton ginners.
A. P. Hartman Gin Company	Cotton ginning.

WISE COUNTY.

Wise County Brick Company	Brick.
Bridgeport Light Company	Lights for city.
Bridgeport Coal Company	Coal.
Wise County Coal Company	Coal.
Bridgeport Ice Company	Ice (just organized).
Trinity Compress Company	Compress cotton.

NEW BUSINESS HOUSES.

Established in Texas Since December 1, 1907.

CLAY COUNTY.

Name of Establishment.	Kind of Business Transacted.
Henrietta Bakery	
Frank Donley & Co	Family groceries.
J. B. Hopkins & Co	Insurance and real estate.
Hadley's Restaurant	Regular meals and short orders.
Mrs. Gladys Shoemaker	Dentistry.
Dr. Ross	Dentistry.
J. H. Pellett	Tailor and men's furnishings.
A. B. Stagg	Tailor and men's furnishings.
W. E. Douglass	Dry goods.
Hance-Conn Company	Dry goods.
R. B. Schwend	Watchmaker and jeweler.
Drs. Cowles & Rochelle	Physicians, surgeons and sanitarium.
Lebus Bros	Machine shop and blacksmithing.
M. F. Hill	Garage and machine shop.
L. B. Gill & Co	Hardware and implements.
Searchlight Printing Company	Publishers and job printers.
Henrietta Board of Trade	
Young Ladies' Civic League	

COLLIN COUNTY.

No new business.

DALLAS COUNTY.

Six hundred and eighty-eight wholesale and retail concerns established since December 31, 1907.

DENTON COUNTY.

W. E. Mountain	Groceries.
F. A. Wright	Groceries and hardware.
Peters, Jones & Co	Groceries and hardware.
Texas Produce Company	Live poultry and farm products.
Blount & Co	Dry goods.
G. V. Harrison & Son	Furniture and undertaking.
J. F. McKnight	Lumber.
Bert Withers	Groceries, retail.
F. M. Craddock	Groceries, retail.
Dan Turner	Groceries, retail.
Denton Trust Company	Dealers in land and loan money.
Toplitz & Zesmer	Dry goods, retail.
H. H. Hardin Lumber Company	Lumber, retail.

DEWITT COUNTY.

Aubile Garage Company	Agents for autos.
A. W. Nonheim	Groceries.
Cuero Saddlery Company	Saddles and harness.

FISHER COUNTY.

W. R. Bogart & Co	General merchandise.
A. S. Forrester & Co	General merchandise.
W. W. Jeffers & Co	General merchandise.
Patterson Dry Goods Company	Dry goods.
J. V. Helmes	Grocers.
A. B. Barrow & Co	Furniture.
Day Bros	Hardware and implements.
F. P. Rutherford	Hardware and implements.
M. M. Morrison	Dry goods and groceries.
First National Bank	Bankers.
Cowboy State Bank and Trust Company	Bankers.
Chauncey & Co	Dry goods.

HALE COUNTY.

Nobles Bros. Grocery Company	Wholesale grocers.
Coleman, Lasaight & Blair	Wholesale grocers.
Bradey-Neeley Grocery Company	Wholesale grocers.
Alfalfa Lumber Company	Lumber.
McAdams Lumber Company	Lumber.
S. Bruner Lumber Company	Lumber.
Plainview Lumber Company	Lumber.
Fulton Lumber Company	Lumber.
Woldridge Lumber Company	Lumber.

NEW BUSINESS HOUSES—Continued.

Established in Texas Since December 1, 1907.

Name of Establishment.	Kind of Business Transacted.
Richard Bros. & Collier	Dry goods and gents' furnishings.
J. W. Pipkins & Co.	Exclusive gents' furnishings.
R. C. Ware Hardware Company	Wholesale and retail hardware.
Bain Furniture Company	Furniture and Undertakers.
E. R. Williams & Co.	Furniture.
Eastou Grocery Company	Retail grocers.
L. J. Warren Grocery Company	Retail grocers.
Monarch Grocery Company	Retail grocers.
Wrights Grocery Company	Retail grocers.
Farris Grocery Company	Retail grocers.
Rucker Grocery Company	Retail grocers.
Owens Bros. Grocery Company	Retail grocers.
Miller Grocery Company	Retail grocers.
Wayland & Wofford	Dry goods.
Wycoff & Willis Drug Company	Wholesale and retail drugs.
Duncan Pharmacy	Retail drugs.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Bergman Produce Company	Wholesale produce.
Moon & Jernigan	Gents' furnishers.
J. F. Womack	Dry goods and notions.
S. J. Davis	Confectionery.
K. C. Restaurant	Restaurant.
G. W. Thwing	Restaurant.
Cotton Drug Company	Drugs.
Buster-Broyles Co.	Furniture.
R. Sansom & Co.	Coal and feed.
Switzer-Wilson Grocery Company	Grocers.
Waples-Platter Grocery Company	Wholesale.
The Red Store	Dry goods and gents' furnishings.
Shannon Brothers	Gents' furnishings.
Clarence Dale	Drugs.
Lone Star Grocery Co. and Market	Groceries and meats.
Parker-Williams Grocery Company	Groceries.
A. H. Shelton	Groceries.
E. W. Geeo	Furniture.
Palace Pharmacy	Drugs, etc.
Lee Bros.	Harness.
A. H. Davidson	Racket store.
First State Bank	Bank.
Wm. Cammeron & Co., Incorporated	Lumber.
Chillicothe Hornet	Publishers.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Jones Bros.	Grocery.
Wooten Grocery Company	Wholesale grocery.
E. L. Dreeben	Gents' furnishings.
Martin & Moon	Paints, oils and wall paper.
J. A. Boggett	Confectionery.
Chas. F. Morris	Feed store.
Crutcher	Confectionery.
T. H. Carter	Hotel.

LAMPASAS COUNTY.

G. W. Clements & Son	Wholesale and retail groceries.

MATAGORDA COUNTY.

Doubek & Hawkins	Hardware.
Clark Grocery Company	Groceries.
Sisk Grocery Company	Groceries.
W. E. Green	Books and stationery.
American Bakery	Baking bread and cakes.
The Uneeda Laundry	Laundry.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

Stromburg, Hoffman & Co.	Dry goods ($20,000 stock).
Walter Box Company	Furniture and farm implements ($15,000).
John M. Patrick	Groceries.
Sam H. Henderson	Dry goods, notions.
Merser & Sandgreen	Groceries
The O. K. Grocery Company	Groceries and feed stuffs.
O. A. Schill	Wholesale ice cream.

NEW BUSINESS HOUSES—Continued.

Established in Texas Since December 1, 1907.

Name of Establishment.	Kind of Business Transacted.
J. A. Athus	Wholesale candy.
L. Soderburg	Wholesale baker.
Ed Hunke	Wholesale baker.
J. J. Thames	Wholesale manufacturer Thames Medical Remedies.
Success Remedy Company	Stock and poultry food.
Nally Grocery Company	Wholesale grocers.
P. Schramm	Wholesale liquor.

WISE COUNTY.

Bridgeport Lumber Company	Lumber.
J. B. McCullar Lumber Company	Lumber.
Continental State Bank	Banking.
Slover Hardware Company	Hardware.
Brock & Ramzy	Groceries.
I. S. Bogy	Groceries and drugs.
Bridgeport Drug Company	Drugs.
A. H. Montford	Drugs.
P. A. Boaz	Dry goods.
Kendell & Henderson	Dry goods.
C. B. Roberts	Dry goods.
B. B. Poare	Jewelry.
Jones Dry Goods Company	Dry goods.
Bridgeport Marble Works	Monuments.
Harrison Furniture Company	Furniture.
Hines & Embry	Undertakers.
Stevens Townsite Company	Real estate.
Green & Weakly	Real estate.
J. L. Crawford	Real Estate.
Harrell & Harrell	Cotton merchants.
Harrell Auto Company	Retail automobiles.

INDUSTRIES WANTED.

Giving Advantages, either Natural or Acquired for Special Manufacturing or other Industries, Together with Inducements Offered either by the Municipal Authorities or Local Capital.

BAY CITY, MATAGORDA COUNTY.

Bay City furnishes fine openings for the following industries: Excellent timber, both ash and oaks, for a wagon factory; an abundance of fine elm for a hoop factory; unlimited supply of cottonwood and willow for an excelsior factory; fine ash for agricultural handles, oars and other purposes; abundance of suitable timber for a box and crate factory. Thousands of tons of rice straw are burned each year that might be ground into pulp, pressed into bricks and shipped to paper mills. A canning and a pickle factory would pay well here. An up-to-date huller gin will pay to operate first year and second year would run to capacity.

The Bay City Ten Thousand Club will assist to the extent of securing a site for any worthy enterprise and through its secretary will furnish any desired information.

BIG SPRING, HOWARD COUNTY.

We need salt works; abundance of salt water at sixty feet; 450 feet of rock salt about 800 feet under surface. We have immense deposits of sand and gravel suitable for brick. Need packing plant, creamery, cottonseed oil mill and a trust company that can loan money on land paper.

BRIDGEPORT, WISE COUNTY.

We have a very fine belt of country for farming purposes and all this land is underlaid with a very fine quality of coal. There is room for more coal companies. We have a very fine clay that is good for all kinds of brick and kindred industries. Plenty of good pure water. Plenty of good stone for building purposes. We have a fine location for factories of all kinds. Plenty of water, brick and stone for building and plenty of good cheap fuel.

We need waterworks; good opening for right party.

Citizens will donate liberally or take stock in good companies locating, and municipal authorities will grant special privileges in the way of remitting taxes for a certain number of years.

CHILLICOTHE, HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Chillicothe is located in the east edge of Hardeman county in what is known as Wanders Creek Valley, on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway and the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway. We also have a third road surveyed into our town. We have one of the best towns in the State to its size, located in the midst of the richest agricultural and horticultural lands in Texas. Chillicothe has a population of about 2300, with thirty-five business houses, two banks, two weekly newspapers, two telephone exchanges, electric light plant, flour mill 200-barrel capacity, three elevators, three lumber yards, three cotton gins, wholesale grocery, three-story brick schoolhouse, also plenty of good water. The following industries are needed: Waterworks, cotton factory, cotton and peanut oil mill, creamery, wholesale produce house. Liberal inducements will be offered to the right parties in any of these industries by the citizens and the town. We have all the natural advantages, towit, in the way of farms, lands, water and railroads. During the month of October there were 400 cars of stuff transferred by the two railroads at this point.

CUERO, DE WITT COUNTY.

Cuero is situated on the Guadalupe river, which is the best power stream in the State, and which has been greatly added to by constructing a dam across the river two miles above the city, and owing to the nearness to the city and the little expense to produce, the company is offering one of the cheapest rates for manufacturing enterprises in the State. This same plant is also prepared to irrigate large tracts of land either for rice or truck. The richness of this valley land equals that of the River Nile, but it is unlike that in that it is not necessary to maintain its richness by overflows as the soil is from eight to ten feet deep.

We are one of the earliest truck markets in the State, our cabbage coming three weeks earlier than any other section. Onions no better raised anywhere.

We have special inducements to offer for a canning plant, broom factory, cordage factory and furniture factory.

Lands have never been boomed, therefore a purchaser gets full value when he makes a purchase, and the great diversity of soils makes it possible for him to engage in most any field or truck product.

DALLAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

We desire especially manufacturing industries, hosiery mills, underwear manufacturers, cotton mills, glass factory, clothing manufacturers. These can operate at Dallas as advantageously as at any other city in the United States. Glass sand is within a mile; clay for pottery plant inside the city limits. Limestone for blast furnace for the manufacture of iron near at hand. Small industries like those manufacturing felt

and straw hats for women, underwear, all kinds of clothing and gloves, can operate very satisfactorily at Dallas.

Natural gas—45 cents per 1000. All large plants using 300 or more horsepower can operate on producer gas made from lignite at an expense of 3 cents per 1000.

DENTON, DENTON COUNTY.

Pilot Point, in Denton county, is an incorporated city of about 2500 people, situated in the edge of the sandy land bordering on Isle du Bois (pronounced Zilla-boy) creek, the same being a tributary of Elm fork of Trinity river. Just east of the town about one mile the black land begins, and passing through the timbers west of the town for about eight miles, the black land again sets in. This shows that the town is very advantageously situated for the production of all kinds of fruits suited to this climate, as well as for potatoes, corn, wheat and cotton.

The town ships out this year about 6000 bales of cotton up to the present time, and that number exceeds the county seat shipments. The county seat being Denton.

Pilot Point has a waterworks system, electric light plant, a sixty-ton oil mill that has been very successfully managed and representing an investment of about $100,000. Three cotton gins, and another will be built this fall, a very large and complete plant. A large roller mill, one national bank, capital $60,000, and one private bank, responsibility $500,000; a Holiness college, an excellent high school affiliated with the University of Texas, an all brick square, well and solidly built, and an excellent point for the retailing of merchandise. All churches represented, their buildings being suited to the size of the place. An excellent and kind-hearted people, and altogether a good little town to live in.

No inducements are offered by city or people, except as presented to the Commercial Club.

Denton needs a large, first-class hotel. We have a city of 7000 people without a first-class hotel. A broom factory would do well at Denton; the plant does well here. A handle factory is feasible, there being sufficient quantities of hickory and ash to turn out a large number of handles. A canning factory should do well here, as we have probably the largest variety of soils in the State, which makes it possible to raise a large diversity of products, and a canning factory is needed to furnish a market for the surplus. Another brick plant would do well here, there being large quantities of very fine brick, potter's and tiling clay, which is one to four feet under the surface. We need and can support another large creamery, the big markets and Dallas and Fort Worth making a demand which is never glutted. Local capital could be interested in the installation of an overall factory here. We have an inexhaustible supply of pure artesian water in all parts of the county, which is an important item to be considered in locating a manufacturing plant. The citizens of Denton will donate a site, or any other requirements, to meritorious propositions. Local capital can at all times be interested in legitimate undertaking.

We need an interurban connection with Fort Worth or Dallas; we need a railroad running east and west from Denton, all of which we will subscribe liberally toward.

Denton is the school town of the Southwest, having the North Texas Normal College, the Girls' College of Industrial Arts, both State schools, the Southland University, and an up-to-the-minute free public school system. The death rate in Denton county is 8 in a thousand, against 13 in the United States and 11 in Texas.

GEORGETOWN, WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

First, Creamery.—We have fine feedstuffs, good farms, lots of mesquite grass and plenty of room for good cows. Many farmers want some convenient market for their cream.

Lime Kiln.—We have the very best grade of lime rock for making lime and plenty of wood with which to burn it. Two railroads for transportation.

Cotton Mills.—We have plenty of water and fine site that can be had for the asking.

Sanitarium—We have the finest mineral water in the State, already has more than a local reputation. The proper man with money to develop would have the best paying proposition in the State.

Our citizens will encourage any legitimate enterprise with their money and influence.

HENRIETTA, CLAY COUNTY.

Needed Industries.—Compress, cotton factory, brick and tile factory, broom factory, canning factory, glass factory, ornamental and woven wire fence factory, racket store, 10 and 25-cent store and exclusive men's furnishing store.

Wanted.—Five thousand farmers; actual home builders.

Clay county is the only county in Texas that made more cotton in 1909 than in 1908. It is in the center of what is soon to be the best cotton producing district of the State, therefore a compress and a cotton mill would be paying industries.

Plenty of brick clay near Henrietta and a wide territory for the sale of brick, therefore a brick plant would pay.

Broom corn grows to perfection here and a factory could be made profitable. Fine fruit growing section, so a cannery would do well.

Unlimited supply of natural gas and crude oil for manufacturing purposes; good railway facilities; plenty of water; cheap labor; low taxes; mild and healthful climate, and liberal local laws, but no cash bonuses offered to investors. Plenty of local money to buy shares of stock in legitimate and profitable industries is the only form of "inducements," aside from the natural and commercial advantages of the locality.

HONEY GROVE, FANNIN COUNTY.

A sewerage system is desired; the city council has gone on record as being friendly to the enterprise and I think would grant a franchise gratis to anyone or company who would install a good system. We have ample water facilities to operate one. Our city would also gladly welcome a woolen mill. We are in the midst of a good cotton belt, have ample water and various things necessary to the operation of such plant on a paying basis. We are just about to install a creamery here. There are various manufacturing industries we need and our city would encourage. As to the sewerage system, we have just had a survey made of the city looking to the installation of a plant.

LAMPASAS, LAMPASAS COUNTY.

A wool scouring plant, a small cotton factory and a knitting factory.

PARIS, LAMAR COUNTY.

Our Board of Trade offers free sites for all kinds of industrial plants. Paris owns its municipal water system, all of which is filtered, and thereby rendered very desirable for boiler and all domestic use. Our water rates are very cheap to factories.

We are quite anxious to secure a cotton factory, a soap factory, a fertilizer factory, a clay working plant, a stove factory, woodworking plants of any kind, especially a wagon and carriage factory. We believe a cracker factory and a bakery on a large scale would pay well. Water and fuel are cheap here. Labor of all kinds is abundant. We have one brick plant but it can not near supply the demand for brick. We have material that should make jugs, vitrified pipe, form drain tile and railroad facilities for shipping is excellent and in a short time we hope to have a water rate on account of Red River navigation.

PLANO, COLLIN COUNTY.

Good location for any manufacturing enterprise, such as cotton mill, mattress factory or creamery.

Liberal inducements offered by citizens, and anything reasonable would be granted by the town.

PLAINVIEW, HALE COUNTY.

There is a splendid opening here for a broom corn factory, exclusive cigar store, several rooming houses, alfalfa meal factory, canning factory, planing mill, gas plant, windmill factory, cabinet factory to make showcases, store fittings and chairs. Best place I know of for a first-class automobile repair shop with full set of machinery for repairing parts of cars. We have nearly 200 autos in town besides the many that are in this section of the State.

QUANAH, HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Plaster cement industry could locate another plant near here in addition to the two already here. Paper plant from straw would do well. Packing house and cotton mill are needed. Various small manufacturing plants would do well.

ROTAN, FISHER COUNTY.

Compress and oil mill. Have a very large territory from which to gather cotton and cottonseed.

INDEX.

GENERAL.

Page.

Letter of Transmittal 3
Introduction 5
Recommendations to the Legislature 7
Employes' compensation law 7
Amendments to the child labor law 8
Law relating to convict-made products 8
Labeling of convict-made goods 9
Label to be placed on prison-made articles—dimension 9
Label not to be removed 9
Penalty 9
Synopsis of laws 10
Re-enactment of the street car vestibule law 11
Enforcement of Labor Laws 12
Child labor law 12
Car shed law 13
Street car vestibule law 13
Miscellaneous laws 14
Accidents 15
Employes' Compensation Law—Sentiment of Wage-Earners in Regard to 15
Suggestions from Wage-Earners 20

OPINIONS AND LAWS.

Arbitration—Boards of 87
Anti-trust Law, Boycotting, Etc 115
Ashpans That Clean Automatically—Required on Railroads 110
Assumption of Risk by Railroad Employes 103
Not when double-headers are used 101
Not when provisions of safety appliance law are violated 109
Attachment and Garnishment—Wages Exempt from 89
Badges, Labels and Buttons—Prohibiting Unlawful Use of 127
Baggage Master—Required to Wear Badge 100
Blacklisting—Defining and Prohibiting Same 110-111
Boycotting—Prohibiting Same 115
Brakemen—Required to Wear Badge 100
Brakemen—Regulating Number of Hours of Service 106
Brakemen—To Be Stationed on Rear of Cars 100
Brakes—Required on Rear Cars 100
Bureau of Labor Statistics—Creating Same 121
Child Labor—Prohibited 114, 126
Claims—Regulating Presentation and Collection of 120
Conductors—Experience Required 120
Conductors—Regulating Number of Hours of Service 106
Conductors—Required to Wear Badge 100
Constitutional Provisions Relating to Labor 87
Contracts—Relating to Unreasonable Stipulations 100
Cotton Bales—Regulating Compressing of 123
Derail Switches and Switchlights—Required on Railroads 108
Detectives—Regulating Employment of Non-Resident 91
Double-headers—Regulated 101
Electric Headlights—Required on Railroads 107
Elections—Protection of Employes as Voters 114
Emblems—Protection of 90
Emblems—Offenses Against 126

Page.
Employers' Liability—
Relating to assumption of risk 103
Relating to double-header trains 101
Relating to employers' liability 103
Relating to safety appliances 109
Employment of Children—Age Limit 114, 126
Employment of Children to Support Parents in Idleness—Prohibited 127
Employment of Women and Minors in Saloons—Prohibited 126
Engineer—Experience Required 120
Engineer—Regulating Number of Hours of Service 106
Engineers—Required to Wear Badge 100
Engineers—Required to Blow Whistles, Etc 126
Examination and Licensing of Plumbers 113
Exemptions—
Current wages 87-89
Property exempt from forced sale 91
Experience—Engineers and Conductors Required to Have 120
Fellow Servants—Defining Who Are 102
Firemen—Regulating Number of Hours of Service 106
Free Passes—May Be Issued to Employes and Ex-employes, When 104
Full Crew—Defined and Required on Railroad Trains and Engines 108
Garnishment—Current Wages Exempt From 89
Holidays—Legal 92
Incorporation of Labor Organizations 90
Injuries Resulting in Death—Actions for 92
Intimidation of Employes 125
Inspector of Mines 116
Inspector of Plumbing 113
Jury Service—Certain Railroad Employes Exempt from 93
Labels, Brands, Trade Marks, Emblems, Etc.—
Protection of 90
Offense against 126
To prohibit the unlawful wear of 127
Labor Day 92
Labor Organizations—Incorporation of 90
Labor Organizations—Not Unlawful 114
Labor Statistics—Bureau of 121
Liens—
Builders, contractors, material men, mechanics, etc 93
Mechanics may retain possession of articles repaired, when 97
Protecting accountants, bookkeepers, artisans, craftsmen, etc 98
Providing for speedy enforcement 99
Railroad laborers 96
Limitations—
Certain contracts void 100
Personal actions 99
Right of actions for injuries 100
Mines—
Inspector of 116
Regulating number of openings in 119
Regulations as to safety appliances and devices in 116
State Board of 116
Passes on Railroads and Street Cars 104
Plumbers—Creating Examining and Supervising Board of 113
Qualifications—
Of locomotive engineers 120
Of members of board of plumbers 113
Of members of mining board 116
Of railroad conductors 120
Of State mining inspector 116
Railroad Commission—
Authorized to regulate running of double-headers 101
Authorized and required to regulate railways crossing each other 101

Page.

Railroads—
Brakes and brakemen required on rear cars..... 100
Defining what shall be a full crew on trains and engines..... 108
Defining who are fellow servants..... 102
Limiting hours of service of certain employes..... 106
May issue passes to employes and ex-employes, when..... 104
Notice of reduction of wages required..... 100
Relating to liability to employes.....102-103
Required to have ash pans that clean automatically..... 110
Required to have certain safety appliances..... 109
Required to have engines equipped with electric headlights..... 107
Required to have switch lights and derail switches..... 108
Required to provide shelter over repair tracks..... 106
Required to do repair work in Texas..... 107
Risks assumed by employes using defective appliances..... 103
Receiverships—Wages Preferred in..... 91
Safety Appliances (see Railroads).
Seamen—Regulating Foreign 126
Sheds Over Railroad Repair Tracks— quired..... 106
"Spiders"—Prohibiting on Cotto 123
State Mining Board and Inspe 116
Sunday Labor—Def and 124
Switch Lights and on Railroads..... 108
Trade Marks e.—
Protectio. 90
Offense a 126
To prohi 127
Vagrants—P neir Children to Support Themselves
in Idl 127
Voters—Pre 114
Wages—
Are exem ment.....87-89
Are given . receiverships..... 91
Are given in bankruptcy proceedings..... 124
Notice to . railroad employes of reduction..... 100
Workingmen May Organize—Labor Combinations Not Unlawful..... 114

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Labor Union Organizations..... 134
Wage Statistics 140
Wage Statistics of Railway Employes..... 154
Averages—Miscellaneous Crafts 162
Statistics by Counties..... 166
Summary of Wage-Earners and Salaried Employes..... 182
Graded Wages and Salaries..... 188
New Industries 281

FEB 1 1 '21

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

1911-1912

J. A. STARLING, Commissioner

VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO., PRINTERS
AUSTIN, TEXAS
1912

10-1112-11h

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

1911-1912

J. A. STARLING, Commissioner
O. W. HARDY, Secretary
ROBERT McKINLEY, Safety Appliance Inspector
A. L. GARRETT, Factory Inspector

VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO., PRINTERS
AUSTIN, TEXAS
1912

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Letter of Transmittal 5
Introduction 7
Recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature 10
Railroad Statistical Tables 18
Summary of Industrial Statistical Tables 30
Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments 32
Industrial Labor Statistics 74
Fatal Accidents—Industrial 94
Non-Fatal Accidents—Industrial 96
Union Labor Organizations—
- List of officers of some unions 150
- Statistical Table 164

Suggestions from Wage-Earners 171
Opinions of Attorney General's Department on Labor Laws 179
Laws of Texas Relating to Labor 192
Enforcement of Labor Laws 236
Factory Inspection—
- Letter of Transmittal 243
- Analysis of Inspections 245
- Factory Inspection Tables 250
- Summary of Table 261

Safety Appliance Inspection—
- Letter of Transmittal 265
- Analysis of Inspections 267

Resources of the State 273
Resources by Counties 283

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, November 1, 1912.

To His Excellency, O. B. Colquitt, Governor of Texas.

DEAR SIR: As is provided in Chapter 24 of the General Laws of the Regular Session of the Thirty-first Legislature, I have the honor of submitting herewith the second biennial report of this Bureau.

Yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. STARLING,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

INTRODUCTION.

The establishment of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Texas was authorized by an act of the Thirty-first Legislature; and the department was organized September 1, 1909, and has now been in operation three years. I believe I voice the sentiment of the entire citizenship of Texas when I say that the department has been of incalculable service and benefit to all. I also believe that it has been the means of bringing about a better feeling and understanding between the employers and employes. Considering the fact that thirty-two States, the Federal government and nineteen foreign countries had, previous to 1909, established labor bureaus which were rendering most valuable service to the people, we were rather tardy in getting in line; but Texas always comes to the front when her citizenship is interested and when measures for their benefit are asked for by the people.

The department is now doing a great good for the laboring people of Texas, and can and will do much more, if the department is properly appreciated, and the powers that be—the Legislature—will look carefully into the needs of the department, and provide for same.

The industries in Texas have multiplied to such an extent during the past few years that laborers constitute a large percentage of the citizenship of the State, and it is important that reliable information concerning them, and conditions surrounding their labor, should be seminated to manufacturers and others contemplating locating in Texas, as well as to the general public. It is also indispensable that such information should be available for the use of our legislators in considering laws for the benefit and protection of the laboring classes. Many learned men have wisely said that good statistics of labor are the basis of all social reform.

The primary function of the Bureau is defined by the law creating it, providing that it shall collect, assort, systematize and present, in biennial reports to the Governor, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in Texas, and especially as affecting or bearing upon the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of employes and their families, and means of escape from dangers incident to their employment; the protection of life and health in factories and other places of employment; the laboring children and women. the number of hours exacted of them and, in general, all matters which affect, or tend to affect, the prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries in this State, and of the persons employed therein; and to collect information from the various counties as to the mechanical, mining and manufacturing interests therein; and as to all sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the location and operation of any of the different branches of industry; and to impart such information to interested parties throughout the country with a view to inducing manufacturers and producing plants to locate in the State.

The Thirty-second Legislature, in their wise judgment, provided for the department in a most substantial way, increasing the appropriation from $3900 to $8600 per annum, and creating the position of Safety Appliance Inspector, and making available that of the Factory Inspector.

These became effective September 1, 1911, and I take great pleasure in stating that the department, through the efforts of the inspectors, has done a great service for the working classes as well as for the employers of labor.

During the twelve months the Factory Inspector has accomplished the following: We have eliminated 182 children who were being employed in violation of the child labor statute from the industries in the State, and this with but one prosecution. Further, the inspector has been the means, through his advice and counsel, of safeguarding hundreds of dangerous machines in the different manufacturing industries of the State, and thereby has been the means of saving life and limb, doubtless, to many laboring people.

The Factory Inspector to date has been absolutely unable to cover even 50 per cent of the industries in the State. This proves conclusively the need of another inspector to assist the one already in existence in covering the vast territory of our State. The inspector also has been the means of much improvement in sanitation and ventilation of working rooms in hundreds of industries in the State.

The Safety Appliance Inspector has, in his twelve months of service, been of incalculable help and benefit to the railroads and the men employed thereon. We assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that the inspector in many cases has been the saving of life and property. This department, through the efforts of the inspector, has been the means of placing approximately 200 inspectors of air brakes and air brake attachments, as provided by the statute effective June 11, 1911—and this with but one court action.

I believe the State Safety Appliance Inspector can and will be of great benefit, owing to the fact that the Federal inspectors cannot reasonably be expected to visit all junction points of railroads in Texas more often than once every four months, while the State inspector, on account of a smaller territory, is enabled to reach these points more often. In his travels over the State he is enabled to see and regulate many things that are of vital importance to the public, the railroads and the employes.

It has been the policy of the department to secure compliance with the labor laws in the most peaceable manner possible. We have found a prevailing desire among the most of the employers of the State to obey the laws, and in practically all cases of violation of any of these laws compliance has been secured without resort to suits and other forceful measures.

Many of our laws have weak points that allow those who are so disposed to evade them, thereby seriously handicapping the department in the performance of its duties.

We have made a special effort to secure data and so compile same as to make this report as interesting and complete as possible. Statistical tables are included showing various information concerning labor in Texas, such as wages, hours of labor and other conditions.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the many courtesies extended by Governor O. B. Colquitt, J. T. Bowman and the office force; also the Railroad Commissioners and their assistants; the Attorney General, Hon. J. P. Lightfoot, and each and every Assistant Attorney General, for the many opinions and interpretations of the labor laws, for this

department; also Secretary of State C. C. McDonald and his office force; State Treasurer and office force; Comptroller and his entire department; and particularly each and every member of the Thirty-second Legislature, and to O. W. Hardy, secretary; A. L. Garrett, Factory Inspector, and Robert McKinley, Safety Appliance Inspector, for the able assistance rendered by them, and their zeal and loyalty in the performance of every duty in carrying out the provisions of this department and making it whatever success it has been.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR AND TO THE LEGISLATURE.

REQUIRING SEATS FOR FEMALE EMPLOYES.

I would respectfully recommend the enactment of a law requiring all employers of female help in the State of Texas to provide seats for such female employes.

By reference to "Factory Inspection" table it will be seen that of 5263 females employed in the places inspected only 1583 are provided with seats, or 30.07 per cent. These inspections cover only a small portion of the State, and have no reference to department stores, where a very large number of females are employed.

Thirty-seven States have such a law as this in operation and, owing to the large number of females employed in stores, laundries and factories in Texas, and owing to the injurious effects to the women and girls of Texas who must work for a livelihood, on account of being compelled to remain on their feet during working hours, it is my opinion that this is a public necessity, and I respectfully recommend that a law providing a penalty against employers who fail to provide suitable seats for *all* female employes be enacted.

FIRE ESCAPE LAW.

By reference to "Factory Inspection" table it will be seen that a very large percentage of those buildings where persons are employed, ranging from two to five stories in height, have absolutely no fire escapes and no means of exit from said buildings in case of fire, except by stairways on inside of buildings; and these inspections cover only a small portion of the State.

I would respectfully recommend the enactment of a law in this State requiring all buildings of three or more stories in height to be equipped with good and sufficient fire escapes to insure safety to persons employed in such buildings. In my opinion, this law should also specify the character of fire escapes to be used.

We have now a law providing for fire escapes on hotels and rooming houses, but the working people of the State are not sufficiently protected along this line.

Owing to the numerous buildings in the State where persons are employed that are not equipped with good and sufficient fire escapes, and owing to the fact that many large industries are being constructed outside of corporate limits of the cities of Texas, and owing to the great danger now existing, the enactment of a law of this character is, in my opinion, an imperative public necessity.

I also recommend that the enforcement of this law be placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and his inspectors, and that sufficient appropriation be allowed to enable the said Commissioner to properly enforce its provisions.

HOURS OF LABOR—CHILDREN AND WOMEN—NIGHT WORK—CHILDREN.

I would respectfully recommend the enactment in this State of a law limiting the hours of labor of women and children and prohibiting the employment of children after 7 p. m. of any day.

We find numerous women and children who are required to work excessive hours, and such practice is very injurious to the physical condition of such persons. Children, in many instances, are required to work nights, and such practice is not only injurious to their physical condition, but, in most cases, to their morals as well.

I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law in Texas limiting the hours of labor of children under 18 years of age, in all occupations, to forty-eight hours per week, or eight hours per day, said work to be performed between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., and prohibiting the employment of children in any occupation after 7 p. m. of any day. Also a law limiting the hours of labor to be exacted of female employes over 18 years of age to not more than fifty-four hours per week, or nine hours per day.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Owing to the fact that it is absolutely impossible for one Factory Inspector to cover the vast territory of this State in twelve months, and owing to the rapidly increasing number of industries in Texas, I would respectfully recommend the amending of the law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics so as to provide for an additional inspector, in order that this part of the work of this department may receive the attention necessary.

CAR SHEDS.

This is an act requiring shelter for railroad employes, passed by the Fourth Called Session of the Thirty-first Legislature and effective June 11, 1911.

I would respectfully ask the amendment of this law so as to specify as far as is possible the character and kind of building required by this law. This law now reads, "building or shed." Some railroads have a shed with a flat roof and no character of protection on the sides, and yet they claim they are complying with the law; while other roads are providing good buildings with both sides enclosed from the roof to the ground and very comfortable in all character of inclement weather. I will state in this connection that so far it has been impossible to get a court decision as to what is and what is not a lawful car shed.

BLACKLISTING LAW.

An act of 1901, page 264. I would most respectfully recommend that this law be amended so as to provide implicitly that employers shall, under the law, state, on the clearance of discharged employes, fully the reason for his discharge, and not make use of the terms "insubordination" or "unsatisfactory service." This is vague and works a hardship upon the employe. And, further, this provision would not in any way embarrass the employers.

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.

I would respectfully recommend the enactment of a law providing for a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, similar to that of our sister State, Oklahoma. The law and workings of the board in that State are as follows:

"Article II of Senate Bill No. 81a.

SECTION 1. The Governor shall, upon his own motion, appoint two farmers and one employer and, upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Labor, shall appoint one employer and two employes, as hereinafter specified, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the six persons so appointed shall constitute and be styled a "State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation." If a vacancy should occur at any time on said board, the Governor or the Commissioner shall appoint some suitable person to fill such vacancy as in the first instance. Except the farmers, said appointments shall be made from the employers and employes who shall have been for at least three years preceding said appointment engaged as employer or employes in the mining, transportation, mechanical or manufacturing industries of the State. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge of the same. The board shall at once organize at the call of the Commissioner of Labor, who, by virtue of his office, is chairman, and they shall, as soon as possible, establish rules and procedure for the government thereof. The Assistant Commissioner of Labor shall be secretary of said Board.

SEC. 2. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened in the State, involving an employer and his employes, if he is employing not less than twenty-five persons, it shall become the duty of said board to put itself in communication, as soon as may be possible, with such employers or employes, and endeavor to persuade them to submit the matter in dispute to the said board.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the mayor of any city, and the justice of the peace of any municipal township, whenever a strike or lockout involving more than twenty-five persons shall be threatened or has actually occurred within or near such city or in such municipal township, to immediately communicate the fact to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, stating the name or names of the employer or employers, and one or more employes, with their postoffice addresses, the nature of the controversy or differences existing, the number of employes involved, and such other information as may be required by the said board. It shall be the duty of the president or chief executive officer of every labor organization of which he is an officer to immediately communicate the fact of such strike or lockout to said board, with such information as he may possess touching the differences or controversy and the number of employes involved.

SEC. 4. Whenever there shall exist a strike or lockout wherein, in the judgment of a majority of said board, the general public shall appear likely to suffer injury or inconvenience by reason of said strike or lock-

out, and neither party to such strike or lockout shall consent to submit the matter or matters in controversy to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in conformity with this act, then said board, after first having made due effort, having failed, may proceed, of its own motion, to make an investigation of all facts bearing upon such strike or lockout and make public its findings, with such recommendations to the parties involved as, in its judgment, will contribute to a fair and equitable settlement of the differences which constitute the cause of the strike or lockout; and in the prosecution of such inquiry the board shall have power to issue subpœnas, and when, after the service of such subpœna, the party so subpœnaed fails or refuses to appear before said board, the said board shall certify such fact, together with the name of the person subpœnaed, and said court shall thereupon issue its subpœna requiring the party subpœnaed to appear at such time as may be stated in the subpœna to give such testimony as may be required, and upon a failure of the party to answer said subpœna so issued out of said district court, said district court shall proceed as provided by law in cases of contempt. Any member of said board may administer oaths in all matters pertaining to the duties of said board.

SEC. 5. Each member of said board shall serve only when needed and shall receive a salary of five dollars per diem and necessary traveling expenses when so serving, to be paid out of the Treasury of the State out of any appropriation therefor, upon vouchers approved by the Governor.

SEC. 6. Any notice or process issued by the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation shall be served by any sheriff or constable to whom the same may be directed or in whose hands the same may be placed for service.

SEC. 7. When the said State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation is actually engaged or is about to be engaged in the performance of the duties required by this act, no order of injunction can lie against said board from any court of this State except the Supreme Court, and the order of injunction, if granted, shall not be made final until said Supreme Court, by competent evidence, is satisfied that the said Board of Arbitration and Conciliation is abusing or transgressing the privileges allowed and the duties required of said board under this act.

Rules and Procedure of the Board.

RULE 1. Four members present at any meeting of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation shall constitute a working quorum to transact any business that may legally come before the Board.

RULE 2. It is hereby made the duty of the chairman of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, in case he is in possession of any information involving employer and employes, where a strike is eminent, or in progress, to at once proceed to investigate, and when he has satisfied himself it is necessary to call the board together he shall at once issue said call and designate the time and place of meeting, when and where said board will hear all persons interested therein who may come or be subpœnaed before them.

RULE 3. As soon as practicable after the Board has investigated the differences existing between employer and employes, it shall make an equitable decision, in writing, which shall state what, if anything, should be done by either or both parties to the dispute in order to amicably settle and adjust the differences existing between them. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor. The findings of a majority of the members present shall constitute its decision.

RULE 4. Application for arbitration and conciliation to said board can be made by either or both parties to the controversy, and shall be signed in the respective instances by said employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or the duly authorized agent of either or both parties. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized, in writing, to represent such employes.

RULE 5. Said application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and a promise to continue on in business or at work in the same manner as at the time of the application, without any lockout or strike, until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within ten days of the date of filing said application; provided, a joint application may contain a stipulation that the decision of the board under such joint application shall be binding."

I am reliably informed that this statute has been of incalculable benefit to both employers and employes in that State. It has been conceded that, as a general proposition, when strikes and lockouts have occurred, and when this commission has been unable to bring the parties to the controversy together in a settlement, the commission is, under the law, instructed to give to the public a full and complete report of the conditions and contentions of both parties. I am of the opinion that, as a general proposition, public opinion goes far toward settling matters of this kind, and a commission of this character can and will be of great service to both the employers and employes, as well as to the public.

CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN FISH AND OYSTER INDUSTRY.

I would respectfully call attention to the conditions existing in our coastal waters in the fish and oyster industry. I find, after much investigation, that, notwithstanding the fact that the law provides that fish and oysters in the coastal waters are public property and belong to the citizenship of our State, to a very great extent the citizens of Texas have been driven out of this industry, for the reason that those who are engaged in this industry have and are using the cheapest class of labor available in our State, viz., Greeks, Manilamen and Mexicans.

There are many large industries in this trade, having a great many vessels, and it has become, in my judgment, quite a monopoly. These boats are daily in the trade of taking fish and oysters from our coastal

waters and, as a general proposition, there is but one American citizen on board these vessels, he being the captain, and the crew of fishermen are made up of the hereinbefore stated class of labor. I am reliably informed that this foreign element of labor gets barely sufficient compensation to exist, and in many cases are never out of debt to the industries for whom they are working.

Now, inasmuch as the fish and oysters, according to our law, are the property of our citizenship, I would respectfully recommend the enactment of a statute providing that none but American citizens shall be permitted to engage in taking fish and oysters from the coastal waters for the wholesale shipping and selling trades. I wish to state that after making a personal investigation along these waters, I find that the class of labor referred to herein have, to a great extent, driven our citizens out of the trade of taking fish and oysters from these coastal waters.

RAILROAD OPERATIONS—STATISTICAL TABLES.

Wage Statistics, etc., of Railroads over 500 miles in length for year ending June 30, 1911.

Wage Statistics, etc., of Railroads over 100 and less than 500 miles in length for year ending June 30, 1911.

Wage Statistics, etc., of Railroads less than 100 miles in length for year ending June 30, 1911.

Wage Statistics, etc., of Railroads over 500 miles in length for year ending June 30, 1912.

Wage Statistics, etc., of Railroads over 100 and less than 500 miles in length for year ending June 30, 1912.

Wage Statistics, etc., of Railroads less than 100 miles in length for year ending June 30, 1912.

Statistics of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads Less Than 500 and Over 100 Miles in Length, for Year Ending June 30, 1911.

Classification of Employes	Number of Persons Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Average Number Days Employed Per Person	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Wage Per Day Per Person	Average Total Earnings Per Person for the Year	Number of Persons Injured During Year	
								Non-Fatal	Fatal
General Offices—									
Supervisory	136	49,640	365	8.5	$318,217 50	$8 16	$2,974 01		
Clerks	801	257,987	322	8.5	664,107 25	2 58	829 10		
Other employes	148	54,020	365	8.5	114,042 16	2 11	770 56	1	
Division Offices—									
Superintendents	17	6,205	365	8.8	43,777 89	7 06	2,575 17		
Assistant superintendents	10	3,650	365	9.0	22,655 00	6 21	2,265 50		
Dispatchers	68	21,815	321	8.0	94,500 25	4 45	1,433 80		
Clerks	169	54,587	323	8.9	189,593 54	2 57	826 00		
Other employes	41	11,118	271	8.9	31,195 21	3 79	760 86		
Train Service—									
Conductors	433	114,343	264	11.8	532,929 32	4 67	1,230 79	40	1
Brakemen	701	189,520	269	11.8	548,062 18	2 91	781 83	200	6
Engineers	475	127,874	269	11.8	676,221 65	5 29	1,423 62	70	
Firemen	533	127,874	239	11.8	432,724 93	3 39	811 87	105	1
Flagmen	2	486	243	10.8	2,568 11	3 52	856 04		
Auditors	34	10,808	318	9.4	36,404 58	3 02	958 01		
Other employes	69	21,052	305	10.4	34,742 32	1 65	503 51	12	
Yard Service—									
Yardmasters	43	12,582	292	10.7	53,937 84	4 29	1,254 37	7	
Switchmen	242	89,250	261	10.7	318,380 06	3 60	930 93	81	1
Crossing flagmen	62	20,825	336	10.8	27,735 63	1 33	447 30	1	1
Yard engineers	75	23,840	318	10.5	97,587 79	4 10	1,301 17		
Yard firemen	83	23,840	284	10.5	61,122 42	2 59	736 42	2	1
Other employes	96	30,048	313	10.0	50,961 09	1 69	530 84	4	
Station Service—									
Agents	381	126,913	333	10.7	301,549 72	2 38	791 46	6	
Assistant agents	1	365	365	10.0	600 00	1 65	600 00		
Telegraph operators	244	76,710	314	8.4	165,447 76	2 16	678 06	1	
Baggagemen	18	6,570	365	9.9	10,368 02	1 58	576 00		
Clerks	642	224,242	349	10.5	471,875 66	2 11	735 01	9	
Porters	155	55,800	360	11.2	56,258 28	1 01	362 95	6	
Other employes	542	184,300	340	10.8	298,127 53	1 62	550 05	23	

Shop Service—									
Boilermakers	100	31,300	313	9.2	119,695 43	3 83	1,196 95	52	.....
Boilermaker helpers	120	37,607	313	9.2	77,930 37	2 07	649 42	49	.....
Machinists	335	99,457	298	9.1	399,534 97	4 00	1,192 65	85	.....
Machinist helpers	266	82,235	309	8.5	152,880 76	1 54	574 74	59	.....
Car repairers	361	117,870	327	9.4	270,156 26	2 29	748 35	82	.....
Carpenters	311	86,747	279	9.2	246,530 12	2 84	792 69	24	1
Blacksmiths	67	20,971	313	9.2	66,836 33	3 19	997 55	26	.....
Blacksmith helpers	109	34,117	313	9.2	61,838 03	1 81	567 32	25	.....
Engine wipers	195	57,487	295	9.8	103,122 94	1 79	528 83	9	1
Other employes	948	280,552	296	9.5	616,640 88	2 17	650 50	150	1
Maintenance of Way—									
Roadmasters	27	9,755	365	10.0	35,680 85	3 62	1,321 51	.....	.....
Superintendents bridges and buildings	8	2,920	365	10.0	12,143 80	4 16	1,515 97	.....	.....
Bridgemen	167	51,671	313	10.0	129,620 91	2 48	776 17	43	2
Carpenters	263	78,900	300	10.0	201,821 48	2 23	767 37	22	.....
Track foremen	547	209,510	365	10.0	369,092 02	1 77	643 02	14	.....
Track laborers	4,602	1,080,874	235	10.0	1,389,701 34	1 26	301 98	296	6
Other employes	523	163,699	313	10.0	313,684 68	1 90	595 95	22	3
Towermen—									
Telegraph operators	5	1,565	313	8.0	3,434 50	2 19	686 90	.....	.....
Not telegraph operators	35	12,775	365	12.0	24,084 30	1 89	688 12	1	.....
Totals	15,151	4,386,271	289	.....	$10,198,123 66	$2 33	$673 09	1,525	25

Statistics of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads Over 500 Miles in Length, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1911.

Classification of Employes	Number of Persons Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Average Number Days Employed Per Person	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Wage Per Day Per Person	Average Total Earnings Per Person for the Year	Number of Persons Injured During Year	
								Non-Fatal	Fatal
General Offices—									
Supervisory	279	95,522	342	8.0	$ 789,402 77	$8 27	$2,829 40	.....	.....
Clerks	2,031	650,922	320	8.0	1,529,071 48	2 35	752 86	.....	.....
Other employes	539	161,974	301	8.1	362,732 84	2 23	672 97	.....	.....
Division Offices—									
Superintendents	28	9,917	354	9.0	93,258 80	9 41	3,330 66	.....	.....
Assistant superintendents	31	10,821	349	8.8	67,365 46	6 23	2,173 08	.....	.....
Dispatchers	141	48,335	343	8.0	229,782 48	4 75	1,629 66	.....	.....
Clerks	315	106,431	338	9.0	270,592 82	2 54	859 01	.....	.....
Other employes	120	38,793	323	10.4	99,067 54	2 55	825 54	.....	.....
Train Service—									
Conductors	900	286,115	318	.....	1,473,855 89	5 12	1,637 62	79	4
Brakemen	1,748	529,812	303	.....	1,768,121 10	3 34	1,011 51	413	23
Engineers	988	308,437	313	.....	1,866,109 96	6 03	1,888 77	91	8
Firemen	1,101	308,437	280	.....	1,216,882 53	3 94	1,105 25	186	12
Flagmen	12	3,863	322	.....	12,216 75	3 16	1,018 06	.....	.....
Auditors	187	62,403	334	.....	193,239 49	3 09	1,033 36	.....	.....
Other employes	521	170,426	327	.....	263,937 08	1 55	506 59	22	.....
Yard Service—									
Yardmasters	111	36,418	328	10.7	171,192 40	4 71	1,542 28	7	.....
Switchmen	949	324,781	342	10.3	1,201,410 20	3 70	1,265 96	210	6
Crossing flagmen	175	60,610	346	9.0	77,553 32	1 29	443 14	1	.....
Yard engineers	230	76,800	360	10.3	380,712 48	4 59	1,655 29	11	.....
Yard firemen	250	76,800	307	10.3	229,113 98	2 98	916 45	14	.....
Other employes	100	28,674	287	10.3	51,513 09	1 79	515 13	.....	.....
Station Service—									
Agents	1,022	350,295	342	9.0	885,019 26	2 53	865 96	2	.....
Assistant agents	11	4,015	365	10.0	7,920 00	2 17	720 00	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	576	205,852	357	9.3	498,797 64	2 42	864 23	1	.....
Baggagemen	94	33,934	361	10.8	69,991 82	2 06	744 59	9	.....
Clerks	1,545	553,100	358	10.3	1,210,169 52	2 19	783 28	29	.....
Porters	380	133,380	351	11.0	186,511 99	1 39	490 82	34	.....
Other employes	1,221	334,013	273	10.4	642,979 45	1 93	526 60	94	.....

Shop Service—									
Boilermakers	318	91,519	288	9.3	365,652 96	3 99	1,149 85	56	.....
Boilermaker helpers	419	114,021	272	9.3	231,219 84	2 03	551 83	70	1
Machinists	868	262,380	302	9.3	1,038,325 71	3 96	1,196 23	137	4
Machinist helpers	469	137,569	272	9.3	253,231 18	1 98	539 92	123	1
Car repairers	1,375	446,743	325	9.7	1,078,950 27	2 41	784 62	114	1
Carpenters	535	155,954	291	9.5	461,514 80	2 96	862 64	60	3
Blacksmiths	173	49,560	286	9.3	182,079 76	3 67	1,052 47	30	.....
Blacksmith Helpers	229	65,234	285	9.3	137,430 64	2 10	600 12	39	.....
Engine wipers	413	143,682	348	9.8	216,389 16	1 50	523 94	82	3
Other employes	2,073	730,452	352	10.0	1,450,289 77	1 98	699 61	38	1
Maintenance of Way—									
Roadmasters	71	25,504	359	10.0	104,514 90	4 10	1,472 04	2	.....
Superintendents bridges and buildings	38	13,618	361	10.0	50,615 30	3 69	1,331 95	2	.....
Bridgemen	364	106,938	294	10.0	255,174 68	2 39	701 03	104	.....
Carpenters	608	217,557	358	10.0	549,072 11	2 52	903 08	91	1
Track foremen	1,236	450,140	365	10.0	906,781 54	2 01	733 64	22	.....
Track laborers	10,051	2,656,457	264	10.0	3,014,796 03	1 13	299 95	950	4
Other employes	1,368	405,778	297	10.0	805,895 12	1 98	589 10	58	1
Towermen—									
Telegraph operators	16	5,840	365	8.1	12,981 00	2 22	811 31	.....	.....
Not telegraph operators	121	39,721	329	11.2	86,594 59	2 17	715 65	.....	.....
Totals	36,350	11,129,557	307	.....	$27,050,030 50	$2 42	$744 15	3,181	73

Statistics of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads Less than 100 Miles in Length, for the Year Ending June 30, 1911.

Classification of Employes	Number of Persons Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Average Number Days Employed Per Person	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Wage Per Day Per Person	Average Total Earnings Per Person for the Year	Number of Persons Injured During Year	
								Non-Fatal	Fatal
General Offices—									
Supervisory	144	43,950	305		$286,038 13	$6 28	$1,916 93		
Clerks	252	80,955	321		253,388 18	3 13	1,005 51		
Other employes	132	46,850	355		133,214 82	3 07	1,092 00	1	
Division Offices—									
Superintendents	8	2,316	289		16,391 83	7 07	2,043 98		
Assistant superintendents	1	365	365		2,760 00	7 56	2,760 00		
Dispatchers	25	8,453	338		38,868 40	4 59	1,554 73		
Clerks	24	8,146	335		25,301 92	3 15	1,054 24		
Other employes	14	4,750	318		15,642 60	3 51	1,117 32		
Train Service—									
Conductors	158	51,365	325		231,878 79	4 21	1,467 59	8	
Brakemen	261	78,998	302		240,464 13	3 05	921 32	65	1
Engineers	244	64,036	258		324,270 61	5 19	1,328 98	10	1
Firemen	256	63,884	259		220,978 69	3 33	863 19	22	
Flagmen	22	7,625	346		22,542 48	2 96	1,024 66		
Auditors	1	365	365		1,200 00	3 34	1,200 00		
Other employes	21	7,531	359		14,224 20	1 89	677 34	2	
Yard Service—									
Yardmasters	19	6,499	342		30,197 15	4 65	1,589 34	1	
Switchmen	258	65,570	254		260,943 28	3 98	1,011 41	73	1
Crossing flagmen	18	6,306	350		7,275 59	1 15	404 20		
Yard engineers	53	17,558	331		77,465 17	4 41	1,461 64	6	
Yard firemen	57	17,558	307		50,389 34	2 85	884 03	2	
Other employes	76	25,445	334		51,922 21	2 04	683 21	2	
Station Service—									
Agents	197	69,437	353		155,611 77	2 21	779 75	1	
Assistant agents	4	1,460	365		4,740 00	3 24	1,185 00		
Telegraph operators	99	29,483	299		72,317 94	2 44	730 48	1	
Baggagemen	8	2,920	365		6,741 65	2 38	842 70		
Clerks	308	99,355	322		246,781 43	2 48	801 23	3	
Porters	28	10,145	365		12,845 45	1 25	458 65	1	
Other employes	247	88,790	359		107,713 82	1 22	436 08	9	

Shop Service—									
Boilermakers	44	14,204	323		60,263 38	4 24	1,369 62	7	
Boilermaker helpers	62	18,814	303		37,598 56	2 00	606 43	13	
Machinists	102	30,584	300		127,513 92	4 16	1,250 13	24	
Machinist helpers	92	25,895	281		51,259 04	1 99	557 16	11	
Car repairers	156	49,486	316		127,574 43	2 69	817 78	29	1
Carpenters	73	21,077	289		64,234 80	2 73	789 92	7	
Blacksmiths	26	7,566	291		29,291 94	3 86	1,126 61	1	
Blacksmith helpers	38	10,078	265		20,278 82	2 01	533 65		
Engine wipers	83	28,686	346		39,756 77	1 38	478 99	2	
Maintenance of Way—									
Roadmasters	18	6,536	363		34,590 35	4 74	1,721 67		
Superintendents bridges and buildings	5	1,825	365		8,810 00	4 83	1,762 00		
Bridgemen	116	36,168	312		62,566 10	1 72	539 36		
Carpenters	158	35,298	224		89,192 79	2 52	564 51	11	
Track foremen	307	110,520	360		184,850 62	1 67	602 12	4	
Track laborers	2,676	824,208	308		1,079,712 48	1 31	403 48	25	
Other employes	145	45,240	312		84,598 80	1 87	452 40	6	
Towermen—									
Telegraph operators									
Not telegraph operators	20	6,222	311		13,346 66	2 14	667 33		
Totals	7,056	2,182,522			$5,027,546 04			338	4

Statistics of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads Less than 100 Miles in Length, Year Ending June 30, 1912.

Classification of Employes	Number of Persons Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Average Number Days Employed Per Person	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Aggregate Amount Paid in in Wages	Average Wage Per Day Per Person	Average Total Earnings Per Person for the Year	Number of Persons Injured During Year	
								Non-Fatal	Fatal
General Offices—									
Supervisory	123	40,571	329	8.6	$170,248 98	$4 20	$1,383 32		
Clerks	140	47,755	341	8.6	117,497 78	2 46	839 26		
Other employes	24	8,141	338	8.6	18,703 92	2 30	779 41		
Division Offices—									
Superintendents	6	2,149	358	9.2	12,759 52	5 93	2,123 25		
Assistant superintendents	1	365	365	9.5	1,700 00	4 65	1,700 00		
Dispatchers	22	7,351	334	8.0	26,039 16	3 54	1,183 57		
Clerks	26	6,035	302	9.6	15,019 23	2 48	750 90		
Other employes	16	2,981	187	9.0	7,096 83	2 37	443 55	1	
Train Service—									
Conductors	166	34,287	206		231,018 70	5 44	1,121 45	5	1
Brakemen	322	73,714	228		232,194 20	3 16	721 10	56	
Engineers	183	35,079	191		195,752 28	5 60	1,069 73	14	
Firemen	179	35,115	195		118,245 13	3 44	660 58	17	
Flagmen	2	693	346		1,842 35	2 66	921 13	1	
Auditors	9	2,052	228		7,869 52	3 82	874 39		
Other employes	11	2,928	284		3,988 27	1 27	362 57	1	1
Yard Service—									
Yardmasters	15	4,713	315	10.0	21,561 58	4 56	1,437 44	1	
Switchmen	162	39,102	242	10.0	139,042 17	3 29	796 51	57	1
Crossing flagmen	5	1,607	321	11.0	2,014 50	1 25	402 90		
Yard engineers	36	10,679	299	10.0	44,944 09	4 17	1,248 44	1	
Yard firemen	36	10,679	299	10.0	27,316 37	2 47	758 78	1	
Other employes	44	15,356	349	11.0	28,775 57	1 86	651 71	6	
Station Service—									
Agents	197	67,871	345	10.0	140,535 51	2 06	713 37		
Assistant agents	9	2,390	266	10.0	2,518 71	2 17	279 85		
Telegraph operators	67	18,954	282	9.7	39,943 94	2 11	596 17		
Baggagemen	7	2,187	312	10.1	3,791 68	1 74	541 66		
Clerks	215	73,763	343	9.8	154,041 04	2 08	716 46	2	
Porters	27	9,786	363	10.0	11,102 00	1 13	411 17	1	
Other employes	237	74,952	317	10.0	133,987 36	1 78	565 35	8	

Shop Service—									
Boilermakers	34	7,752	229	8.5	33,258 32	4 22	978 12	3	.....
Boilermaker helpers	43	9,547	222	8.5	13,263 25	1 33	308 44	1	.....
Machinists	67	19,549	292	8.5	76,930 36	3 93	1,148 23	8	.....
Machinist helpers	43	12,488	290	8.5	18,092 72	1 42	420 76	3	.....
Car repairers	110	29,194	271	9.0	68,468 61	2 24	622 26	14	.....
Carpenters	65	17,017	262	9.0	45,415 58	2 66	698 76	.....	.....
Blacksmiths	16	3,888	243	8.0	15,280 02	3 51	955 00	4	.....
Blacksmith helpers	17	4,711	279	8.0	8,219 87	1 73	483 52	2	.....
Engine wipers	34	7,892	232	10.0	11,584 97	1 42	340 73	2	.....
Other employes	391	135,202	345	10.0	280,253 99	2 07	716 76	47	.....
Maintenance of Way—									
Roadmasters	15	5,370	358	10.0	19,115 00	3 55	1,274 33	2	.....
Superintendents bridges and buildings	9	3,178	363	10.0	11,382 00	3 57	1,264 66	.....	.....
Bridgemen	148	30,288	204	10.0	65,941 50	2 15	438 72	30	1
Carpenters	65	14,921	231	10.0	36,625 65	2 87	563 48	3	1
Track foremen	237	75,792	319	10.0	141,348 97	1 87	596 95	3	.....
Track laborers	2,611	498,091	196	10.0	654,652 16	1 28	250 73	39	.....
Other employes	230	56,092	246	10.0	108,654 58	1 92	468 06	7	.....
Towermen—									
Telegraph operators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not telegraph operators	6	2,200	366	12.0	5,032 90	2 29	838 81	.....	.....
Totals	6,041	1,564,454	259	.....	$3,519,970 84	$2 25	$582 68	340	5

Statistics of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads Less than 500 and Over 100 Miles in Length, Year Ending June 30, 1912.

Classification of Employes	Number of Persons Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Average Number Days Employed Per Person	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Aggregate Amount Paid in in Wages	Average Wage Per Day Per Person	Average Total Earnings Per Person for the Year	Number of Persons Injured During Year	
								Non-Fatal	Fatal
General Offices—									
Supervisory	323	72,577	325	8.5	$484,075 07	$6 67	$2,170 74		
Clerks	789	245,957	313	8.5	822,681 43	3 33	1,042 68	1	
Other employes	340	105,605	311	8.5	267,515 80	2 52	786 81		
Division Offices—									
Superintendents	17	6,205	365	9.0	54,907 62	8 84	3,229 86		
Assistant superintendents	10	3,186	318	9.0	21,065 18	6 62	2,106 51	1	
Dispatchers	76	27,834	365	8.0	122,802 43	4 39	1,615 82		
Clerks	190	63,349	334	9.0	174,591 70	2 75	918 90		
Other employes	37	12,360	334	9.0	33,314 52	2 69	900 39	1	
Train Service—									
Conductors	510	146,061	286		669,202 66	4 58	1,312 16	65	
Brakemen	820	240,717	293		796,159 02	3 32	970 92	233	
Engineers	568	153,983	271		871,020 75	5 72	1,551 09	76	8
Firemen	620	153,983	248		569,830 84	3 70	919 08	154	5
Flagmen	23	7,965	346		26,863 80	3 38	1,167 98		
Auditors	18	3,810	212		14,434 53	3 52	746 26		
Other employes	151	32,335	215		62,161 66	1 91	411 66	16	
Yard Service—									
Yardmasters	50	14,964	299	10.0	68,303 49	4 57	1,368 06	4	
Switchmen	430	110,008	256	10.0	413,646 80	3 69	961 90	96	6
Crossing flagmen	66	20,280	307	11.0	27,603 01	1 36	418 22	3	
Yard engineers	105	30,395	289	10.0	133,894 53	4 41	1,275 18		
Yard firemen	99	30,395	307	10.0	83,428 94	2 74	842 72	7	
Other employes	112	31,519	281	9.0	58,498 34	1 85	522 30	11	
Station Service—									
Agents	412	138,126	335	11.0	336,788 57	2 44	817 44	4	
Assistant agents	2	730	365	9.0	2,820 00	3 88	1,410 00		
Telegraph operators	324	90,641	279	9.0	212,960 56	2 35	657 28	2	
Baggagemen	19	6,619	348	10.0	13,490 95	2 04	710 48	1	
Clerks	631	212,693	337	10.0	477,395 55	2 24	756 59	5	
Porters	122	36,810	301	11.0	58,965 31	1 60	483 35	5	
Other employes	539	152,162	282	10.0	270,509 66	1 77	501 88	45	

Shop Service—									
Boilermakers	158	43,505	275	8.0	185,104 06	4 25	1,171 56	43	.....
Boilermaker helpers	203	59,212	291	8.0	127,031 59	2 15	625 77	42	.....
Machinists	403	113,504	243	8.0	528,974 09	5 40	1,312 59	100	.....
Machinist helpers	424	124,542	284	8.0	247,649 03	1 38	584 07	55	.....
Car repairers	579	140,916	281	9.0	343,052 36	2 11	592 49	134	3
Carpenters	409	104,771	256	9.0	304,567 39	2 92	747 10	36	.....
Blacksmiths	81	23,000	284	8.0	88,222 70	3 83	1,089 17	24	.....
Blacksmith helpers	132	34,697	264	8.0	77,585 09	2 21	583 89	20	.....
Engine wipers	73	24,022	329	10.0	36,787 86	1 53	503 94	15	.....
Other employes	1,480	463,277	313	9.0	985,631 99	2 13	665 95	182	.....
Maintenance of Way—									
Roadmasters	30	10,490	349	10.0	45,894 28	4 39	1,529 80	1	.....
Superintendents bridges and buildings	8	2,716	339	10.0	13,549 17	4 99	1,693 64	.....	.....
Bridgemen	213	58,481	274	9.0	134,453 06	2 30	631 22	51	.....
Carpenters	361	92,799	257	9.0	254,888 05	2 74	706 07	20	1
Track foremen	660	226,329	343	10.0	454,436 76	2 01	688 54	12	2
Track laborers	5,000	1,211,269	242	10.0	1,528,672 51	1 26	305 73	270	5
Other employes	689	161,973	235	10.0	340,484 51	2 10	494 17	18	2
Towermen—									
Telegraph operators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not telegraph operators	36	11,777	326	12.0	23,119 97	1 97	642 22	.....	.....
Totals	18,242	5,058,449	276	.....	$12,868,937 19	$2 55	$705 46	1,753	32

Statistics of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads Over 500 Miles in Length, Year Ending June 30, 1912.

Classification of Employes	Number of Persons Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Average Number Days Employed Per Person	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Aggregate Amount Paid in in Wages	Average Wage Per Day Per Person	Average Total Earnings Per Person for the Year	Number of Persons Injured During Year	
								Non-Fatal	Fatal
General Offices—									
Supervisory	429	146,304	341	8.3	$973,494 59	$6 65	$2,269 21		
Clerks	2,027	673,559	332	8.1	1,618,754 74	2 40	798 54	2	
Other employes	649	205,656	316	8.2	466,576 90	2 27	718 92		
Division Offices—									
Superintendents	29	10,392	358	10.1	96,466 63	9 29	3,326 43		
Assistant superintendents	39	13,572	348	9.8	80,609 14	5 93	2,066 90		
Dispatchers	159	53,850	339	8.0	256,664 48	4 76	1,614 24		
Clerks	236	84,504	358	9.1	229,551 02	2 72	972 58	1	1
Other employes	148	51,154	346	9.3	110,781 63	2 16	748 52	3	
Train Service—									
Conductors	950	270,403	295	9.9	1,577,873 25	5 63	1,660 90	69	2
Brakemen	1,806	629,160	348	9.9	1,981,593 41	3 14	1,091 68	362	13
Engineers	1,007	318,735	317	9.7	2,062,768 70	6 45	2,048 42	93	4
Firemen	1,085	321,058	296	9.7	1,285,372 29	4 00	1,184 66	141	
Flagmen	11	3,918	365	8.5	11,852 50	2 91	1,077 50	3	
Auditors	140	50,450	360	9.5	208,377 99	4 13	1,488 41	5	
Other employes	593	208,437	352	10.0	319,794 12	1 53	539 28	33	1
Yard Service—									
Yardmasters	122	42,311	347	10.5	189,348 79	3 76	1,306 13	12	1
Switchmen	1,086	353,725	326	10.3	1,295,615 29	3 63	1,193 01	423	8
Crossing flagmen	208	65,710	316	10.6	87,331 01	1 32	419 86	2	
Yard engineers	281	101,923	362	10.3	463,375 07	4 55	1,649 02	34	1
Yard firemen	293	101,923	347	10.5	267,703 32	2 63	913 66	54	
Other employes	109	32,233	296	10.5	61,235 79	1 89	561 79	45	1
Station Service—									
Agents	1,000	347,615	347	10.3	1,594,183 88	4 59	1,594 18	14	
Assistant agents	14	4,870	348	10.0	13,076 72	2 68	934 05	1	
Telegraph operators	624	227,129	365	8.6	548,250 99	2 40	878 60	3	
Baggagemen	112	40,880	365	10.6	75,183 48	1 83	671 28	14	
Clerks	1,484	541,660	365	10.2	1,190,259 65	2 19	802 06	60	
Porters	411	149,560	365	10.4	182,692 47	1 21	444 50	153	
Other employes	1,330	412,472	310	10.4	658,666 75	1 59	495 23	49	1

Shop Service—									
Boilermakers	380	116,013	299	8.1	469,879 67	4 05	1,211 03	123	1
Boilermaker helpers	689	140,076	203	9.2	294,078 69	2 10	428 30	184	.....
Machinists	1,007	310,203	308	9.2	1,257,015 02	4 05	1,248 27	212	7
Machinist helpers	641	183,425	289	9.2	368,926 08	1 99	575 54	301	3
Car repairers	1,661	489,182	296	9.5	1,251,395 58	2 54	753 38	313	2
Carpenters	429	136,040	317	9.4	408,283 26	3 00	951 70	66	.....
Blacksmiths	141	42,300	300	9.2	156,532 84	3 70	1,110 30	65	2
Blacksmith helpers	260	74,050	284	9.2	167,673 16	2 27	644 89	81	.....
Engine wipers	488	176,607	362	10.0	298,298 74	1 68	611 26	113	1
Other employes	5,531	1,739,063	315	10.2	3,523,370 20	2 02	637 00	449	17
Maintenance of Way—									
Roadmasters	74	26,454	358	10.0	110,223 32	4 13	1,489 50	2	.....
Superintendents bridges and buildings	38	14,353	362	10.0	50,238 63	3 65	1,322 06	.....	.....
Bridgemen	498	167,898	337	10.0	401,697 64	2 39	806 62	125	.....
Carpenters	457	176,071	365	10.0	441,292 47	2 64	965 62	51	.....
Track foremen	1,294	466,020	360	10.0	893,518 19	1 91	690 50	25	2
Track laborers	8,485	2,615,335	309	10.0	3,393,636 00	1 29	399 95	583	12
Other employes	1,291	394,272	306	10.0	609,842 78	1 54	472 38	45	2
Towermen—									
Telegraph operators	16	5,880	365	8.0	13,436 45	2 28	833 52	.....	.....
Not telegraph operators	108	33,916	314	11.2	72,086 01	2 12	667 46	.....	.....
Totals	45,636	12,770,321	279	.....	$32,088,899 33	$2 52	$702 89	4,314	82

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL TABLES.

Total number of establishments reporting	611
Total number of males employed	36,258
Total number of females employed	6,853
Total number of persons employed	43,111
Total amount paid in wages by 611 establishments reporting	$47,515,113.37
Average earnings per employe for two years	$ 1,120.57$\frac{7}{10}$
Average earnings per employe for one year	$ 551.07$\frac{8}{10}$

NATIVITY OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Americans—	
Males	13,998
Females	3,257
Germans—	
Males	746
Females	245
English—	
Males	106
Females	18
French—	
Males	27
Females	3
Swedish—	
Males	85
Females	5
Negroes—	
Males	3,323
Females	195
Bohemians—	
Males	45
Females	12
Irish—	
Males	163
Females	93
Mexicans—	
Males	1,243
Females	530
Italians—	
Males	74
Females	14
Austrians—	
Males	35
Females	1

Jewish—	
Males	77
Females	36
Miscellaneous—	
Males	16,336
Females	2,444

Those persons reported under "Miscellaneous" are from those establishments failing to enumerate the persons of various nativity employed by them.

Under "Total number of establishments reporting" are included only those shown in tables. Numerous establishments employing less than five persons reported, but are not included in tables.

About 40 per cent of the industries to which blanks were sent failed to respond in time to be included in this report.

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments.

Location and Character of Establishment	Americans		Germans		English		French		Swedish		Negroes		Bohemian	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
ANDERSON COUNTY														
Hotel	1	1									10	4		
Steam laundry	5	4	1									11		
Electric light plant	11													
ANGELINA COUNTY														
Lumber manufacturing														
Lumber manufacturing														
Lumber manufacturing														
Lumber manufacturing	37		6		1						42			
BELL COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
Cotton oil mill	10										42			
Cotton oil mill	22										34			
Cotton gin	8													
Dry goods, retail	17	13												
Dry goods, retail	14	15									1		1	1
Express company	4													
Grocer, wholesale	12	1												
Grocer, wholesale	4										4			
Ice and electric company	18													
Ice factory	28													
Light plant, electric	10										2			
Hotel	20	4												
Steam laundry	5											5		
BEXAR COUNTY.														
Brewery	140		64		1		1							
Brewery	98	1	39						1					
Candy factory	66	44	6											
Cigar factory	2	81												
Cement manufacturing	20										1			
Department store														

Department store	39	94	70	104		3	7	2		21	6	5	7
Department store	54	4	4							4			
Dry goods, retail	24	68	26	59	2		2			4			
Drugs, wholesale	72	16								12			
Electric and gas plant													
Express company	10				2								
Express company	76	1											
Elevator manufacturing	6												
Hardware, retail	10												
Hardware, wholesale and retail	40	7											
Hotel	4	3								1			
Ice cream factory	55	3	6							7			
Ice factory	42												
Implements, etc	4									1			
Lumber, retail	10												
Laundry	29	17	2	1						2	5		
Laundry	3	7											
Laundry	6	2											
Laundry	14	11								1			
Laundry	4	4											
Laundry	16	14											
Lumber, retail	16	1								6			
Lumber yard	36	1											
Machine shop and foundry			85		15				15				
Nut shelling	2	7											
Overall factory													
Overall factory													
Packing, meat	58		2		4								
Planing mill	11		11				1						
Planing mill													
Plumbing contractors	36												
Printing company	3		2										
Soap factory	6	6								18			
Telephone company	95	145		3						4	2		
Telegraph company	17	2											
BOWIE COUNTY.													
Clay piping manufacturing	20									55			
Creosote works													
Grocer, wholesale													
Telegraph company	9												
BROWN COUNTY.													
Merchandise	15	2											
Electric light plant													
CALDWELL COUNTY.													

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Irish		Mexicans		Italians		Austrians		Jewish		Miscellaneous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9		10		11		12		13		14	
ANDERSON COUNTY												
Hotel												
Steam laundry												
Electric light plant												
ANGELINA COUNTY												
Lumber manufacturing											172	
Lumber manufacturing											160	
Lumber manufacturing											75	
Lumber manufacturing	6											
BELL COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											65	
Cotton oil mill												
Cotton oil mill												
Cotton gin												
Dry goods, retail												
Dry goods, retail												
Express company												
Grocer, wholesale												
Grocer, wholesale												
Ice and electric company												
Ice factory												
Light plant, electric												
Hotel												
Steam laundry												
BEXAR COUNTY.												
Brewery	1		7		1		10		1		2	
Brewery			4								1	
Candy factory			21	4								
Cigar factory			2	20								
Cement manufacturing			59									
Department store											476	

Department store	25	32	14	29	2	2		20	13	1	
Department store			5		1						
Dry goods, retail	18	30	4	10	1			11	9		
Drugs, wholesale				2							
Electric and gas plant										250	
Express company										1	
Express company			2							2	
Elevator manufacturing											
Hardware, retail			4	1							
Hardware, wholesale and retail											
Hotel			1								
Ice cream factory	4		2							1	
Ice factory			7							1	
Implemen s, etc											
Lumber, retail			10								
Laundry			9	68							
Laundry			3	11							
Laundry			1	5							
Laundry			1	9							
Laundry				5							
Laundry			3	16	1						
Lumber, retail			7								
Lumber yard											
Machine shop and foundry	15		15								
Nut shelling			21	326							
Overall factory										10	80
Overall factory										2	22
Packing, meat			3								
Planing mill	1		4							4	
Planing mill										26	
Plumbing contractors			8								
Printing company											
Soap factory											
Telephone company			5								
Telegraph company											
BOWIE COUNTY.											
Clay piping manufacturing										78	
Creosote works										9	
Grocer, wholesale											
Telegraph company											
BROWN COUNTY.											
Merchandise										15	
Electric light plant											
CALDWELL COUNTY.											

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Americans		Germans		English		French		Swedish		Negroes		Bohemian	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
CALDWELL COUNTY—Continued.														
Cotton oil mill														
Cotton compress	5										20			
CAMERON COUNTY.														
Hotel	2	1												
CAMP COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
CHILDRESS COUNTY.														
Hardware, wholesale and retail	7													
Railroad shops	286		1		2									
CLAY COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
CHEROKEE COUNTY.														
Lumber manufacturing														
COLEMAN COUNTY.														
Hotel	2								1			3		
Dry goods, retail	3	4												
COMAL COUNTY.														
Cotton oil mill	21										24			
Flour mill, gin, etc														
Flour mill	20										1			
Lime manufacturing	20										5			

COMANCHE COUNTY.														
Cotton oil mill														
Merchandise, retail	10	3												
COLLIN COUNTY.														
Cotton mill														
Cotton compress														
Steam laundry	10	14												
DALLAS COUNTY.														
Auditing and accounting	12													
Auto., sales rooms	12	3									1			
Auto., repair shop	25	2									2			
Brewery	52		12		1									
Bags manufacturing, burlap														
Boiler manufacturing														
Brick manufacturing	28										12			
Bridge contractors														
Bar fixtures, etc	6		2	1							2			
Cotton mill														
Cracker and candy manufacturing	120	130	35	40										
Construction company														
Carbonic acid gas manufacturing														
Cotton gin machinery	234		12											
Cotton compress														
Cotton oil mill														
Cigar factory	9	1												
Contractors and builders														
Cotton and wool waste mill	6										12			
Cotton gin machinery	160		4				2		2		36			
Clothing, retail	4	2												
Clothing, retail														
Drugs, retail	4		1											
Drugs, wholesale	38	2	1											
Engineering company														
Electrical contractors														
Express company	38		4				1				4			
Electric light company	124	5			3		1							
Electric railway	269	5	1		2									
Electric railway	62	1	1		1									
Electric railway	44	1												
Elevator manufacturing														
Electrical supply company	25	8												
Electrical supply company	47	14	1						1					
Electric light company	48								2					
Furniture, retail	26	1	5		1						4			
Furniture, retail														
Florist	5	3	4		3						13			
Furniture, retail	18	1	5											

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Irish		Mexicans		Italians		Austrians		Jewish		Miscellaneous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9		10		11		12		13		14	
CALDWELL COUNTY—Continued.												
Cotton oil mill											12	
Cotton compress			10									
CAMERON COUNTY.												
Hotel			5									
CAMP COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											40	
CHILDRESS COUNTY.												
Hardware, wholesale and retail												
Railroad shops	2										3	
CLAY COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											30	
CHEROKEE COUNTY.												
Lumber manufacturing											193	
COLEMAN COUNTY.												
Hotel												
Dry goods, retail												
COMAL COUNTY.												
Cotton oil mill			20									
Flour mill, gin, etc											40	
Flour mill			9									
Lime manufacturing			95									

COMANCHE COUNTY.												
Cotton oil mill											50	
Merchandise, retail												
COLLIN COUNTY.												
Cotton mill											70	38
Cotton compress											30	
Steam laundry												
DALLAS COUNTY.												
Auditing and accounting												
Auto., sales rooms												
Auto., repair shop												
Brewery											130	
Bags manufacturing, burlap											30	
Boiler manufacturing												
Brick manufacturing											100	
Bridge contractors									1			
Bar fixtures, etc											102	79
Cotton mill											1	7
Cracker and candy manufacturing	4	8	5	10							800	
Construction company											30	11
Carbonic acid gas manufacturing												
Cotton gin machinery			1		1						78	
Cotton compress											110	
Cotton oil mill												
Cigar factory											60	
Contractors and builders												
Cotton and wool waste mill									1		7	
Cotton gin machinery												
Clothing, retail											27	2
Clothing, retail												
Drugs, retail												
Drugs, wholesale												
Engineering company											10	
Electrical contractors											1	
Express company	1										1	
Electric light company	2				1							
Electric railway												
Electric railway											2	
Electric railway			6		1							
Elevator manufacturing											22	
Electrical supply company											1	
Electrical supply company												
Electric light company												
Furniture, retail											17	1
Furniture, retail											1	
Florist											1	
Furniture, retail												

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Americans		Germans		English		French		Swedish		Negroes		Bohemian	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
DALLAS COUNTY—Continued.														
Furniture, retail	19										1			
Furniture, retail	8										2			
Furniture manufacturing	116	7	1								1		2	
Fruit and produce	28		1											
Furniture manufacturing														
Grain elevator	5										8			
Grain company														
Hotel														
House furnishers														
Hardware, wholesale and retail	59	4	3								4			
Hotel											33	10		
Hotel	4	1									9	3		
Hardware, retail	13	1									5			
Hardware, retail														
House furnishers	20	3												
Ice factory														
Implements, etc., wholesale	20	2	2		2									
Implements, etc., wholesale											2			
Implements, etc	25	3									3			
Ice factory														
Implements, etc														
Implements, etc., wholesale											3			
Laundry	20	65									10	20		
Laundry														
Laundry														
Lumber, retail	4										6			
Lumber, retail	6										6			
Lumber, retail														
Machinery dealers	32	3									3			
Machine shop	10										2			
Merchandise, retail	68	58			1									
Merchandise, wholesale	209	59	8						2		28	4		
Overall factory														
Printing and publishing	180	12			1	1								
Packing company	12		5								5		1	
Paper bag manufacturing														

Paper company	29	10												
Paper company														
Packing company														
Planing mill	57													
Printing and publishing	7	3												
Printing and publishing														
Printing and publishing														
Printing and publishing														
Refrigerator manufacturing														
Shoe repair shop	11	1												
Telegraph company														
Telegraph company	8	1												
Telegraph company*														
Telegraph company														
Type foundry														
Undertakers' supplies manufacturing	72	13									3			
COLORADO COUNTY.														
Hotel	1			3							1	1		
Hotel											4	4		
COOKE COUNTY.														
Electric light company	4										1			
Hotel											14	3		
Light plant	4										1			
DE WITT COUNTY.														
Cotton mill														
Electric light company	8													
Ice factory	10													
EASTLAND COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
Merchandise														
Merchandise	6													
ELLIS COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
Express company	7													
Express company	8													
Telephone company														

*Numerous small exchanges not all in Dallas county.

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Irish		Mexicans		Italians		Austrians		Jewish		Miscellaneous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9		10		11		12		13		14	
DALLAS COUNTY—Continued.												
Furniture, retail										1		
Furniture, retail												
Furniture manufacturing										3		
Fruit and produce	1				1							
Furniture manufacturing											58	2
Grain elevator												
Grain company											16	
Hotel											23	10
House furnishers											18	1
Hardware, wholesale and retail												
Hotel											14	4
Hotel												
Hardware, retail												
Hardware, retail											6	
House furnishers	1											
Ice factory											12	
Implements, etc., wholesale	2									3		
Implements, etc., wholesale											46	3
Implements, etc												
Ice factory											35	
Implements, etc											66	12
Implements, etc., wholesale											47	8
Laundry						5						
Laundry											32	46
Laundry											8	32
Lumber, retail												
Lumber, retail												
Lumber, retail											6	
Machinery dealers												
Machine shop												
Merchandise, retail												
Merchandise, wholesale	2								2		3	
Overall factory											5	85
Printing and publishing												
Packing company												
Paper bag manufacturing											31	27

Paper company											1	
Paper company											6	10
Packing company											120	2
Planing mill											2	
Printing and publishing												
Printing and publishing											44	2
Printing and publishing											52	5
Printing and publishing											32	8
Refrigerator manufacturing											6	
Shoe repair shop					3							
Telegraph company											74	3
Telegraph company												
Telegraph company*											999	107
Telegraph company											63	1
Type foundry											15	2
Undertakers' supplies manufacturing			1									
COLORADO COUNTY.												
Hotel												
Hotel												
COOKE COUNTY.												
Electric light company												
Hotel												
Light plant												
DE WITT COUNTY.												
Cotton mill											85	50
Electric light company												
Ice factory												
EASTLAND COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											46	
Merchandise											12	3
Merchandise												
ELLIS COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											50	
Express company												
Express company												
Telephone company											6	14

*Numerous small exchanges not all in Dallas county.

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Americans		Germans		English		French		Swedish		Negroes		Bohemian	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
EL PASO COUNTY.														
Express company	31													
Furniture company	6	1												
Gas and electric company	27	1												
Ice factory	7	1	1											
Telephone company	3	2												
Telephone company														
Wood working plant	27										3			
ERATH COUNTY.														
Brick manufacturing	97										3			
Coal mine*														
Grocer, wholesale	8													
FALLS COUNTY.														
Cotton compress	3										9			
Hardware, etc	13		1											
FANNIN COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
Cotton mills														
FAYETTE COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
FORT BEND COUNTY.														
Mattress factory	20	6												
Sugar refinery														
FREESTONE COUNTY.														
Mercantile company														

GALVESTON COUNTY.														
Boiler works														
Brewery	52	1												
Cotton oil mill											14			
Druggist	4													
Druggist														
Dry goods	51	88	4	3	2		1		1					
Electric railway														
Electric power company	24	1	3								1			
Express company	26													
Express company	6		1											
Foundry			7				3				6			
Gas manufacturing	45	2							1					
Groceries, retail		1												
Mercantile	53	17	1						2					
Mercantile	25	15												
Mercantile	6													
Oil refinery	78		1		4		1		1					
Overall factory														
Overall factory														
Printing and publishing														
Printing and publishing	17	2												
Printing and publishing	74	5	1		1				2					
Rice mill														
Steam laundry	28	60												
Steam laundry														
Stevedores														
Stevedores														
Telephone company	20	67		4							1			
Telegraph company	14	2												
Telegraph company	13													
Waste mill	13		3						2		10			
Wharf company	135	1	4				1		13					
Wood working plant	21		6								8			
GREGG COUNTY.														
Implement factory	53										72			
GRIMES COUNTY.														
Hotel											6	2		
GUADALUPE COUNTY.														
Brick manufacturing														
Flour mill	8		16								11			
Hotel											5	2		

*Composed of Americans, Germans, Italians, Polish, French, Negroes and Mexicans—Number of each not shown.

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Irish		Mexicans		Italians		Austrians		Jewish		Miscellaneous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9		10		11		12		13		14	
EL PASO COUNTY.												
Express company			15									
Furniture company			5									
Gas and electric company			15									
Ice factory			21		1							
Telephone company												
Telephone company											67	68
Wood working plant			7									
ERATH COUNTY.												
Brick manufacturing												
Coal mine*											1775	
Grocer, wholesale												
FALLS COUNTY.												
Cotton compress												
Hardware, etc												
FANNIN COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											75	
Cotton mills											140	82
FAYETTE COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											60	
FORT BEND COUNTY.												
Mattress factory												
Sugar refinery											211	1
FREESTONE COUNTY.												
Mercantile company											5	3

GALVESTON COUNTY.												
Boiler works											50	
Brewery											31	
Cotton oil mill												
Druggist									1			
Druggist											5	1
Dry goods									1		1	2
Electric railway											225	1
Electric power company	1										1	
Express company												
Express company												
Foundry	12		2		1						3	
Gas manufacturing	2		29		5							
Groceries, retail											44	
Mercantile			1				1		1		3	
Mercantile								1	2		2	1
Mercantile												
Oil refinery												
Overall factory											6	45
Overall factory											6	26
Printing and publishing											116	91
Printing and publishing												
Printing and publishing							1				1	
Rice mill											60	
Steam laundry			2									
Steam laundry											17	55
Stevedores											1000	2
Stevedores											200	
Telephone company		1			2							1
Telegraph company												
Telegraph company												
Waste mill	1										1	
Wharf company	13		4		3							
Wood working plant	2											
GREGG COUNTY.												
Implement factory												
GRIMES COUNTY.												
Hotel												
GUADALUPE COUNTY.												
Brick manufacturing											30	
Flour mill			8									
Hotel												

*Composed of Americans, Germans, Italians, Polish, French, Negroes and Mexicans—Number of each not shown.

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Americans		Germans		English		French		Swedish		Negroes		Bohemian	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
GRAYSON COUNTY.														
Bottling works	18	2												
Cotton oil mill														
Cotton oil mill	3										7			
Carpet company	4	1												
Cotton mill	103	64	1											
Cotton compress														
Drugs, retail														
Dry goods, retail	5	6												
Electric power plant	17		1		1									
Express company	4													
Express company	6													
Express company	13													
Foundry and machine shop														
Grain company														
Grain company														
Grocer, wholesale	6	2												
Grocer, wholesale	14										2			
Grocer, wholesale														
Gas company	10	1									1			
Hotel	6										7			
Hardware, retail	17										3			
Ice factory	30	1												
Lumber yard	3													
Nursery														
Printing and publishing														
Printing and publishing														
Plumbing company	7		5								3			
Steam laundry														
Steam laundry	4	8												
Steam laundry	29	43												
Telegraph company	4													
Telegraph company	5													
Telephone company	9	17										1		
Telephone company	12	27												
Water works	13										1			

GONZALES COUNTY.														
Hotel	2	1									5	2		
Ice factory	15		1											
HALL COUNTY.														
Dry goods, retail	3	1												
Hotel		2												
HAYS COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
HARDIN COUNTY.														
Lumber manufacturing	375										305			
HARRIS COUNTY.														
Brewery	107													
Brass foundry	15													
Brass foundry	39		2		3								1	
Brass foundry	14		4											
Bag factory, burlap	17	40												
Cotton oil refinery														
Cotton oil mill														
Cotton oil mill														
Cotton oil mill														
Cotton oil mill	17		2								53	1		
Car wheel foundry	49										58			
Coffee roasters														
Dry goods, wholesale	5										3			
Dry goods, wholesale														
Electric power plant														
Electric and water plant	2													
Elevator manufacturing	42		4		1						5		1	
Express company	119	2												
Express company	14		2						1					
Electrical supply company	9	2												
Furniture factory	127	4	12										8	
Gas company	75	5									175			
Locomotive and car works														
Meat packers														
Oil company	16										5			
Overall factory	16													
Overall factory	3													
Oil company	256	8	1		2									
Oil company	113	1	1		1									
Printing and publishing	14	2												
Printing and publishing	9	1												
rinting and publishing	56	16	6		1						5			

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Irish		Mexicans		Italians		Austrians		Jewish		Miscellaneous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9		10		11		12		13		14	
GRAYSON COUNTY.												
Bottling works												
Cotton oil mill											100	
Cotton oil mill												
Carpet company												
Cotton mill												
Cotton compress											46	
Drugs, retail											10	
Dry goods, retail												
Electric power plant												
Express company												
Express company												
Express company												
Foundry and machine shop											25	
Grain company											25	2
Grain company											10	
Grocer, wholesale												
Grocer, wholesale												
Grocer, wholesale											17	2
Gas company												
Hotel												
Hardware, retail												
Ice factory												
Lumber yard												
Nursery											90	
Printing and publishing											39	5
Printing and publishing											6	5
Plumbing company												
Steam laundry											18	27
Steam laundry						1						
Steam laundry												
Telegraph company												
Telegraph company												
Telephone company												
Telephone company												
Water works	1											

GONZALES COUNTY.												
Hotel												
Ice factory			4									
HALL COUNTY.												
Dry goods, retail												
Hotel					2							
HAYS COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											40	
HARDIN COUNTY.												
Lumber manufacturing			160									
HARRIS COUNTY.												
Brewery											62	
Brass foundry									1			
Brass foundry			4		1		1					
Brass foundry									1		1	
Bag factory, burlap												
Cotton oil refinery											12	
Cotton oil mill											200	
Cotton oil mill											85	2
Cotton oil mill											250	
Cotton oil mill												
Car wheel foundry											8	3
Coffee roasters									14			
Dry goods, wholesale											27	
Dry goods, wholesale											138	4
Electric power plant												
Electric and water plant			2									1
Elevator manufacturing												
Express company												
Express company												
Electrical supply company							4				4	
Furniture factory												
Gas company											56	
Locomotive and car works											351	47
Meat packers												
Oil company												130
Overall factory												32
Overall factory											3	
Oil company												

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Americans		Germans		English		French		Swedish		Negroes		Bohemian	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
HARRIS COUNTY—Continued.														
Printing and publishing	133	7			1									
Paper company														
Printing and publishing	42	8												
Rice mill														
Rice mill	18	1									10			
Rice mill														
Steam laundry														
Steam laundry	56	93												
Steam laundry														
Steam laundry	12	14									5	15		
Structural steel company	38										3			
Textile mill														
Telegraph company	38													
Telephone company	116	284		2		5				1	10	5		
Wood working plant														
Window shade factory	10	10												
Wagon factory	17		2											
Wood working plant	58	1	2						1					
HARRISON COUNTY.														
Steam laundry	4											6		
HILL COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
Grocery, wholesale	8													
Grocery, wholesale	12													
HOUSTON COUNTY.														
Coal mine														
HOOD COUNTY.														
Hardware, retail	10													

HOPKINS COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
Hotel	1										7	2		
HOWARD COUNTY.														
Hotel	3	2												
Telephone company	2	9												
HUNT COUNTY.														
Electric power plant	8													
Hotel	3										15	4		
Ice and light plant	11													
JACK COUNTY.														
Dry goods, retail	3	4												
Flour mill														
JACKSON COUNTY.														
Rice mill	16										11			
JEFFERSON COUNTY.														
Brick manufacturing	20										30			
Boiler works														
Creosoting works											1			
Electric street railway	75													
Foundry and machine shop														
Feed mill														
Hotel	20	9								1	38	9		
Ice factory	14										24			
Lumber manufacturing	104										114		5	
Logging works											22			
Lumber transfer company	3										3			
Oil company														
Oil company	463	2	38		10				2		303		2	
Oil company														
Oil company	961	1	28		12				2				2	
Printing and publishing	11	3												
Rice mill														
Rice mill											28			
Steam laundry														
Steam laundry	29	57	1											
Steam laundry	7	13									3	7		
Telegraph company	20	1									1			
Telegraph company	9	2												
Telephone company	13	35									1			
Wood working plant	20										51			

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Irish		Mexicans		Italians		Austrians		Jewish		Miscellaneous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9		10		11		12		13		14	
HARRIS COUNTY—Continued.												
Printing and publishing							1				10	
Paper company											29	19
Printing and publishing												
Rice mill											33	
Rice mill												
Rice mill											30	
Steam laundry											27	34
Steam laundry			1									
Steam laundry											42	116
Steam laundry												
Structural steel company												
Textile mill											65	50
Telegraph company												
Telephone company			1	1	1	1					1	1
Wood working plant											85	
Window shade factory												
Wagon factory							1					
Wood working plant									6		1	
HARRISON COUNTY.												
Steam laundry												
HILL COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											35	
Grocery, wholesale												
Grocery, wholesale												
HOUSTON COUNTY.												
Coal mine											67	
HOOD COUNTY.												
Hardware, retail												

HOPKINS COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											60	
Hotel												
HOWARD COUNTY.												
Hotel			1									1
Telephone company												
HUNT COUNTY.												
Electric power plant												
Hotel												
Ice and light plant												
JACK COUNTY.												
Dry goods, retail												
Flour mill											9	
JACKSON COUNTY.												
Rice mill												
JEFFERSON COUNTY.												
Brick manufacturing			25									
Boiler works											13	
Creosoting works											43	
Electric street railway												
Foundry and machine shop											60	
Feed mill											16	
Hotel			8		2						2	
Ice factory												
Lumber manufacturing			13		4							
Logging works												
Lumber transfer company			7									
Oil company											345	
Oil company	6										15	
Oil company											40	
Oil company	18		4		9		3		1		32	
Printing and publishing												
Rice mill											15	
Rice mill											18	
Steam laundry											18	34
Steam laundry						3						
Steam laundry												
Telegraph company												
Telegraph company												
Telephone company												
Wood working plant												

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Americans		Germans		English		French		Swedish		Negroes		Bohemian	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued.														
Wood working plant														
Wood working plant	16		1											
Wood working plant														
Well machine company	8										4			
JEFF DAVIS COUNTY.														
Merchandise	5	1												
JONES COUNTY.														
Ice factory	9													
JOHNSON COUNTY.														
Cotton oil mill														
Hotel	1	1									2	2		
KARNES COUNTY.														
Merchandise	3	2	3											
KAUFMAN COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
KERR COUNTY.														
Merchandise	5	1												
LEE COUNTY.														
oal mine	2													

LEON COUNTY.														
Coal mine	14										10			
LAMAR COUNTY.														
Box factory	40	1												
Cotton compress	15										82			
Furniture, retail	8										2			
Furniture, retail	26	2	1											
Furniture factory														
Foundry and machine shop														
Mattress factory	6	2												
Printing company	19	6	1	1										
Steam laundry	21	17										10		
Steam laundry														
Telephone company	12	25									1			
LLANO COUNTY.														
Grocer, wholesale	4										1			
LIBERTY COUNTY.														
Lumber manufacturing														
Lumber manufacturing											65			
LIMESTONE COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
MAVERICK COUNTY.														
Coal mine														
Coal mine														
Dry goods, retail	2	1												
Lumber, retail	12	3												
McLENNAN COUNTY.														
Cotton oil mill	11										47			
Cotton oil mill														
Cotton mill	76	37											2	1
Cotton oil mill	10										35			
Cotton oil mill	10										56	2		
Cotton compress	5										75	1		
Candy factory	16	17		2										
Department store														
Drugs, wholesale	33	5	2		1				4		3			
Department store	18	12	1								2		1	

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Irish		Mexicans		Italians		Austrians		Jewish		Miscellaneous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9		10		11		12		13		14	
JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued.												
Wood working plant											15	
Wood working plant												
Wood working plant											65	
Well machine company												
JEFF DAVIS COUNTY.												
Merchandise			1									
JONES COUNTY.												
Ice factory												
JOHNSON COUNTY.												
Cotton oil mill											60	
Hotel												
KARNES COUNTY.												
Merchandise												
KAUFMAN COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											60	
KERR COUNTY.												
Merchandise												
LEE COUNTY.												
Coal mine			58									

LEON COUNTY.												
Coal mine			45									
LAMAR COUNTY.												
Box factory												
Cotton compress												
Furniture, retail												
Furniture, retail											5	
Furniture factory											63	2
Foundry and machine shop											12	
Mattress factory												
Printing company	3											
Steam laundry												
Steam laundry											8	11
Telephone company												
LLANO COUNTY.												
Grocer, wholesale												
LIBERTY COUNTY.												
Lumber manufacturing											110	
Lumber manufacturing			18								76	
LIMESTONE COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											60	
MAVERICK COUNTY.												
Coal mine											300	
Coal mine											150	
Dry goods, retail			3	1								
Lumber, retail			2									
McLENNAN COUNTY.												
Cotton oil mill												
Cotton oil mill											40	
Cotton mill											1	3
Cotton oil mill												
Cotton oil mill												
Cotton compress												
Candy factory											1	
Department store											221	105
Drugs, wholesale	1								1			
Department store												

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishments.	Americans		Germans		English		French		Swedish		Negroes		Bohemian	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
McLENNAN COUNTY—Continued.														
Drugs, retail	9										2			
Department store	74	94	1		1									
Electrical supplies	7													
Elevator manufacturing	7													
Express company	26													
Express company	14													
Fuel company	5										10			
Foundry and machine shop	12		1											
Grain company	6													
Grain and feed stuff	6	1												
Grain and flour mill														
Grocer, wholesale														
Grocer, wholesale	39	3									12			
Grocer, wholesale														
Grocer, retail	13										1			
Hardware, wholesale	49	5	1		1									
Hardware, wholesale	38	5	4		2						4			
Hardware, retail	6													
Hotel	2										5	2		
Lumber, retail	12										19			
Lumber, retail	4										7			
Lumber, retail	38	1	3											
Meat packers	26		1										3	
Overall factory														
Plumbing and heating														
Printing company	35	6												
Shoes, retail	8													
Steam laundry	16	22										7		
Telegraph company	6	1												
Telephone company														
Telephone company	19	63	2								1	1		
Wood working plant														
MILAM COUNTY.														
Coal mine	7										8			

Grocer, wholesale	7													
Hotel	3	3												
Merchandise	12	9	3	2							1			
MONTAGUE COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
Cotton oil mill														
NACOGDOCHES COUNTY.														
Brick manufacturing	8										7			
Grocer, wholesale														
Hotel	1										6	1		
Lumber manufacturing											120			
NAVARRO COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
Cotton mill														
Cotton oil mill														
Hotel														
Steam laundry														
NUECES COUNTY.														
Ice and light plant	9													
ORANGE COUNTY.														
Box factory														
Lumber manufacturing	74		1								92			
Paper mill	180	4									2			
Rice mill	16										10			
POTTER COUNTY.														
Grocer, wholesale	21	1												
REEVES COUNTY.														
Telephone company	5	5												
RED RIVER COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
ROBERTSON COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
Ice factory	4										1			

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishments.	Irish		Mexicans		Italians		Austrians		Jewish		Miscellaneous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	9		10		11		12		13		14	
McLENNAN COUNTY—Continued.												
Drugs, retail												
Department store												
Electrical supplies												
Elevator manufacturing												
Express company												
Express company												
Fuel company												
Foundry and machine shop												
Grain company												
Grain and feed stuff												
Grain and flour mill											30	
Grocer, wholesale											20	15
Grocer, wholesale												
Grocer, wholesale											62	3
Grocer, retail												
Hardware, wholesale												
Hardware, wholesale												
Hardware, retail												
Hotel												
Lumber, retail												
Lumber, retail												
Lumber, retail												
Meat packers												
Overall factory											10	50
Plumbing and heating											31	1
Printing company									1			
Shoes, retail												
Steam laundry												
Telegraph company												
Telephone company											56	84
Telephone company												
Wood working plant												
MILAM COUNTY.												
Coal mine			65									

Grocer, wholesale												
Hotel												
Merchandise												
MONTAGUE COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											38	
Cotton oil mill											33	2
NACOGDOCHES COUNTY.												
Brick manufacturing												
Grocer, wholesale											26	
Hotel												
Lumber manufacturing			10		1						124	
NAVARRO COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											61	
Cotton mill											120	45
Cotton oil mill											37	
Hotel											11	2
Steam laundry											15	30
NUECES COUNTY.												
Ice and light plant			9									
ORANGE COUNTY.												
Box factory											16	4
Lumber m nufacturing												
Paper milla												
Rice mill												
POTTER COUNTY.												
Grocer, wholesale												
REEVES COUNTY.												
Telephone company												
RED RIVER COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											100	
ROBERTSON COUNTY.												
Coton compress											40	
Ice tfactory												

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishments.	Americans		Germans		English		French		Swedish		Negroes		Bohemian	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
RUNNELS COUNTY.														
Cotton compress	40													
Cotton oil mill	40													
Hotel	2	1									6			
SMITH COUNTY.														
Grocer, wholesale														
Steam laundry	12	8									2	6		
TARRANT COUNTY.														
Automobile shop	7										2			
Bottling works														
Brewery	84		11		1				4					
Brick manufacturing														
Cotton oil mill														
Cotton compress														
Candy factory														
Canning factory	4													
Dry goods, retail														
Dry goods, retail	4		6	1	6		6	1	1		3			
Dry goods, wholesale and retail														
Dry goods, retail														
Dry goods, retail			1	1	1									
Drugs, retail	6	1			1									
Electric railway														
Elevator manufacturing	4													
Express company														
Express company														
Foundry														
Furniture, retail														
Furniture, retail														
Furniture factory	77	2							1					
Flour and feed mill	55													
Flour and feed mill	39										3			
Grain elevator, wholesale														

Grocer, wholesale														
Grain elevator														
Grain elevator	14													
Grocer, wholesale														
Grocer, wholesale	29	1												
Gas company	81								1					
Gas company														
Hotel	6	4									10	5		
Hotel	31	27									2			
Hotel	12	2									20	3		
Hardware, wholesale														
Hardware, wholesale	46	6									5			
Hardware, retail	8	2												
Ice factory	6										3			
Ice factory	14								1					
Lumber, retail														
Lumber, retail	15										4			
Lumber, retail	7													
Lumber, retail	8													
Merchandise	5	8									1			
Machine shop	229	1									18			
Meat packers	48	47	2								1			
Meat packers	19			3								6		
Nursery, floral and seed	21	3	1		2									
Overall factory														
Overall factory														
Oil refinery	120		2		2									
Printers and publishers														
Printers and publishers	93	35	1		4									
Printers and publishers	94	7												
Produce company	18													
Plumbers, etc	6										1			
Plumbing, heating, etc	10										5			
Plumbing supplies	33	4												
Pastry manufacturing	4	19												
Rolling mill	150	1									75			
Railroad shops	340	1												
Railroad shops	28							1						
Railroad shops	76		3		1				1					
Syrup factory	3	3												
Steam laundry	15	17												
Telegraph company	26	1												
Telephone company														
Telephone company	122	300									5	3		
Wood working plant	12													
Wood working plant	13													
TAYLOR COUNTY.														
Grocer, wholesale	27	5												
Steam laundry	9	14	2											

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishments.	Irish		Mexicans		Italians		Austrians		Jewish		Miscellaneous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9		10		11		12		13		14	
RUNNELS COUNTY.												
Cotton compress												
Cotton oil mill												
Hotel												
SMITH COUNTY.												
Grocer, wholesale											40	3
Steam laundry												
TARRANT COUNTY.												
Automobile shop												
Bottling works											8	
Brewery	2				1		2				1	
Brick manufacturing											15	
Cotton oil mill											45	
Cotton compress											61	
Candy factory											35	45
Canning factory												
Dry goods, retail											22	91
Dry goods, retail	13	2							3		19	5
Dry goods, wholesale and retail											68	24
Dry goods, retail											78	89
Dry goods, retail	1	20				2			2	5		9
Drugs, retail												
Electric railway											641	6
Elevator manufacturing												
Express company											64	2
Express company											16	
Foundry											18	
Furniture, retail											15	1
Furniture, retail											22	5
Furniture factory	2											
Flour and feed mill												
Flour and feed mill												
Grain elevator, wholesale											30	

Grocer, wholesale											69	4
Grain elevator											12	
Grain elevator											15	
Grocer, wholesale												
Grocer, wholesale											1	
Gas company											70	
Gas company												
Hotel												
Hotel												
Hotel											22	2
Hardware, wholesale												
Hardware, wholesale												
Hardware, retail												
Ice factory												
Ice factory											8	
Lumber, retail												
Lumber, retail												
Lumber, retail												
Lumber, retail												
Merchandise							2					
Machine shop												
Meat packers				2								1
Meat packers				4							1	
Nursery, floral and seed											10	125
Overall factory											6	60
Overall factory												
Oil refinery	2										80	10
Printers and publishers												
Printers and publishers							1				1	
Printers and publishers									1			
Produce company												
Plumbers, etc												
Plumbing, heating, etc											1	
Plumbing supplies												
Pastry manufacturing					14							
Rolling mill			75									
Railroad shops			7									
Railroad shops											1	
Railroad shops	1										2	
Syrup factory											2	1
Steam laundry												
Telegraph company												
Telephone company											14	20
Telephone company			1							2		
Wood working plant												
Wood working plant												

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishments.	Americans		Germans		English		French		Swedish		Negroes		Bohemian	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
TRAVIS COUNTY.														
Brewery branch	2		3											
Clothing establishment	10	1		1										
Cotton compress														
Carriage repair shop	8													
Dry goods, wholesale	20	1	3								3			
Department store	31	30	5	5					6	3	6			
Express company	12													
Express company	6		2						1					
Gas company	14	2									29			
Grocer, wholesale	11	1									4			
Hotel	19	3									29	2		
Lumber yard and planing mill	20								9		6		5	
Lumber yard and planing mill	18		18						1		5			
Lime manufacturing		1												
Printers and publishers	31	6	3						1					
Paving company	20										65			
Steam laundry	8	9		1							1	4		
Stone cutters	21										3			
Telegraph company	8													
Telephone company	21	49	1		1						1			
TYLER COUNTY.														
Lumber manufacturing	138	3									160			
TOM GREEN COUNTY.														
Cotton oil mill														
Furniture and undertaking	8										1			
Hotel	5	1									15	3		
Water and light company	17	1												
VAL VERDE COUNTY.														
Merchandise	16	7												

VICTORIA COUNTY.														
Hardware, retail	6										1			
Merchandise	4		2								1		1	
Telephone company	2	10												
WASHINGTON COUNTY.														
Cotton mill	40	23	12	2										
Foundry, etc.	9		5								2			
Furniture company	14										2			
WILLIAMSON COUNTY.														
Flour mill	11	1												
Grocer, wholesale	9										3			
Ice factory	6													
Lime manufacturing	10										30			
Merchandise, retail	10	15	7	6					2		2		5	3
Steam laundry	8	5												
WILBARGER COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
WICHITA COUNTY.														
Cotton compress														
Ice factory	12													
WALKER COUNTY.														
Lumber manufacturing	84										89			
WEBB COUNTY.														
Hotel	4													
Ice factory	4													
Railroad shops	22				1									
WISE COUNTY.														
Brick manufacturing														
Coal mine														
Cotton compress														
WOOD COUNTY.														
Box factory														
Coal mine	130													
YOUNG COUNTY.														
Coal mine	125													

Location and Character of Establishments.	Irish		Mexicans		Italians		Austrians		Jewish		Miscellaneous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9		10		11		12		13		14	
TRAVIS COUNTY.												
Brewery branch							1					
Clothing establishment			1									
Cotton compress											35	
Carriage repair shop												
Dry goods, wholesale									2		1	
Department store	1								1			
Express company												
Express company												
Gas company			4									
Grocer, wholesale												
Hotel			10	1								
Lumber yard and planing mill												
Lumber yard and planing mill												
Lime manufacturing											67	
Printers and publishers												
Paving company			35									
Steam laundry				3								
Stone cutters			1									
Telegraph company												
Telephone company												
TYLER COUNTY.												
Lumber manufacturing			30									
TOM GREEN COUNTY.												
Cotton oil mill											30	
Furniture and undertaking												
Hotel												
Water and light company											1	
VAL VERDE COUNTY.												
Merchandise			5									

VICTORIA COUNTY.												
Hardware, retail												
Merchandise			1						1			
Telephone company												
WASHINGTON COUNTY.												
Cotton mill											1	3
Foundry, etc.									1		1	
Furniture company												
WILLIAMSON COUNTY.												
Flour mill												
Grocer, wholesale												
Ice factory												
Lime manufacturing			60									
Merchandise, retail											1	
Steam laundry												
WILBARGER COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											27	
WICHITA COUNTY.												
Cotton compress											35	
Ice factory												
WALKER COUNTY.												
Lumber manufacturing			2		12						10	
WEBB COUNTY.												
Hotel			14	2								
Ice factory			10									
Railroad shops			23								1	
WISE COUNTY.												
Brick manufacturing											35	
Coal mine											78	
Cotton compress											31	
WOOD COUNTY.												
Box factory											109	10
Coal mine			40				7				38	
YOUNG COUNTY.												
Coal mine											35	

INDUSTRIAL LABOR STATISTICS

Industrial Labor Statistics.

Location and Character of Establishment	Number of Persons Employed			Number of Employes Owning Their Own Homes	Number of Days in Operation Since Aug. 31, 1910	Hours Worked per Day	Average Wages Paid per Day		Maximum Wages Paid per Day		Minimum Wages Paid per Day		Total Amount Paid in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Number of Accidents Since Aug. 31, 1910		Employes Paid D.-Daily; W.-Weekly; S. M.-Semi-Monthly; M.-Monthly
	Total.	Males.	Females.				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
Angelina County—																
Lumber manufacturing	160	160			511	10	$1 43		$ 5 00		$ 1 50		$ 164,666.60			M.
Lumber manufacturing	172	172				10	1 82		6 00		1 50		191,801 67			M.
Lumber manufacturing	75	75			528	10	2 13		2 13				90,406.08			W.
Lumber manufacturing	92	92		13	433	10	2 30		5 00		1 50		47,547 80		43	M.
Anderson County—																
Hotel	16	11	5	2	730	10	82	$ 50	1 63	$ 50	30	$ 50	8,328 00			W.
Steam laundry	21	6	15			12	2 35	1 00	3 00	1 40	1 85	1 25				W.
Electric light plant	11	11				12	2 50		6 00		1 50		23,098 90			W.
Bell County—																
Compress	65	65		5	190	10	1 75		2 50		1 00		30,505 90		2	W.
Cotton oil products	52	52			324	12	1 884		3 00		1 25		17,559 25		3	W.
Cotton oil products	56	56			400	11½	1 98		2 75		1 50		37,027 60		7	W.
Cotton gin	8	8		2		14	1 75		2 25		1 50				1	W.
Dry goods establishment	30	17	13	•7	648	10	3 19	2 35	5 77	4 16	96	1 00	43,294 56			W.
Dry goods establishment	32	16	16	10		10	3 54	2 33	7 69	4 73	1 50	60	52,112 41			W.
Express company	4	4		1	730	9	1 79		2 66		1 33		5,162 00		1	S. M.
Wholesale grocery company	13	12	1		626	10	3 27	3 26	7 66	3 26	1 50	3 26	24,540 49			M.
Wholesale grocery company	8	8		2	625	10	3 70		4 15		1 50		14,975 23			M.
Ice and electric light plant	18	18		2	730	12	1 80		2 50		1 50		7,349 51			M.
Ice and refrigerating plant	28	28		11	730	12	2 00		5 00		1 50		9,000 00			W.
Light and power plant	12	12		4	730	12	2 50		4 30		1 50		9,000 00			M.
Hotel	24	20	4			8	1 50	60	2 50	1 00	40	50	14,400 00			M.
Laundry	10	5	5	2		10	1 75	1 00	2 00	1 25	1 00	75	9,600 00			W.
Bexar County—																
Brewing association	228	228		91	730	8	3 15		7 69		1 00		351,564 35		166	W.
Brewing association	144	143	1	44	730	8	3 68	3 00	4 17	3 00	3 60	3 00	271,412 10		25	W.
Confectionery and soda water	141	93	48	26	595	10	2 35½	75½	7 50	1 66	58	50	148,422 66		36	W.
Cigar manufacturing	105	4	101	24	600	9	5 00	90	1 66	2 50	1 16	25	42,968 00			W.
Cement manufacturing	80	80		18		10	3 00		6 50		1 50		72,818 25		3	W.
Department store	476	238	238			10	2 50	1 50	5 92	5 00	42	42	151,301 62		1	W.
Department store	496	204	292	64		10	2 08	91	11 54	5 83	42	50	555,626 58			W.

Dry goods	72	68	4	11	619	9	2 91	1 65	19 23	3 85		68	67	126,751 36		8	W.
Dry goods	268	87	181	26	618	9	2 70	5 73	2 80	5 90	1 00	1 50		313,511 48		9	W.
Drugs	102	84	18	25	618	9	3 44	1 75	9 37	3 33		83	50	184,872 00		1	W.
Electric and gas manufacturing	250	250			730	10	1 96		7 00			75		237,541 75		136	W.
Express	13	13		5	730	9	2 29		5 00		1 66			21,364 77		2	M.
Express	81	80	1		730	10	1 70	1 16	5 75	1 16	1 15	1 16		100,528 80		5	M.
Elevator manufacturing	6	6			612	8	3 76		6 66		2 00			12,751 83		5	W.
Implements	15	14	1	9		10	2 00	1 50	5 00	1 50	1 25	1 50					M.
Hardware store	47	40	7	5	626	9	3 09	2 08	6 67	3 00	1 33	1 16		46,749 28			M.
Hotel	9	6	3		730	12	1 05	1 26	1 66	1 66		67	80	2,280 00			M.
Ice cream manufacturing	78	75	3	8	730	10	2 50	1 25	6 66	1 67	1 00		86	71,523 18		6	W.
Ice manufacturing	50	50			442	10	1 70		3 00		1 25			47,028 53		6	M.
Implements	5	5				12	2 20		4 00		1 50						W.
Lumber yard	20	20		3	390	10	2 75		4 00		1 50			12,477 70			W.
Laundry	133	42	91	10	627	10	2 25	88	5 00	1 30		75	50	109,876 40		11	W.
Laundry	24	6	18	6	627	12	2 62	83	4 17	1 67	1 15		50	19,280 00			W.
Laundry	14	7	7	2	370	10	2 00	1 00	2 50	1 50	1 50		75	3,693 30		1	W.
Laundry	36	16	20	3	630	10	2 62	1 00	4 17	1 67	1 08		58	22,837 50			W.
Laundry	13	4	9		630	10	2 20	1 00	2 20	1 00	2 20	1 00		5,800 00			W.
Laundry	50	20	30	9	625	9	2 39	1 08	5 83	1 50	66		66	51,040 65			W.
Lumber yard	30	29	1	6	624	10	2 44	2 50	6 00	2 50	1 50	2 50		45,806 30			W.
Lumber yard	37	36	1	18	630	9	2 25	1 25	3 25	1 25	75	1 25		86,287 92			W.
Machine and foundry	145	145		25	614	9	3 50		4 50		1 50			148,722 55			W.
Nut-shelling industry	356	23	333	1	507	10	1 42	45	5 20	1 16	83		37	33,410 31			W.
Overall manufacturing	90	10	80	1	619	9	1 88	77	7 50	1 25	67		50	45,224 89		5	W.
Overall manufacturing	24	2	22		600	9	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 25	75		75	13,200 00			W.
Packing company	67	67		19	730	12	1 68		2 25		1 25			92,457 43			W.
Planing mill	33	32	1	7	600	9	2 70	2 00	4 50	2 00	1 50	2 00		19,545 78			W.
Planing mill	26	26		6	600	8	2 25		4 25		1 50			24,164 00			W.
Plumbing contractors	44	44		7	620	8	2 28		5 00			75		63,196 77			W.
Printing plant	5	5		1	625	8	3 50		8 80			50		5,505 49			W.
Soap manufacturing	30	24	6	3	625	10	1 50	75	3 33			75		19,326 65		2	W.
Telephone	254	104	150	26	731	9	2 30	98	4 61	2 17	1 00		50	348,054 57		29	M.
Telegraph	19	17	2	2	730	9	2 62	1 85	5 55	1 85		80	1 85	29,010 69			M.
Bowie County—																	
Clay pipe works	75	75		20	630	10	1 50		2 50		1 25			95,850 63			M.
Creosoting plant	78	78			620	10	2 00		10 00		1 25			65,488 33		83	W.
Grocery, wholesale	9	9			310	10	1 25		1 25		1 25			3,487 50			W.
Telegraph company	9	9		2	730	9	1 25		3 33			66		5,943 24			M.
Brown County—																	
Mercantile	17	15	2	9	620	12	2 50	1 75	4 00	2 00	1 00	1 50		2,516 00			M.
Electric light company	15	15		6	731	10	2 25		3 00		1 50			16,900 00			W.
Caldwell County—																	
Compress	30	30		10		10	1 75		2 50		1 00			18,000 00			W.
Waterworks	11	11		2	730	12	2 00		5 00		1 25			13,772 65			M.
Cotton oil mill	12	12			350	12	1 75		2 50		1 25			9,624 00			W.
Compress	35	35			200	10	1 75		2 50		1 00			11,069 00			W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Number of Persons Employed			Number of Employes Owning Their Own Homes	Number of Days in Operation Since Aug. 31, 1910.	Hours Worked per Day	Average Wages Paid per Day		Maximum Wages Paid per Day		Minimum Wages Paid per Day		Total Amount Paid in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Number of Accidents Since Aug. 31, 1910		Employes Paid D.-Daily; W.-Weekly; S. M.-Semi-Monthly; M.-Monthly
	Total	Males	Females				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
Cameron County—																
Hotel	8	7	1		730	12	$1 00	$ 72	$ 2 15	$ 72	$ 57	$ 72	$ 5,554 00			W.
Camp County—																
Compress	40	40				10	2 00		2 75		1 00		8,974 65		1	M.
Childress County—																
Hardware company	7	7		4		10	2 50		3 50		2 25		14,640 00			M.
Railroad shops	294	294		73	731	9	2 45		4 14		90		536,637 72		131	M.
Clay County—																
Cotton oil mill	30	30			260	12	1 20		2 25		1 75		9,709 90		2	W.
Cherokee County—																
Lumber manufacturing	193	193				10	1 50		5 00		1 26		180,129 30			M.
Coleman County—																
Hotel	6	3	3			9							3,666 00			W.
Dry goods establishment	7	3	4		630	10	1 50	1 33	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 00	8,445 00			M.
Comal County—																
Cotton seed products	65	65		9	489	12	1 75		5 00		1 25		60,439 02		1	M.
Cotton ginners	40	40		20	604	10							37,003 95			W.
Grain and feed	30	30		7	620	12	2 00		5 00		1 25		38,278 00			W.
Lime and crushed stone	120	120			720	10	1 80		4 00		1 00		83,813 25		6	W.
Comanche County—																
Cotton seed products	50	50		3		12	1 50		2 35		1 50		22,916 95		2	W.
Mercantile	13	10	3	9		11	2 80	1 22	5 00	2 00	1 66	83	22,682 61			M.
Collin County—																
Cotton goods manufacturing	108	70	38	2	311		1 25	1 00	3 25	2 25	75	60	40,660 74		2	W.
Compress	30	30				10	1 25		3 00		1 00					
Laundry	24	10	14	3		9	2 00	1 15	3 00	2 00	1 00	80	23,465 85			W.

Colorado County—																	
Hotel	6	2	4		730	12	57	72	57	72	57	72	1,232 00				M.
Hotel	8	4	4		222	9	65	66	65	1 00	65	42	1,114 92				W.
Cooke County—																	
Electric power and light company	5	5		4	639	11	2 14		3 36		1 66		6,855 00				W.
Hotel	17	14	3	2	365	8	1 00	62	1 43	85	36	50	4,056 00				W.
Electric light company	5	5		4	731	12	2 23		3 66		1 66		8,004 70				W.
Dallas County—																	
Auditing and accounting	12	12		1		8	3 26		5 77		2 00		11,220 00				M.
Automobile, wholesale department	16	13	3	1	313	9							13,976 21				W.
Automobile, repair shop	26	23	3			9	3 00	2 50	7 00	3 00	1 50	2 00	86,028 76				W.
Brewing company	65	65		31	730	8	2 78		4 00		1 50		112,635 72				W.
Burlap, bag manufacturing	130	40	90			10	1 50	2 25	4 00	1 50	75	75	75,955 70				W.
Boiler manufacturing	30	30				9	2 00		3 60		2 00		30,204 15				W.
Brick manufacturing	40	40		4	500	10	1 95		2 50		1 50		28,000 00				W.
Bridge builders	100	100		4		10	3 00		5 80		1 75		83,477 74				W.
Billiard tables and bar fixtures	12	11	1	6	630	9	3 50	2 50	5 00	2 50	1 75	2 50	25,000 00				W.
Cotton cloth manufacturing	181	102	79	2	579	10	1 74	1 32	4 00	2 25	1 00	1 00					W.
Cracker and candy manufacturing	360	165	195		590	10	2 25	1 50	7 50	3 25	67	58	402,859 10				W.
Construction company	800	800				8	3 00		6 00		2 00		133,000 00				W.
Carbonic acid and gas	41	30	11	4		12	3 15	2 07	15 00	3 00	95	1 25	55,509 00			15	M.
Cotton gin machinery manufacturing	248	248			596	9	2 54		5 00		1 00		269,596 75			7	W.
Cotton compress	78	78				10	2 50		5 00		1 00		23,057 15			4	M.
Cotton oil mill	110	110		10		12	2 25		5 00		2 00		108,871 45			12	W.
Cigar manufacturing	10	9	1	3	598	9	1 57	1 25	2 66	1 95	50	1 25	7,295 70				W.
Contractors and builders	60	60				8	4 70		7 00		2 00		22,780 05			6	W.
Cotton and wool waste mfg	18	18				10	2 00		2 50		1 25		22,664 00				W.
Cotton gin machinery manufacturing	212	212		85	590	9	2 35		3 50		1 00		268,920 40			84	W.
Clothing company	6	4	2			9	2 87	1 25	5 00	1 50	1 15	1 00	7,112 00				W.
Clothing and tailoring	29	27	2	4	620	10	3 85	2 50	9 65	3 00	75	2 00	62,289 35				W.
Druggist, retail	5	5			730	12			9 65				6,805 00				M.
Druggist, wholesale	41	39	1	8	670	10	3 43	2 50	8 30	2 50	84	2 50	93,416 00				M.
Engineering and construction						10	2 00		5 00		1 75		10,000 00			1	W.
Electrical contractors	10	10		4		8	4 00		5 00		2 00		12,000 00				W.
Express company	49	49		5	730	9	2 19		6 41		1 33		56,492 21			11	M.
Electric light and power company	137	132	5	47	730	10	2 79	1 85	6 50	2 50	1 90	1 15	270,029 44			43	M.
Electric street railway	277	272	5	68	730	10	2 26	2 08	6 75	2 88	1 50	1 35	448,151 46			116	M.
Electric street railway	67	66	1	16	730	10	2 17	1 54	5 20	1 54	1 50	1 54	104,244 79			4	M.
Electric street railway	52	51	1	13	730	10	2 10	1 35	4 42	1 35	1 50	1 35	78,012 23			9	M.
Elevator manufacturing	22	22		1	612	8	3 10		5 83		2 00		41,338 29			17	W.
Electric supplies	34	26	8	2	730	8	3 18	1 90	8 30	2 30	1 00	1 17	90,743 04				M.
Electric supplies	63	49	14	7	730	9	2 74	1 78	16 66	2 50	50	1 16	116,585 77				W.
Electric light and power company	50	50			730	12	2 20		4 66		1 75		67,066 50			9	W.
Furniture, retail	37	36	1	6		9	2 99	1 66	8 33	1 66	1 25	1 66	64,900 00			1	W.
Furniture, retail	18	17	1	9	626	9	3 45	1 66	5 83	1 66	1 66	1 66	39,957 60			1	W.
Florist	29	26	3	14	730	10	1 57	1 94	5 16	3 33	1 25	1 16	43,139 33				M.
Furniture	25	24	1	6		9	3 50	2 50	6 00	2 50	1 50	2 50	35,302 15			2	W.
Furniture company	21	20	1	2		10	3 00	4 50	7 50	4 50	1 50	4 50	36,200 00				W.
Furniture company	10	10		3		10	2 10		5 00		1 50		13,146 06				M.
Furniture and mattress mfg	130	125	5	8	616	9	1 85	1 15	4 00	1 65	1 50	75	121,232 50			31	W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Number of Persons Employed			Number of Employes Owning Their Own Homes	Number of Days in Operation Since Aug. 31, 1910	Hours Worked per Day	Average Wages Paid per Day		Maximum Wages Paid per Day		Minimum Wages Paid per Day		Total Amount Paid in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Number of Accidents Since Aug. 31, 1910		Employes Paid D.-Daily; W.-Weekly; S. M.-Semi-Monthly; M.-Monthly
	Total	Males	Females				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
Dallas County—Continued.																
Fruit and produce	31	31		14	625	10	3 15		5 75		1 65		60,991 00			W.
Furniture and mattress mfg	60	58	2	12	545	10	1 81	1 75	5 00	2 25	75	1 25	95,150 00		2	W.
Grain elevator	13	13		2	730	10			13 70		1 66		21,446 99			M.
Grain merchant	16	16		5		10			10 00		1 50		13,626 85			W.
Hotel	33	23	10	1		10	1 13	89	3 35	1 66	60	89	23,692 85		3	M.
House furnishings	19	18	1	4		8	2 50	2 00	5 00	2 00	1 50	2 00	27,900 00			W.
Hardware	70	66	4	30	612	10	3 15	1 75	13 88	2 50	1 50	1 00	145,673 78			W.
Hotel	66	52	14		730		1 15	1 07	5 00	2 00	50	60	56,911 55			W.
Hotel	17	13	4	1	730	12	1 72	1 07	3 55	1 43	43	71	15,080 00			W.
Hardware and tin shop	19	18	1	2		10	$1 26	$1 57	$ 4 00	$ 1 57	1 66	$ 1 57	$ 22,000 00			M.
Hardware	6	6		2		9	2 83		4 25		2 00					W.
House furnishings	24	21	3	2	614	10	3 00	2 00	7 50	2 90	1 33	85	37,989 25			W.
Ice manufacturing	12	12		3	730	12	2 43		4 30		2 00		18,540 80		1	W.
Implements	31	26	5			9	4 67	2 33	20 00	4 17	1 50	1 34	95,313 30			W.
Implements	51	48	3	8		8	1 65	2 75	2 80	2 75	1 50	2 75	52,085 31			M.
Implements	31	28	3	5	624	10	2 49		2 83		1 50		13,998 00			W.
Ice manufacturing	35	35		2	731	10	2 00		2 40		1 80		35,524 30		4	W.
Implements	38	66	12	8	616	9	4 17	2 55	16 66	3 80	1 25	1 16	72,664 16			W.
Implements	58	50	8	15		10	4 46	2 50	24 04	3 84	1 00	1 50	227,459 29			M.
Laundry	120	30	90			10	2 45	1 60	4 16	2 66	1 16	85	125,339 55		3	W.
Laundry	78	32	46	12	622	9	3 43	1 38	5 80	2 25	1 00	1 00	137,898 46			W.
Laundry	40	8	32	3	623	9	2 25	1 25	3 00	2 00	2 05	66	33,630 00			W.
Lumber	10	10		4		10	2 55		3 00		2 00		15,180 00			W.
Lumber	12	12		4		10	1 75		2 00		1 50		14,270 00			M.
Lumber	6	6		2	485	8	1 65		1 75		1 50					W.
Machinery dealer	38	35	3	5	605	10	3 26	1 94	5 00	2 19	1 50	1 69	86,240 00			W.
Machine shop	12	12		8	309	10	4 00		4 00		4 00		14,248 00			M.
Merchandise, general	127	69	58	13		8	2 75	1 64	9 62	3 17	75	84	118,319 46		11	W.
Merchandise	317	254	63	25	468	9	2 40	1 50	9 75	3 00	1 55	1 20	340,090 00		2	M.
Overalls manufacturing	90	5	85	8	616	8	2 25	1 00	4 13	2 25	1 50	50	66,259 00			W.
Printing plant	194	181	13	57	730	9	4 56	2 62	12 82	4 33	67	1 67	467,567 44		6	W.
Packing company	23	23		1	312	10	2 75		4 00		1 67		14,867 45			W.
Paper bags manufacturing	58	31	27		706	9	2 20	98	4 00	2 08	50	75	45,568 14		12	W.
Paper company	40	30	10	6	624	9	2 93	2 25	11 21	2 83	67	75	65,398 05			W.

Paper box manufacturing	16	6	10		612	9	1 55	1 00	3 00	1 25	50	50	11,569 50					W.
Packing company	122	120	2	20	626	10	2 00	1 00	3 50	1 00	1 50	1 00	155,226 45					W.
Planing mill	59	58		9	481	9	2 60		4 25		1 50		67,563 54					W.
Publishing company	10	7	3	6	624	9	4 00	1 25	5 00	1 35	2 33	1 00	13,677 71					W.
Publishing company	46	44	2	8	624	10	3 04	1 66	10 00	2 00	83	1 33	77,836 18					W.
Publishing company	57	52	5	52	730	8	3 88	2 10	6 66	3 00	1 00	1 80	146,985 01					W.
Publishing and lithographing	40	32	8	7	620	8	3 25	1 82	10 00	3 33	66	1 00	73,039 67				1	W.
Refrigerating	6	6		2	604	9	2 50		3 75		1 50		884,540 00					W.
Shoe manufacturing	15	14	1	3	640	9	1 96	1 33	4 16	1 33	92	1 33	13,103 40				1	W.
Telegraph company	77	74	3	5	730	9	2 10	1 96	5 55	2 60	1 11	1 48	124,181 36					M.
Telegraph company	9	8	1	7	730	9							39,286 09					M.
Telegraph company	1106	999	107		731	10	1 57	1 57	20 83		15		1,512,904 36					M.
Telegraph company	64	63	1	14	731	8	3 14	2 69	9 61	2 69	1 34	2 69	250,065 81				20	M.
Type foundry	17	15	2		600	9	3 26	2 41	12 50	2 50	67	2 32	38,937 55					W.
Undertaking supplies	89	76	13	3	618	9	2 10	1 40	3 80	2 93	75	75	101,772 35				4	W.
De Witt County—																		
Cotton duck manufacturing	135	85	50		260	10	1 25	1 15	3 00	2 50	75	75	33,678 90				2	W.
Electric light and power	8	8			730	10	2 47		3 28		1 31		14,400 00					M.
Ice and carbonated drinks	10	10		4	540	12	2 10		5 00		1 26		11,444 95					M.
Eastland County—																		
Cotton compress	46	46				10	2 25		3 50		1 50		6,091 31				2	W.
Merchandise	15	12	3	5	625	10	2 50	67	3 00	77	75	30	21,000 00					M.
Merchandise	6	6		4		10	2 50		3 33		2 00		5,490 00					M.
Ellis County—																		
Cotton compress	50	50				10	2 00		4 10		1 50		23,465 24					W.
Express company	7	7		2	731	10	1 75		3 23		1 29		10,388 20					S. M.
Express company	8	8			731	10	1 82		3 29		1 32		10,625 76				1	S. M.
Telephone company	20	6	14		731	9	2 22	76	2 83	1 33	1 33	50	15,541 20					M.
El Paso County—																		
Express company	46	46			731	10	2 21		6 13		1 33		75,088 41					S. M.
Furniture company	12	11	1	2		10	2 96	2 50	5 00	2 50	1 67	2 50	10,000 00					W.
Gas and electric company	43	42	1	6	731	10	2 50	2 80	4 00	2 80	1 25	2 80	95,329 76				2	W.
Ice factory	31	30	1	5		9	2 25	1 65	5 00	1 65	1 00	1 65	64,712 96				1	S. M.
Telephone company	5	3	2	1	731	8	1 95	1 15	2 65	1 25	1 00	1 00	8,184 00					M.
Telephone company	135	67	68	2	731	8	2 80	1 15	5 00	2 50	65	65	87,318 35				15	S. M.
Wood-working plant	37	37		6	606	9	3 00		8 00		1 00		67,000 00					W.
Erath County—																		
Brick manufacturing	100	100			540	9	2 42		3 00		1 75		130,994 29					S. M.
Coal mines	1775	1775			568	8	2 45		3 78		2 00		2,415,582 39		3		15	S. M.
Grocery, wholesale	8	8			626	10	3 93		7 66		1 50		19,681 83					W.
Falls County—																		
Cotton compress	12	12			292	9½	1 65		2 50		1 50		5,788 22				1	W.
Hardware, etc	14	14		9		10	1 80		3 33		1 25		16,419 90				1	W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Number of Persons Employed			Number of Employes Owning Their Own Homes	Number of Days in Operation Since Aug. 31, 1910	Hours Worked per Day	Average Wages Paid per Day		Maximum Wages Paid per Day		Minimum Wages Paid per Day		Total Amount Paid in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Number of Accidents Since Aug. 31, 1910		Employes Paid D.-Daily; W.-Weekly; S. M.-Semi-Monthly; M.-Monthly
	Total	Males	Females				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
Fannin County—																
Cotton compress	75	75		5	285	10	$1 85		$ 3 50		$ 1 50		$ 18,007 23			W.
Cotton mill	222	140	82	20	580	10½	1 35	$1 00	3 50	$ 1 75	75	$ 50	121,122 85		3	S. M.
Fayette County—																
Cotton compress	60	60				10	1 80		2 50		1 00		18,441 19		2	W.
Fort Bend County—																
Mattress factory	26	20	6			10	2 00	1 50	5 00	2 50	1 50	1 00	24,000 00			W.
Sugar refinery	212	211	1		284	10	1 13	1 33	5 00	1 33	1 00	1 33	174,894 53			D.
Freestone County—																
Mercantile company	8	5	3	3		12	2 66	1 11	3 33	1 16	2 00	1 00	5,000 00			M.
Galveston County—																
Boiler works	50	50		3		9	2 25		4 25		1 00		41,420 94		26	W.
Brewery	84	83	1	2	731	8	2 21	3 00	4 80	3 00	75	3 00	93,485 38		40	W.
Cotton oil mill	14	14			652	10	2 20		2 75		2 00		20,060 05			W.
Druggist	5	5			731	10	2 50		2 75		1 00		9,000 00			W.
Druggist	5	5			731	12	1 75		2 00		50		7,500 00			M.
Dry goods	134	61	93		610	9	2 54	1 41	5 83	4 83	50	42	165,691 08	1		W.
Electric railway	226	225	1	17	731	11	1 97	2 50	5 33	2 50	50	2 50	297,080 23		37	S. M.
Electric power	31	30	1	5	731	9	3 21	2 00	13 88	2 00	83	2 00	69,056 10	1		W.
Express company	26	26			731	10	1 68		4 27		1 32		31,830 24		2	S. M.
Express company	7	7		2	731	9	2 21		4 17		1 66		10,608 00		2	S. M.
Foundry	34	34		3	653	9	2 81		4 50		2 00		44,701 75		2	W.
Gas manufacturing	84	82	2	9	731	9	2 40	1 40	8 33	1 66	1 37	1 16	72,792 60		3	W.
Groceries, retail	45	44	1	10		10	2 00	1 67	4 00	1 67	1 67	1 67	37,000 00			W.
Mercantile	79	62	17	731	625	9	3 55	1 50	6 00	3 50	50	65	115,882 20			W.
Mercantile	46	29	17		612	9	3 50	2 00	10 00	4 16	75	75	76,272 91			W.
Mercantile	6	6			610	9	2 90		4 00		1 90		3,310 00			W.
Oil refinery	85			10		10	2 75		8 00		1 00		163,625 00		5	S. M.
Overall factory	51	6	45	2		9½	2 84	75	3 50	1 33	2 00	50	28,600 00			W.
Overall factory	32	6	26		680	8	2 50	1 00	3 00	1 66	1 15	50	23,169 00			W.
Printing and publishing	207	116	91	19	616	8	2 31	93	6 67	2 25	60	60	272,606 00		8	W.

Printing and publishing	19	17	2	2	616	8	2 25	1 12	5 00	1 25	50	1 00	28,289 25		1	W.
Printing and publishing	85	80	5	20	731	8	4 27	2 54	8 25	2 92	59	1 50	196,662 64		1	W.
Rice mill	60	60		3	642	10	2 00		4 11		75		79,488 35			W.
Steam laundry	90	30	60	2	616	12	2 85	1 25	4 30	1 45	1 00	75	46,708 90			W.
Steam laundry	72	17	55	2	616	10	3 00	1 40	5 00	2 00	2 00	1 00	63,815 65			W.
Stevedores	1002	1000	2			8	3 00	2 50	7 00	2 50	2 40	2 50	1,029,830 86			W.
Stevedores	200	200				8	4 50		6 00		4 00		298,088 39			W.
Telephone company	96	23	73	2	731	9	2 50	96	4 80	2 30	1 33	33	84,758 17	2	3	M.
Telegraph company	16	14	2		731	9	3 50	2 00	2 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	27,600 00			S. M.
Telegraph company	13	13		1	731	9	2 11		3 70		66		18,869 47			S. M.
Waste mill	30	30		3	356	10	2 00		2 00		2 00		10,079 17		2	W.
Terminal railroad	174	173	1	42	730	10	2 73	2 39	16 44	2 39	1 00	2 39	306,160 26		52	W.
Wood-working plant	37	37		1	616	9	2 00		10 00		75		34,160 26			W.
Gregg County—																
Implement factory	125	125		20	310	10	1 80		4 20		1 00		56,307 83		1	W.
Grimes County—																
Hotel	8	6	2	1	731	12	80	50	80	50	80	50	4,234 00			W.
Guadalupe County—																
Brick manufacturing	30	30			480	10	1 50		3 00		1 25		17,733 00			W.
Flour mill	43	43		3	600	12	2 10		5 78		1 00		50,174 28		1	W.
Hotel	7	5	2			12	3 48	1 37	1 45	66	50	67	23,280 00		2	W.
Grayson County—																
Bottling works	20	18	2	3	627	10	1 25	1 50	4 00	1 50	50	1 50	8,529 48			W.
Cotton oil mill	100	100		8	345	12	1 75		2 75		1 25		45,668 54		5	W.
Cotton oil mill	10	10		5		10	2 05		2 25		1 50		13,076 68		1	W.
Carpet company	5	4	1	1	624	9½	3 00	1 15	4 80	1 15	1 24	1 15	8,031 20			M.
Cotton mill	168	104	64	6	618	10½	1 35	1 03	3 00	1 78	75	50	128,338 25		9	S. M.
Cotton compress	46	46				10	2 17		4 15		75		9,480 55			W.
Drugs, retail	10	10			731	12	1 41		3 29		47		5,661 06			W.
Dry goods, retail	11	5	6	1	610	10	3 00	1 00	3 50	1 50	1 60	80	13,357 00			W.
Electric power plant	19	19		10	731	10	2 70		4 16		1 65		29,370 45		2	S. M.
Express company	4	4			731	10	2 05		3 12		1 32		6,000 00			S. M.
Express company	6	6			731	10	1 85		3 12		1 64		8,136 00			S. M.
Express company	13	13		2	731	9	2 11		4 17		1 33		17,371 89		4	S. M.
Foundry and machine shop	25	25		7	622	9	2 99		4 16		1 35		28,466 65			W.
Grain company	27	25	2			10	1 75	2 50	3 50	2 75	1 50	2 25	22,500 00	1		W.
Grain company	10	10				10	1 75		2 92		2 67		6,520 00		1	W.
Grocer, wholesale	8	6	2	1		9	2 86	92	4 80	1 00	1 67	83	13,443 05		3	W.
Grocer, wholesale	16	16		5		10	3 91		7 69		1 33		40,665 36			W.
Grocer, wholesale	19	17	2	4		10	3 15	3 00	11 00	3 88	1 95	2 08	29,900 00	1		W.
Gas company	12	11	1		731	8	2 53	97	3 28	97	1 94	97	20,195 00			S. M.
Hotel	13	13		2	731	12	2 30		3 00		1 00		10,400 00			W.
Hardware, retail	20	20		10		10	3 10		5 00		67		43,220 44			M.
Ice factory	31	30	1	8	680	12	2 00	1 00	4 50	1 00	1 00	1 00	37,066 15			W.
Lumber yard	3	3		3		10	2 00		4 00		1 00		3,696 00			W.
Nursery	90	90		7	624	10	1 54		3 85		50		68,312 45			W.
Printing and publishing	44	39	5	5	627	8	1 92	1 70	5 00	2 00	42	83	52,279 26			W.
Printing and publishing	6	5	1			8	1 45	1 00	2 50	1 00	50	1 00	6,484 23			W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Number of Persons Employed			Number of Employes Owning Their Own Homes	Number of Days in Operation Since Aug. 31, 1910	Hours Worked per Day	Average Wages Paid per Day		Maximum Wages Paid per Day		Minimum Wages Paid per Day		Total Amount Paid in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Number of Accidents Since Aug. 31, 1910		Employes Paid D.-Daily; W.-Weekly; S. M.-Semi-Monthly; M.-Monthly
	Total	Males	Females				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
Grayson County—Continued.																
Plumbing company	15	15		5	619	8	$4 00		$ 5 00		$ 3 50		$23,300 05			W.
Steam laundry	45	18	27	4		10	2 50	$1 50	5 00	$ 1 75	1 35	$ 1 00	38,256 35		4	W.
Steam laundry	13	4	9			10	2 83	1 23	3 00	1 83	2 66	1 00	6,990 00		1	W.
Steam laundry	72	29	43	12		10	2 85	1 45	4 60	2 40	1 00	1 00	73,415 70			W.
Telegraph company	4	4				9	1 35		2 84		60		2,750 00			M.
Telegraph company	5	5		1	731	9	1 71		3 14		66		5,157 10			S. M.
Telephone company	27	9	18	3	731	9	1 83	71	3 08	1 16	40	33	17,784 05			M.
Telephone company	39	12	27	3	731	9	2 21	82	4 42	1 66	58	33	30,109 42		1	M.
Waterworks	15	15		2	731	10	2 89		5 83		1 50		22,891 42		3	M.
Gonzales County—																
Hotel	10	7	3	3	731	10	1 00	1 00	1 50	2 50	75	75	6,552 00			W.
Ice factory	20	20		3	500	12	1 75		2 50		1 00		17,150 00		1	W.
Hall County—																
Dry goods, retail	4	3	1	1		10	3 00	2 00	3 00	2 00	3 00	2 00	7,310 00			M.
Hotel	4	2	2		731	10	75	1 75	75	1 75	75	1 75	1,825 00			W.
Hays County—																
Cotton compress	40	40				10	1 75		2 50		1 25		6,122 75			W.
Hardin County—																
Lumber manufacturing	840	840		10		11	3 00		8 00		75		64,302 12		27	M.
Harris County—																
Brewery	169	169		64	620	8	2 77		6 67		1 66		290,502 50		54	W.
Brass foundry	16	16				9	3 12		3 75		85		10,717 90			W.
Brass foundry	51	51		10	613	10	2 44		3 83		1 00		42,349 96		10	S. M.
Brass foundry	20	20		2		9	2 77		3 60		1 00		26,649 60		3	W.
Bag factory, burlap, etc	57	17	40	4	595	10	3 00	1 00	9 00	1 50	75	75	51,914 00			W.
Cotton oil refinery	12	12			315	10	2 00		5 00		1 50		18,944 85			W.
Cotton oil mill	200	200			400	12	1 75		3 50		1 00		105,655 10			W.
Cotton oil mill	87	85	2			12	1 70	1 25	5 00	1 25	1 25	1 25	97,247 95		8	W.
Cotton oil mill	250	250				12	1 75		2 50		1 50		114,219 65			W.

Cotton oil mill	73	72	1			12	1 82	1 00	3 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	26,169 10				W.
Car wheel foundry	107	107			436	10	4 17		6 25		1 15		122,563 85			47	S. M.
Coffee roasters	11	8	3		616	9	2 30	1 00	6 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	16,560 00				W.
Dry goods, wholesale	22	22			676	9½	2 85		8 33		1 25		45,768 00				W.
Dry goods, wholesale	27	27		3		9	3 12		10 00		1 25		66,523 50				S. M.
Electric power plant	142	138	4		731	9	2 14	1 92	3 50	2 50	1 50	1 35	246,875 10			12	W.
Electric and water plant	2	2		1	731	10	2 50		5 00		1 75		4,699 35				W.
Elevator manufacturing	56	56		10	612	8	2 67		5 83		1 50		90,860 29		1	21	W.
Express company	121	119	2		731	10	1 53	1 64	6 58	1 97	1 48	1 32	135,432 00		2	16	S. M.
Express company	17	17			731	9	2 30		5 00		1 50		26,101 13			8	S. M.
Electrical supply company	11	9	2	1	731	9	2 50	2 25	6 67	2 33	1 67	2 00	18,486 13				W.
Furniture factory	159	155	4	42	610	9	2 25	2 00	3 50	2 50	1 00	1 50	148,717 74			10	W.
Gas company	255	250	5	20	731	10	2 00	1 67	3 00	2 33	1 75	1 00	191,844 84			9	W.
Locomotive and car works	56	56				10	2 39		4 40		1 75		40,729 85				W.
Meat packers	398	351	47		616	10	1 50	1 00	5 00	1 50	75	75	338,004 95			63	W.
Oil company	21	21		6	625	9	1 75		2 75		1 00		53,040 00				W.
Overall factory	146	16	130		612	8	3 00	2 30	5 00	4 00	1 25	75	84,000 00				W.
Overall factory	34	3	32			8	2 15	1 66	3 50	3 00	85	50	8,879 00				W.
Oil company	270	262	8		731	8	3 00	2 04	6 45	2 42	67	1 00	553,313 16				M.
Oil company	120	119	1		731	9	3 89	3 50	6 66	3 50	2 80	3 50	262,101 58				M.
Printing and publishing	16	14	2	2	645	8	3 08	1 65	8 00	2 00	1 50	1 35	28,835 40				W.
Printing and publishing	10	9	1	5	614	8	3 62	84	5 00	84	67	84	19,636 50				W.
Printing and publishing	95	79	16	2	617	8	3 29	1 19	11 66	2 50	50	66	161,162 18			2	W.
Printing and publishing	152	145	7	49		10	3 33	1 47	19 23	3 57	71	71	361,679 47				W.
Paper company	48	29	19		612	9	2 85	93	13 85	3 35	65	50	59,722 62			4	W.
Printing and publishing	50	42	8	2	618	8	2 75	1 35	7 50	1 50	75	1 25	63,207 23				W.
Rice mill	33	33			361	12	2 26		3 00		1 50		26,397 20			3	W.
Rice mill	29	28	1	3	351	12	3 00	1 50	10 00	1 50	1 00	1 50	53,606 24			5	W.
Rice mill	30	30			542	11	1 65		2 50		1 50		61,661 29			4	W.
Steam laundry	61	27	34	9		9	3 50	1 18	6 50	3 00	1 33	1 00	12,282 00			2	W.
Steam laundry	150	57	93			9	3 17	1 15	7 00	3 00	1 50	1 00	146,518 65				W.
Steam laundry	158	42	116	22	622	9	3 09	1 12	7 00	3 00	1 50	1 00	163,137 85			10	W.
Steam laundry	46	17	29	4	622	10	2 36	1 19	5 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	46,419 85				W.
Structural steel company	41	41		3	635	10	2 15		4 00		1 50		60,431 00			42	W.
Textile mill	115	65	50	10	616	10	1 49	1 00	6 67	2 20	67	67	64,465 15			25	W.
Telegraph company	38	38		3	731	9	1 83		5 55		80		45,558 80				S. M.
Telephone company	429	129	300	27	731	9	2 39	1 00	6 41	2 21	77	40	427,825 05			24	M.
Wood-working plant	85	85				9½	2 00		4 50		1 35		105,159 25			20	W.
Window shade factory	20	10	10	4		9	2 08	1 60	3 00	2 00	1 00	84	22,963 20				W.
Wagon factory	20	20		5		9	2 45		4 17		75		29,400 00				W.
Wood-working plant	69	68	1	27	614	9	2 00	2 00	5 00	2 00	50	2 00	100,628 10			5	W.
Harrison County—																	
Steam laundry	10	4	6	2		10	3 50	1 05	4 50	1 25	3 00	1 00	3,625 00				W.
Hill County—																	
Cotton compress	35	35		5		10	1 75		2 50		1 50		21,000 00			3	W.
Grocery, wholesale	8	8		2	625	10	3 00		4 15		1 50		13,141 70				M.
Grocery, wholesale	12	12			626	10	3 73		7 66		1 50		28,026 66				W.
Houston County—																	
Coal mine	67	67			504	9	1 90		2 85		1 50		62,472 80			1	M.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Number of Persons Employed			Number of Employes Owning Their Own Homes	Number of Days in Operation Since Aug. 31, 1910	Hours Worked per Day	Average Wages Paid per Day		Maximum Wages Paid per Day		Minimum Wages Paid per Day		Total Amount Paid in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Number of Accidents Since Aug. 31, 1910		Employes Paid D.-Daily; W.-Weekly; S. M.-Semi-Monthly; M.-Monthly
	Total	Males	Females				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
Hood County—																
Hardware, retail	10	10		7		10	$2 25		$ 3 85		$ 1 35		$ 14,680 00			M.
Hopkins County—																
Cotton compress	60	60				10	2 05		3 33		1 00		19,691 10		1	W.
Hotel	10	8	2		731	10	85	$ 50	85	$ 50	85	$ 50	5,650 00			W.
Howard County—																
Hotel	7	4	3		731	10	90	75	1 50	1 25	50	50	4,500 00			M.
Telephone company	11	2	9	1	731	9	2 50	1 00	3 00	1 90	1 75	75	9,000 00			M.
Hunt County—																
Electric power plant	8	8		2	731	9	2 75		3 00		1 50		9,439 70			W.
Hotel	22	18	4	3	731	10	1 25	85	2 00	1 00	75	75	6,700 00			W.
Ice and light plant	11	11			731	12	2 00		3 67		1 50		5,700 00		2	S. M.
Jack County—																
Dry goods, retail	7	3	4	3		10	2 50	1 50	3 00	2 00	2 00	1 00	5,000 00			M.
Flour mill	9	9		4		12	2 36		5 77		1 50		13,432 80			M.
Jackson County—																
Rice mill	27	27		2		12	4 41		6 66		1 50		17,877 84		2	W.
Jefferson County—																
Brick manufacturing	75	75		12	520	10	1 50		2 50		75		46,688 80		48	S. M.
Boiler works, etc.	13	13			619	9	2 75		4 00		1 50		20,602 15		12	W.
Creosoting works	44	44				10	2 60		5 00		1 50		44,306 13		26	W.
Electric street railway	75	75		11	731	12	2 40		6 66		1 50		131,536 05		4	S. M.
Foundry and machine shop	60	60		15	620	9	2 72		6 00		1 00		101,525 90			S. M.
Feed mill	16	16		2	616	10.2	1 80		4 20		1 20		11,928 73			W.
Hotel	89	70	19	1	731	10	95	89	5 00	3 33	57	57	81,602 15			W.
Ice factory	38	38		6	731	10	1 80		2 25		1 50		61,995 89			W.
Lumber manufacturing	240	240			526	10	2 23		8 00		1 00		314,464 38		232	M.
Logging works	22	22				10	2 50		5 00		1 50		8,141 77		8	W.
Lumber transportation company	13	13			526	10	1 98		3 50		1 50		29,945 70	1	1	M.

Oil company	345	345				10	3 00		5 00		2 00		456,709 23	1	59	M.
Oil company	839	839		223	731	9	3 00		7 00		1 00		994,997 71	1	150	S. M.
Oil company	40	40			731	9	3 00		6 66		2 50		83,920 73			S. M.
Oil company	1073	1072	1		731	9	2 98	1 25	7 00	1 25	1 00	1 25	1,380,127 61			S. M.
Printing and publishing	14	11	3	1	600	8	3 28	1 70	6 00	2 00	1 17	1 33	26,000 00		1	W.
Rice mill	15	15		5	350	11	1 75		5 00		1 50		8,152 50			W.
Rice mill	46	46		8	433	12	2 45		10 00		1 80		72,241 85		17	W.
Steam laundry	52	18	34	9	620	10	2 26	1 10	8 33	2 00	1 70	1 00	55,350 90			W.
Steam laundry	90	30	60	9	622	9	3 22	1 04	8 33	2 75	1 25	50	81,531 40		6	W.
Steam laundry	30	10	20	6	640	10	2 86	1 28	4 16	2 50	1 50	1 00	27,816 60		1	W.
Telegraph company	22	21	1	1	731	9	2 75	1 66	4 33	1 66	50	1 66	22,920 00			M.
Telegraph company	9	7	2		731	9	1 48	1 34	3 46	1 54	77	1 15	9,251 07			S. M.
Telephone company	49	14	35		731	9	2 78	93	4 23	1 73	1 67	16	52,033 32		4	M.
Wood-working plant	71	71		1		10	2 50		5 00		75		26,637 75		15	W.
Wood-working plant	15	15				9	2 00		3 50		1 00		7,500 00			W.
Wood-working plant	17	17		1	605	9	2 32		3 50		1 00		23,846 00			W.
Wood-working plant	65	65			597	10	2 00		4 50		1 50		76,491 20		20	W.
Well machine company	12	12		1		9	3 00		4 50		2 00		21,600 00			W.
Jeff Davis County—																
Merchandise	7	6	1	4	622	12	2 25	2 50	3 50	2 50	1 00	2 50	10,946 61			M.
Jones County—																
Ice factory	9	9		6		10	1 75		3 00		1 50		9,045 63			M.
Johnson County—																
Cotton oil mill	60	60				12	2 00		2 50		1 50		19,083 10		9	W.
Hotel	6	3	3		731	8	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	5,965 00			M.
Karnes County—																
Merchandise	8	6	2	4	620	11	2 40	1 00	3 33	1 33	83	83	13,396 00			M.
Kaufman County—																
Cotton compress	60	60				10	2 64		3 33		1 50		15,457 87		2	W.
Kerr County—																
Merchandise	6	5	1	4	627	10	2 01	1 25	2 80	1 25	1 25	1 25	7,087 33			M.
Lee County—																
Coal mine	60	60				10	1 75		2 00		1 50		44,976 21			S. M.
Leon County—																
Coal mine	69	69			500	9	1 95		4 00		1 50		69,657 24			
Lamar County—																
Box factory	41	40	1	8		10	1 75	1 66	2 33	1 66	1 50	1 66	31,660 98			S. M.
Cotton compress	97	97		20	480	10	1 90		3 00		1 50		58,280 23			W.
Furniture, retail	10	10		5	624	10	2 15		4 00		1 33		11,549 15			W.
Furniture, retail	34	32	2	16	620	9½	3 12	2 00	8 33	2 50	83	1 66	31,876 00			M.
Furniture factory	65	63	2			10	1 50	1 05	4 00	1 25	50	85	29,180 50			W.
Foundry and machine shop	12	12		3	550	9	2 41		4 16		92		15,321 95			W.
Mattress factory	8	6	2	2		10	2 00	1 35	4 17	1 50	1 50	1 00	5,623 60			W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Number of Persons Employed			Number of Employes Owning Their Own Home	Number of Days in Operation Since Aug. 31, 1910	Hours Worked per Day	Average Wages Paid per Day		Maximum Wages Paid per Day		Minimum Wages Paid per Day		Total Amount Paid in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Number of Accidents Since Aug. 31, 1910		Employes Paid D.-Daily; W.-Weekly; S. M.-Semi-Monthly; M.-Monthly
	Total	Males	Females				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
Lamar County—Continued.																
Printing company	30	23	7	2		8	$2 50	$1 14	$ 5 00	$ 1 75	$ 75	$ 75	$ 20,387 55			W.
Steam laundry	48	21	27		624	10	2 25	1 10	3 08	1 25	75	1 00	37,500 90			W.
Steam laundry	19	8	11		622	10	1 80	1 09	2 50	1 50	75	1 00	13,325 05			W.
Telephone company	38	13	25	12	731	9	1 86	85	4 23	1 54	38	33	35,016 21	1	2	M.
Llano County—																
Grocer, wholesale	5	5		2		9	3 33		4 17		1 33		12,000 00			M.
Liberty County—																
Lumber manufacturing	110	110				10	1 80		5 00		1 50		120,972 75			M.
Lumber manufacturing	159	159		13	574	10	3 28		8 00		1 35		182,319 50	2		M.
Limestone County—																
Cotton compress	60	60				10	1 75		2 50		1 50		15,930 85		2	W.
Maverick County—																
Coal mine	300	300			450	10	1 75		5 00		50		127,710 00	2		W.
Coal mine	150	150			460	10	1 75		6 00		75		123,774 23	3		S. M.
Dry goods, retail	7	5	2			10	2 33	92	5 00	1 50	50	50	21,000 00			M.
Lumber, retail	17	14	3	8		10	2 60	1 72	7 00	2 40	1 00	1 00	58,475 00			W.
McLennan County—																
Cotton oil mill	58	58		6	220	12	2 08		3 25		1 25		34,097 15		2	W.
Cotton oil mill	40	40		5	273	12	2 00		3 25		1 75		20,615 00		2	W.
Cotton mill	120	79	41	3	606	10.3	1 32	1 07	3 50	1 65	60	60	62,203 95		1	S. M.
Cotton oil mill	45	45			295	12	1 95		3 00		1 50		30,098 35		2	W.
Cotton oil mill	68	66	2		300	12	1 75	1 00	3 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	42,360 25			W.
Cotton compress	81	80	1	4		10	2 00	1 25	3 00	1 25	1 00	1 25	38,214 65		2	W.
Candy factory	36	17	19	3	604	10	1 83	85	3 00	1 50	1 00	30	26,820 25		1	W.
Department store	326	221	105	32	608	9	2 57	1 53	24 04	7 50	42	42	389,312 24		1	W.
Drugs, wholesale	50	45	5	15	620	8	2 65	1 45	10 00	2 67	67	67	90,937 65		1	S. M.
Department store	34	22	12	2	620	9	2 81	1 49	18 00	6 00	50	50	46,257 77			W.
Drugs, retail	11	11		3	731	10	3 33		5 00		1 00		11,640 00			M.
Department store	170	76	94	18	618	10	3 43	2 30	6 44	4 18	42	42	153,745 15		1	W.

Electrical supplies	7	7		3		8	4	11			5	55			3	50		13,230	27			W.
Elevator manufacturing	7	7				8	2	46			4	00			2	00		13,132	02			W.
Express company	26	26			731	10	1	52			4	11			1	47		28,800	00			S. M.
Express company	14	14			731	9	2	11			3	75			1	50		16,037	38		1	S. M.
Fuel company	15	15			624	10	2	00			2	50			1	50		20,682	50		1	W.
Foundry and machine shop	13	13		5	615	10	2	60			4	00			1	75		19,774	10		2	W.
Grain company	6	6				10	3	00			5	00			1	50		11,500	00			W.
Grain and feed stuff	7	6	1	3	618	10	2	79	1	54	5	76	1	54	1	50	1	54	16,860	00	1	W.
Grain and flour mill	30	30				10	2	00			6	00			1	50			28,000	00		W.
Grocer, wholesale	35	20	15	3		10	1	75		82	3	75	1	50	1	00		75	27,915	70		W.
Grocer, wholesale	54	51	3	17	625	10	2	00	1	95	8	20	2	50		85	1	65	93,331	35		M.
Grocer, wholesale	65	62	3		626	10	3	45	2	50			3	33	1	50	1	35	140,333	96	1	W.
Grocer, retail	14	14			622	11	2	04			3	33				75			19,108	80		M.
Hardware, wholesale and retail	56	51	5	20	620	9	4	21	2	05	11	66	2	88		67	1	00	70,142	68		W.
Hardware, wholesale	53	48	5	12	604	10	2	23	2	10	4	80	2	50		85	1	35	81,114	96		W.
Hardware, retail	6	6		4		10	2	45			4	15			1	50			6,858	00		W.
Hotel	9	7	2		731	12		85		85	2	00		85		40		85	5,536	90		W.
Lumber, retail	31	31		6	611	10	2	23			5	83			1	50			41,371	50		W.
Lumber, retail	11	11		1		10	2	00			5	00			1	50			7,113	09		W.
Lumber, retail	41	41		14		10	2	67			5	80			1	66			55,433	28	2	W.
Meat packers	30	30		6	727	10	2	00			5	38			1	50			34,726	88	1	W.
Overall factory	60	10	50	8		8	3	00	1	50	3	50	2	00		50		50	22,617	52		W.
Plumbing and heating	32	31	1	7	626	8	2	50	2	30	5	00	2	30	1	00	2	30	39,118	84		W.
Printing company	42	36	6	5	606	8	3	50	1	00	5	00	1	50	1	00		50	50,000	00	3	W.
Shoes, retail	8	8		1	626	11	2	50			3	25				75			3,100	00		M.
Steam laundry	45	16	29		626	9.8	2	85	1	10	4	00	1	75	1	25		75	25,878	92	2	W.
Telegraph company	7	6	1	2	731	9	2	20	2	00	3	70	2	00		81	2	00	10,453	46		S. M.
Telephone company	140	56	84		731	9	2	02		81	6	66	2	00		42	2	00	127,876	82	1	S. M.
Telephone company	86	22	64	6	731	9	2	44		98	4	81	1	92	1	17		33	59,452	44	2	M.
Wood-working plant	163	163		15		9	2	25			5	00			1	00			76,354	48		W.
Milam County—																						
Coal mine	80	80		2		10	2	00			3	50			2	00			34,642	20		S. M.
Grocer, wholesale	7	7			626	10	1	75			7	66			1	50			7,685	00		W.
Hotel	6	3	3	2	731	10	2	28	2	85	2	28	2	85	2	28	2	85	1,877	00		W.
Merchandise	27	16	11	8	608	10½	2	68	1	69	5	00	2	50	1	00	1	00	39,488	04		W.
Montague County—																						
Cotton compress	38	38				10	2	20			3	00			1	25			7,918	15		W.
Cotton oil mill	35	33	2	2	250	12	1	85			2	50			1	75			15,479	65	2	W.
Nacogdoches County—																						
Brick manufacturing	15	15		2		10	1	75			2	50				50			6,500	00		W.
Grocer, wholesale	26	26			620	10													66,312	20		M.
Hotel	8	7	1	2	731	8		85		57	1	00		57		57		57	3,666	00		W.
Lumber manufacturing	255	255		22	433	10	1	85			10	00			1	25			204,619	40		M.
Navarro County—																						
Cotton compress	61	61				10	2	51			4	15			1	25			15,734	39	6	W.
Cotton mill	165	120	45			11	1	40	1	20	3	00	2	00		75		75	158,680	81		S. M.
Cotton oil mill	37	37			358	12	1	70			2	50			1	50			27,380	60	2	W.
Hotel	13	11	2	2	731	8		80		60	1	71		60		28		60	11,753	50		W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Number of Persons Employed			Number of Employes Owning Their Own Homes	Number of Days in Operation Since Aug. 31, 1910	Hours Worked per Day	Average Wages Paid per Day		Maximum Wages Paid per Day		Minimum Wages Paid per Day		Total Amount Paid in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Number of Accidents Since Aug. 31, 1910		Employes Paid D.-Daily; W.-Weekly; S. M.-Semi-Monthly; M.-Monthly
	Total	Males	Females				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
Navarro County—Continued.																
Steam laundry	45	15	30		620	10	$3 00	$1 00	$ 5 00	$ 2 00	$ 85	$ 85	$ 40,666 96		2	W.
Nueces County—																
Ice and light plant	18	18		4	731	10	2 58		4 25		1 15		34,031 04		1	W.
Orange County—																
Box factory	20	16	4		416	10	1 75	60	5 00	1 00	75	50	12,700 00			W.
Lumber manufacturing	167	167		38	522	10	3 65		6 00		1 50		227,201 90		130	W.
Paper mill	186	182	4		403	12	2 36	1 00	6 00	1 00	1 75	1 00	204,104 11		129	W.
Rice mill	26	26		1	160	10	2 25		4 00		1 75		14,083 97			W.
Potter County—																
Grocer, wholesale	22	21	1	15	620	10	3 50	3 00	5 50	3 00	2 00	3 00	60,799 20			M.
Reeves County—																
Telephone company	10	5	5		731	8	1 88	1 00	4 15	1 35	26	65	7,145 40			M.
Red River County—																
Cotton compress	100	100		12	300	10	1 85		2 50		1 50		20,798 14			W.
Robertson County—																
Cotton compress	40	40			296	10	1 50		2 50		1 00		10,500 00		2	W.
Ice factory	5	5		1		12	1 80		1 80		1 80		5,876 00			M.
Runnels County—																
Cotton compress	40	40				10	1 75		2 50		1 00		13,065 65			W.
Cotton oil mill	40	40			121	12	2 22		5 00		1 75		22,950 00		5	W.
Hotel	9	8	1			8	1 00	75	1 00	75	1 00	75	4,800 00			W.
Smith County—																
Grocer, wholesale	43	40	3		620	10	3 33	2 00	13 00	2 00	1 00	1 75	31,000 00			W.
Steam laundry	28	14	14		520	8	2 35	90	5 00	1 20	1 00	80	21,993 55			W.

Tarrant County—																			
Automobile shop	9	9			731	10	2	88			3	66			2	08		7,931	39			3	W.
Bottling works	8	8			726	10	2	50			4	00			1	50		17,424	00				W.
Brewery	106	106		47	731	8	2	85			3	50			1	00		153,881	50	1			W.
Brick manufacturing	15	15				10	1	59			2	75			1	25		16,500	00				W.
Cotton oil mill	45	45			270	12	2	00			6	00			1	50		26,220	70				W.
Cotton compress	61	61				10	2	60			4	15			1	00		13,702	40			3	W.
Candy factory	80	35	45		590	10	1	45		85	5	00	2	50		67		58	49,930	55		5	W.
Canning factory	4	4			608	10	2	50			2	50			2	50			3,000	00			W.
Dry goods, retail	103	22	91		610	9	3	21	2	00	6	67	5	00	1	25	1	00	160,871	62			W.
Dry goods, retail	70	61	9	15	615	9½	3	89	1	90	16	02	2	67		75	1	17	153,152	10			W.
Dry goods, wholesale and retail	92	68	24	35	614	9½	3	60	1	60	9	60	3	00	1	00	1	00	182,848	32			W.
Dry goods, retail	167	78	89	31	616	9	3	00	1	84	15	15	5	00		67	1	00	245,214	66			W.
Dry goods, retail	42	5	37	8	610	9	2	87	1	78	4	80	8	35		83		67	22,280	93			W.
Drugs, retail	8	7	1		731	10	1	75		80	3	33	1	16		80		80	6,356	10			W.
Electric railway	647	641	6	129	731	10	2	40	1	83	2	80	1	83	1	50	1	83	980,968	50	3	122	S. M.
Elevator manufacturing	4	4			416	8	2	93			4	00			2	00			4,525	41			W.
Express company	66	64	2		731	10	1	75	1	72	5	42	2	30	1	64	1	16	76,155	60		13	S. M.
Express company	16	16		7	731	9	2	18			5	00			1	66			22,318	30		3	S. M.
Foundry	18	18		5		9	3	25			4	00			1	50			30,722	00			W.
Furniture, retail	16	15	1	2	610	9	3	00			5	00			1	75			28,146	50			W.
Furniture, retail	27	22	5		610	10	3	75	1	50	7	75	1	50	1	50	1	50	56,250	00			S. M.
Furniture factory	82	80	2	18	606	10	2	00	2	00	4	00	2	25		75	1	75	83,321	43		16	W.
Flour and feed mill	55	55			602	12	2	00			6	00			1	50			59,000	00		1	W.
Flour and feed mill	42	42		11		12	2	40			3	25			1	75			50,480	00		11	W.
Grain elevator, wholesale	30	30		8	608	10	3	00			7	50			2	00			54,000	00		4	W.
Grocer, wholesale	73	69	4		610	9	2	00	1	50	5	00	2	00		50	1	50	120,000	00			M.
Grain elevator	12	12		4	608	10	2	46			4	17			2	00			18,481	15		5	W.
Grain elevator	14	14			620	10	2	00			2	50			1	75			19,901	71		1	W.
Grocer, wholesale	15	15		3	624	10	2	00			2	50			1	75			20,280	00		1	W.
Grocer, wholesale	30	29	1	14	731	8	3	90	2	50	13	33	2	50		83	2	50	93,140	97			M.
Gas company	83	83			731	10	2	64			4	00			1	75			51,344	00		2	M.
Gas company	70	70			731	10	2	50			7	20			1	75			116,874	10			M.
Hotel	25	16	9		731	8	3	00	1	75	5	00	2	50		55		85	25,071	45			W.
Hotel	60	33	27		731	10	1	50	1	25	5	00	2	00		50	1	00	43,321	09		1	W.
Hotel	37	32	5		731	10	2	50	1	25	3	50	1	25	1	00	1	25	34,944	00			W.
Hardware, wholesale and retail	24	22	2	3	618	10	2	46	1	17	5	76	1	33		50	1	00	34,662	59			S. M.
Hardware, wholesale	57	51	6	15	620	9	2	97	2	17	12	50	2	50	1	85	1	15	103,004	08			S. M.
Hardware, retail	10	8	2	1	618	8	3	70	1	33	3	33	1	67	1	07	1	00	14,263	35			S. M.
Ice factory	9	9		2		10	2	25			5	00			2	00			5,800	00			W.
Ice factory	15	15		6		10	2	75			3	00			2	00			32,197	84		1	W.
Lumber, retail	8	8		2	618	10	3	00			6	00			2	25			14,218	00			W.
Lumber, retail	19	19		9	616	10	3	00			5	00			1	75			32,328	00			W.
Lumber, retail	7	7		2	615	10	3	00			5	00			1	75			12,352	00			W.
Lumber, retail	8	8		1	720	10	2	00			4	50			1	50			11,960	00			W.
Merchandise	14	6	8			8	2	21	1	41	3	00	2	00	1	67	1	00	12,901	92			W.
Machine shops	250	249	1	64	731	10	2	60	2	88	12	50	2	88		75	2	88	422,911	25		336	W.
Meat packers	100	51	49	6	541	8	1	75	1	00	3	00	2	50	1	65		80	112,517	54		6	W.
Meat packers	33	33		5	635	10	2	75			4	00			1	50			45,477	30			W.
Nursery, floral and seed	28	25	3	7	731	10	2	25	2	00	5	00	3	00	1	50	1	25	29,247	79			W.
Overall factory	135	10	125			8	2	50	1	50	4	00	3	00	1	50	1	33	60,000	00		1	W.
Overall factory	66	6	60			8	3	00	1	60	7	00	3	00	1	50	1	15	32,832	00			W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Number of Persons Employed			Number of Employes Owning Their Own Homes	Number of Days in Operation Since Aug. 31, 1910	Hours Worked per Day	Average Wages Paid per Day		Maximum Wages Paid per Day		Minimum Wages Paid per Day		Total Amount Paid in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Number of Accidents Since Aug. 31, 1910		Employes Paid D.-Daily; W.-Weekly; S. M.-Semi-Monthly; M.-Monthly
	Total	Males	Females				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
Tarrant County—Continued.																
Oil refinery	126	126		22		10	$3 12		$ 7 00		$ 2 00		$ 266,717 74		9	M.
Printers and publishers	90	80	10		731	8	4 00	$1 50	10 00	$ 2 50	3 00	$ 1 00	188,400 00			W.
Printers and publishers	135	100	35		618	8	3 10	1 30	6 65	2 50	75	83	228,076 50			W.
Printers and publishers	102	95	7		731	8	3 82	2 55	10 00	3 75	83	1 66	223,698 15		1	W.
Produce company	18	18		13	608	10	1 75		5 00		1 65		15,720 00		1	W.
Plumbers, etc	7	7		3	608	8	3 62		5 50		1 75		10,311 55		1	W.
Plumbing, heating, etc	15	15			620	8	3 88		6 00		1 75		35,994 25			W.
Plumbing supplies	38	34	4	2	614	9	2 50	1 50	7 00	1 65	1 00	1 00	36,286 39			W.
Pastry manufacturing	37	18	19	8	535	10	2 00	1 00	5 77	1 50	83	50	34,992 22			W.
Rolling mills	301	300	1	75	500	10	2 00	1 67	10 00	2 16	1 50	1 50	189,220 64		78	W.
Railroad shops	348	347	1		731	9½	2 43	2 17	4 20	2 17	1 50	2 17	549,937 10		402	M.
Railroad shops	30	30		13	606	10	2 35		2 90		1 65		27,126 92		5	S. M.
Railroad shops	84	84		27	731	9	2 07		3 87		90		141,350 30		9	M.
Syrup factory	9	5	4	1	620	10	5 00	3 50	4 00	2 00	1 00	1 50	20,000 00			M.
Steam laundry	32	15	17	8	615	10	2 30	1 23	3 00	1 65	1 50	83	36,592 95		5	W.
Telegraph company	27	26	1	2	731	9	1 34	2 59	5 18	2 59	74	2 59	24,570 68			S. M.
Telephone company	34	14	20		731	9	2 04	89	4 16	1 50	1 33	75	17,526 60			S. M.
Telephone company	433	128	305	13	731	9	2 34	95	5 77	2 69	96	50	337,949 25		27	M.
Wood-working plant	12	12		2	610	9	2 82		5 00		1 75		18,172 82		1	W.
Wood-working plant	13	13		1	610	10	2 02		3 00		50		9,812 25		1	W.
Taylor County—																
Grocer, wholesale	32	27	5	9	620	10½	2 75	1 10	10 83	1 66	1 00	83	47,850 00		1	W.
Steam laundry	25	11	14	5	620	10	2 50	1 25	3 00	1 50	2 25	1 00	27,000 00			W.
Travis County—																
Brewery, branch	6	6		3	622	10	2 84		4 44		2 15		12,437 25			S. M.
Clothing establishment	13	11	2	3	610	10	3 45	1 57	5 55	2 31	1 00	83	21,412 00			W.
Cotton compress	35	35				10	2 00		2 75		1 50		8,125 00			W.
Carriage repair shop	8	8		2	608	9	3 50		4 50		2 50		8,580 00			W.
Dry goods, wholesale	30	29	1	6	608	10	2 35	1 42	13 70	1 42	50	1 42	64,844 87			S. M.
Department store	88	50	38	3	608	9	2 15	1 41	7 68	6 25	75	50	125,000 00		3	S. M.
Express company	12	12			731	10	1 75		4 44		1 64		15,360 00			S. M.
Express company	9	9			731	9	2 12		3 83		1 66		10,588 05		1	S. M.

Gas company	49	47	2	3	731	10	2 11	1 92	7 66	1 92	1 50	1 92	65,216 55		1	M.
Grocer, wholesale	16	15	1	2	610	10	4 82	2 50	20 00	2 50	1 50	2 50	47,123 40			M.
Hotel	64	58	6	6	731	10	1 14	71	5 00	1 16	50	46	55,223 74			W.
Lumber yard and planing mills	40	40			610	9	2 50		6 50		1 50		53,400 00			W.
Lumber yard and planing mills	42	42		18	605	9	2 45		5 00		1 00		62,184 40		10	W.
Lime manufacturing	68	67	1	2		9	3 00	2 00	5 00	2 00	1 50	2 00	87,926 75		4	W.
Printers and publishers	41	35	6	16	615	8	2 57	1 22	4 50	1 50	75	83	77,203 34		1	W.
Paving company	120	120				8	3 00		4 50		1 75		27,000 00		3	W.
Steam laundry	26	9	17		620	11	2 45	1 15	4 17	1 83	1 16	83	25,669 10			W.
Stone cutters	25	25		3	590	8	4 00		6 75		2 00		19,236 88		1	W.
Telegraph company	8	8		2	731	9	1 22		4 23		65		10,056 56			S. M.
Telephone company	73	23	49	19	731	9	2 51	91	4 61	2 16	1 33	33	80,246 29		8	M.
Tyler County—																
Lumber manufacturing	331	328	3	60	534	10	2 13	2 33	8 00	4 00	1 50	1 50	327,212 20		101	M.
Tom Green County—																
Cotton oil mill	30	30				12	2 00		2 25		1 75		18,000 00			W.
Furniture and undertaking	9	9		3	610	10	2 93		4 80		1 34		16,492 32			W.
Hotel	24	20	4	8	731	9	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	10,950 00			W.
Water and light company	19	18	1	13	731	10	3 00	1 20	10 00	1 20	2 00	1 20	36,680 40		1	M.
Val Verde County—																
Merchandise	28	21	7	5	620	10	3 19	1 37	7 69	3 27	92	1 15	47,837 56			M.
Victoria County—																
Hardware, retail	7	7		2	610	10	2 44		4 80		80		10,320 00			M.
Merchandise	10	10		1	620	12	2 74		5 00		1 67		19,752 00			M.
Telephone company	12	2	10	2	731	9	2 16	84	3 27	1 17	1 05	61	12,852 80		1	M.
Washington County—																
Cotton mill	81	53	28	3	201	10	1 40	1 25	2 50	1 75	1 16	75	16,859 63			S. M.
Foundry, etc	18	18		6	610	9½	5 83		8 33		5 00		14,600 00			W.
Furniture company	16	16		6	612	10	2 20		3 00		1 25		10,646 00			M.
Williamson County—																
Flour mill	12	11	1	2		12	2 25	1 00	3 00	1 00	1 75	1 00	10,000 00			W.
Grocer, wholesale	12	12		2	610	10	3 68		7 70		1 50		27,528 00			M.
Ice factory	6	6		2	731	12	1 92		4 00		1 50		8,294 00			M.
Lime manufacturers	100	100				10	1 50		2 00		1 25		75,000 00			M.
Merchandise, retail	51	26	25	16	620	10	2 80	1 29	9 62	2 30	96	77	65,241 60			M.
Steam laundry	13	8	5	4	620	10	1 56	1 20	1 88	1 20	1 50	1 20	12,000 00			W.
Wilbarger County—																
Cotton compress	27	27				10	2 35		3 33		1 50		6,695 55		5	W.
Wichita County—																
Cotton compress	35	35				10	2 65		4 15		2 00		6,081 80		3	W.
Ice factory	12	12		2	650	12	2 50		3 00		2 00		25,155 74			W.
Walker County—																
Lumber manufacturing	197	197		10	498	10	2 59		10 00		1 25		253,974 20		70	M.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment	Number of Persons Employed			Number of Employes Owning Their Own Homes	Number of Days in Operation Since Aug. 31, 1910	Hours Worked per Day	Average Wages Paid per Day		Maximum Wages Paid per Day		Minimum Wages Paid per Day		Total Amount Paid in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Number of Accidents Since Aug. 31, 1910		Employes Paid D.—Daily; W.—Weekly; S. M.—Semi-Monthly; M.—Monthly
	Total	Males	Females				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
Webb County—																
Hotel	20	18	2	3	731	12	$ 75	$ 75	$ 1 00	$ 75	$ 75	$ 75	$ 9,525 00			M.
Ice factory	14	14		2		11	2 50		4 00		60		4,120 00			W.
Railroad shops	47	47		20	678	10	1 77		4 00		1 00		55,806 00			M.
Wise County—																
Brick manufacturing	35	35		5	610	10	2 00		2 50		1 50		44,851 96		1	S. M.
Coal mine	78	78			410	8	2 80		5 00		2 14		74,924 00	2		S. M.
Cotton compress	31	31				10	2 17		3 33		1 00		6,026 40		3	W.
Wood County—																
Box factory	119	109	10			10	1 35	1 00	4 00	1 25	1 00	75	39,913 13		3	W.
Coal mine	215	215			576	9	2 50		8 00		1 35		225,858 43		23	M.
Young County—																
Coal mine	160	160		6	473	8	2 50		6 00		1 25		201,359 80		14	S. M.

FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Fatal Accidents.

Occupation	Age	Married or Single	Number of Persons Dependent on Deceased for Support	Cause of Accident	Office Number
Telegraph and Telephone Companies—					
Line foreman	26	S		Clearing trouble. Came in contact with 1100 volt wire; knocked to ground; struck curbing on head; fractured skull	375
Lineman	30	S		Standing on messenger wire, lost balance and caught at	375
Lineman	24	M	2	Transferring wires, picked up charged wire by mistake	375
Lineman	25			Touched lightly charged wire, shrank back against high power wire, causing death	
Lineman	21	M	1	Came in contact with high power wire	375
Electric Street and Interurban Railroads—					
Lineman	28	S	1	Fell from line car and fractured skull	1549
Conductor	33	M	5	Lost balance and fell from car while crossing trestle	273
Motorman	25	M	2	Car struck cow, derailed; crushing motorman	273
Motorman	27	S		Head-on collision	
Lumber Manufacturers—					
Carpenter	20	S	1	Boom on log loader fell on head	1532
Laborer	18	S		Fell in front of locomotive. Leg crushed; died in about ten hours	1532
Engineer	31	M	4	Struck by falling tree. Killed instantly	1532
Laborer	28	S	1	Struck on head by falling tree	656
Sawyer	30	S		Struck by falling tree	656
Laborer	30	S		Asleep on track. Run over by locomotive	1536
Express Companies—					
Porter	30	M	3	While pushing truck, collided with passenger train	807
Porter	25	S		Accidental discharge of pistol	807
Oil Companies—					
Engineer	27	S		Standing behind pump with lighted lantern in hand. Swedge nipple on discharge line broke throwing oil all over party, and ignited from lantern; party badly burned and died in nine hours	223
Sample boy	15	S		Fell into turning basin. Drowned	228
Laborer	40	S		Brace struck head. Fractured skull and broke neck	1530
Retail Lumber Yard—					
Driver	30	S		Large box of glass being hauled on wagon, fell off and knocked driver from wagon and crushed him	1037
Cotton Gin—					
Engineer	63	M	1	Jumper caught on line shaft, throwing party on head	53

Brewery—					
Assistant engineer	35	M	3	Riding in automobile truck. Car ran off incline and turned over, pinning party beneath same; died several days later	290
Grain Elevators—					
Laborer	31	M	1	Caught in shaft and thrown to fatal injury	980
Laborer	35	S		Fell from elevator. Killed by fall	980
Laborer	30	S		Intoxicated and off duty, entered plant unobserved and got into bin of bulk corn which was being emptied; suction of grain drew party down and caused him to smother	1254
Elevator Manufacturers—					
Helper	24	S		Weights on ascending elevator caught party, pulling neck and shoulders inside hatchway, and breaking neck	1539
Dry Goods Store—					
Errand boy	16	S		Fell down elevator shaft	1476
Elevator boy	17	S		Attempted to operate elevator standing outside of car. Caught between car and floor	793
Publishing Company—					
Electrician	30	M	2	Attempted to repair hydraulic elevator without locking it or shutting off water. Fell and crushed skull	559
Ice Factory—					
Machinist helper	30	M	1	While removing bonnet of steam valve, uncautiously removed all bolts instead of a portion to allow steam and water to escape gradually; resulting in rush of steam and hot water coming with removal of valve, scalding party	1183
Coal Mines—					
Miner	28	M	1	Gas explosion in mine	436
Miner	35	M	1	Gas explosion in mine	436
Miner	19	M	1	Fell down elevator shaft	458
Miner	25	S		Struck by falling slate. Back broken	441
Miner	30	S		Premature blast. Killed instantly	441
Miner	25	S		Fall of rock. Crushed	429
Trimmer	20	S		Struck by empty pit car coming down chute	429
Miner	41	S		Crushed by falling coal	429
Miner		M	1	Struck by falling rock	437
Miner		M	3	Premature blast	437
Miner		M	4	Crushed by falling rock	437
Railway Car and Machine Shops—					
Car inspector	51	M	2	Went between cars to couple on hose. Fell and wheels passed over body	285
Laborer	60	M	1	Attempted to cross track in front of locomotive. Run over	282
Electric Light Company—					
Line foreman	26	M	1	Working on pole, came in contact with live wire	115
Wholesale Grocery Company—					
Secretary	43	M	2	Killed by electric shock from telephone caused by wire being crossed by electric light wire	1455

Non-Fatal Accidents.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Contractors and Builders—						
Bridgeman	23	5	S	Fell from false work	Bruised hip	1004
Bridgeman	24	3	S	Dropped piece of steel on foot	Mashed toe	1004
Bridgeman	30	3	S	Fell from concrete forms	Bruised body	1004
Bridgeman	34	4	S	Accidental trip of pile hammer	Mashed finger	1004
Bridgeman	28	2	S	Standing on loose beam which turned	Fell and bruised body	1004
Bridgeman	18	*	S	Falling pole struck party	Leg broken	1004
Concreteman	35	3	M	Timber fell on foot	Mashed toe	1004
Bridgeman	38	6	M	Caught hand between two pieces of steel	Mashed hand	1004
Rivet setter	34	3	S	Missed rivet with drive	Mashed arm	1004
Bridgeman	28	41	S	Fell from arch	Ruptured	1004
Shopman	35	28	M	Beam turned over on hand	Lost one finger	1004
Shopman	26	35	M	Beam fell from hoist	Foot broken	1004
Carpenter	39	3	M	Stuck nail in palm of hand	Flesh wound	1171
Carpenter	28	6	M	Struck hand with hammer	Hand mashed	1171
Laborer	45	6	M	Rock fell on foot	Toes mashed	1171
Laborer	32	30	M	Struck by dirt bucket	Body badly bruised	1171
Carpenter	26	6	M	Engineer slacked cable, striking party in face	Three front teeth broken off	1166
Laborer	60	14	M	Hand caught in pulley	Two fingers lacerated	1166
Bricklayer	40	6	M	Brick fell on head	Scalp wound	1166
Iron worker	38	10	M	Draft bolt fell on head	Heal bruised and cut	1166
Foreman	38	30	M	Fell from ladder 14 feet	Foot broken	1166
Cement, Lime and Brick Manufacturers—						
Laborer	25	43	M	Hand caught in gears	Four fingers right hand crushed off	1515
Car buckler	18	60	S	Small car used for hauling clay ran over foot	Right foot crushed	1138
Electrician	31	6	M	Finger caught in gear of motor	Finger mashed	1509
Laborer	45	*	M	Jumper caught in gear	Side bruised	1509
Laborer	42	12	M	Falling rock from blast struck head	Scalp bruised and cut	1509
Fireman	24	60	S	Truck ran over foot	Foot mashed	70
Fireman	28	30	S		Hand mashed	70
Quarryman	31	30	S	Struck by rock thrown from blast	Frontal bone fractured	70
Quarryman	22	30	S	Dropped rock on hand	Hand mashed	70
Laborer	20	10	S	Sacked lime fell on party	Back injured	70
Candy Factories—						
Candy maker	28	10	S	Steam kettle blew up	Face scalded	271
Laborer	16	2	S	Fell down stairway	Head cut and bruised	271

Candy maker	31	2	M	Moving furnace	Finger mashed	271
Candy maker	30	2	M	Poured hot candy on hand	Hand burned	271
Laborer	17	4	S	Struck by strap iron on box	Arm bruised	19
Candy maker	23	17	S	Handling barrels of sugar	Finger mashed badly	19
Helper	16	29	S	Finger caught in sprocket chain	Finger mashed	19
Helper	18	11	S	Foot caught in elevator	Foot mashed	19
Laborer	19	20	S	Handling box	Wrist badly sprained	19
Laborer	15	16	S	Finger caught in sprocket chain	Finger bruised	19
Coal Mines—						
Driver	18	12	S	Mine car ran over foot	Left foot mashed	458
Miner	18	90	S	Falling coal	Leg broken	458
Driver	28	10	M	Knocked down by mine car	Collarbone broken	458
Miner	18	18	S	Struck by falling coal	Cut above hip	458
Miner	37	60	M	Struck by falling coal	Hip broken	458
Miner	50	90	M	Struck by falling coal	Leg broken	458
Driver	22	6	S	Kicked by mule	Breast mashed and cut	458
Trackman	40	6	S	Struck by falling coal	Rib fractured	458
Driver	22	3	S	Struck by mine car	Forehead bruised	458
Driver	31	10	M	Struck by mine car	Two ribs fractured	458
Miner	50	12	M	Struck by falling coal	Back cut and bruised	458
Miner	24	6	S	Struck by falling coal	Face and limbs cut and bruised	458
Dirtman	30	18	M	Mine car ran over foot	Foot mashed	458
Miner	46	34	M	Gas explosion	Body burned	429
Motorman	19	36	S	Motor car ran into water car	Hips and thighs bruised and cut	429
Miner	47	.....	M	Caught between timbers and car	Both legs and ankles bruised	429
Track layer	62	58	M	Struck by mine car	Ankle broken	429
Miner	54	68	M	Caught between timbers and car	Ribs in right side broken	429
Engineer	33	.....	M	Falling cage	Compound fracture left leg	429
Miner	38	89	M	Hoisting bucket dropped	Arm and leg broken	429
Driver	57	63	M	Struck by slate car	Left arm broken	429
Motorman	22	45	S	Caught between car and motor	Foot crushed	429
Miner	45	.....	M	Struck by falling coal	Left thigh broken	429
Miner	40	18	M	Cut loose trip while running	First finger right hand cut off	429
Miner	40	33	M	Run over by string of mine cars	Fracture left thigh, lower jaw, left shoulder	429
Cager	.....	8	S	Struck by falling slate	Body bruised	429
Miner	.....	10	M	Struck by motor	Body and limbs bruised	429
Motorman	20	9	S	Motor jumped track	Back and hip broken	429
Tripper	17	180	S	Mine car ran over leg	Leg broken	437
Driver	17	*	S	Mule fell down on him	Leg bruised	443
Driver	24	10	M	Pit car ran over foot	Toe mashed	443
Weigher	40	6	M	Slipped on tipple and fell	Back bruised	443
Miner	35	10	M	.....	Stuck nail in foot	443
Miner	33	*	M	Struck by pit car when same wrecked	Bruised about body	443
Driver	23	3	S	.....	Stuck nail in foot	443
Weigher	36	25	M	Fell over dump lever	Foot badly bruised	443
Cager	39	1	M	Wrecked pit car	Arm bruised	443
Driver	22	10	S	.....	Stuck nail in foot	443
Trackman	23	2	S	Struck by flying spike	Eye bruised	443
Dumper	24	60	S	Hand caught in shive wheel	Arm broken	443
Driver	30	7	M	Kicked by mule	Four teeth knocked out	443

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Coal Mines—Continued.						
Laborer	39	*	M	Timber fell on hand	Finger broken and mashed	443
Miner	29	4	S	Wrecked pit car	Face skinned and bruised	443
Laborer	40	30	M	Struck foot against saw	Foot badly cut	1025
Laborer	50	49	M	Fell from railroad car	Right arm broken	433
Miner	25	44	S	Lifting mine car	Abdomen badly bruised	433
Miner	43	48	S	Struck foot with pick	Foot punctured and bruised	433
Miner	21	48	S	Dropped match in loose powder	Body badly burned	433
Cotton and Woolen Mills, Waste Mills and Overall Factories—						
Machinist	35	1	M		Finger cut by circular saw	255
Laborer	35	6	M	Box fell on hand	Left hand bruised	256
Weaver	26	5	S	Cleaning off loom	Hand caught and bruised	256
Fireman	35	15	M	Caught finger in pump while oiling same	Little finger left hand cut off at first joint	64
Fireman	35	*	M	Bar fell across arm	Right arm bruised	64
Machine operator	19	10	S	Fingers caught in gears while cleaning frame in motion	Finger badly lacerated	108
Machine operator	25	24	S	Fingers caught in cord gears, cleaning while in motion	Two fingers lacerated, blood poison set in	108
Machine operator	48	4	M	Hand caught between beam of yarn and wood column	One finger mashed	108
Machine operator	15	12	S	Window fell on foot	Toes mashed	133
Yardman	55	6	S	Driving wagon when bridle broke, ran into tree	Shoulder bruised	133
Weaver	17	2	M	Stuck scissors in eyelid	Eyelid slightly injured	133
Doffer	13	12	S	Hose nozzle fell on foot	Toe mashed	133
Painter	50	6	M	Fell from scaffold	Side hurt	133
Spinner	16	1	S	Apron caught in machine	Leg slightly cut	133
Duster operator	16	6	S	Caught foot between elevator and header	Left foot and ankle bruised	133
Twister hand	16	1	S	Whittling on stick	Left hand cut	133
Doffer	15	1	S	Stepped on piece of glass	Foot cut	133
Winder	18	6	S	In closing window glass fell out, striking party	Wrist badly cut	133
Driver	38	1	S	Dropped box on ankle	Ankle cut and bruised slightly	133
Packer	49	2	M	Knife slipped when cutting string	Left hand painfully cut	133
Weaver	28	3	S	Caught finger between window sash when cleaning same	Finger cut and bruised	133
Superintendent	50	1	M	Excessive lifting	Ruptured	133
Yardman	55	18	M	Thrown from wagon and ran over	One rib broken	133
Button machine operator	20	6	S	Fell forward on machine in rising	Rivet driven through finger	26
Hitcher	16	3	S	Box with projecting nail fell on foot	Nail stuck in foot	26
Button machine operator	19	5	S	Turned on power before removing hand from machine	Finger badly lacerated	26

Cutter	28	12	S	Hand caught in cutting machine	Thumb badly cut	280
Card stripper	35	30	M	Cleaning machine, hand caught in gears	Middle finger of left hand cut off at first joint	103
Folder	28	4	M	Assistant dropped roller on hand	One finger mashed	103
Picker, hand	24	4	M	Roll fell on foot	Toe mashed	131
Card hand	17	6	S	Putting on belt, finger struck tin shield	Finger badly cut	131
Machinist	28	30	S	Fell to floor when pipe broke	Foot broken	131
Weaver	30	6	M	Replacing cloth roll with loom in motion	Finger mashed	131
Watchman	25	6	M	Bar fell, striking shoulder	Shoulder dislocated	131
Weaver	28	30	M	Cleaning machine while in motion	Finger caught in gear, mashed	131
Machine operator	20	2	S	Clothing caught on shaft	Slightly bruised	125
Cotton Oil Mills—						
Press room man	24	6	S	Cake pan dropped on foot	Cut on left heel	49
Press room man	23	20	S	Hands caught in cake former	Hands cut and bruised and some bones broken	49
Lint room man	30	4	S	Finger caught in linter brush	Finger broken	49
Cake mill feeder	25	3	M	Stock of cake fell on foot	Foot mashed slightly	1462
Laborer	28	2	M	Knocked out of car by switch engine	Shoulder and arm bruised	1462
Laborer	22	6	S	Hand caught between belt and pulley	Hand skinned and gash cut over eye	1462
Laborer	24	14	S	Hand caught in heater	Finger broken and crushed	1462
Oiler	33	3	S	Hand struck by scale from boiler	Hand lacerated	1462
Electrician helper	26	5	M		Stuck nail in foot	645
Pipe fitter	22	3	S	Piece of pipe broke, striking party	Hip bruised	645
Electrician	28	3	S	Struck by fuse plug falling from transformer	Very slight	645
Laborer	25	30	S	Press run out of gear, catching hand	Two fingers badly mashed	1137
Linterman	33	5	S	Linter breast fell, catching hand in saws	Finger sawed open to root of nail	1137
Laborer	35	6	M	Ladder slipped, throwing party	Cut lip, bruised hip and elbow	1137
Pressman	31	10	M	Press door fell	Bruised knee and ankle	1137
Laborer	30	10	S	Caustic soda fell in water	Solution splashed in eye	1137
Laborer	35	6	M	Putting belt on pulley and fell	Hip and back sprained	1137
Laborer	35	14	M	Hand caught in conveyor	Flesh torn and one finger broken	1137
Laborer	35	10	M	Piece of pipe fell on foot	Bone of foot fractured	1137
Pan shoveler	26	8	M	Hand caught in cake former	Three fingers mashed	69
Laborer	35	30	M	Hand caught in cake former	Thumb and finger cut off	248
Laborer	36	42	M	Arm caught in belt	Left arm broken	248
Laborer	50	*	.....	Fell from ladder	Body skinned and bruised	237
Laborer	55	*	M	Foot caught in seed conveyor	Amputation of foot at ankle necessary	237
Saw filer	20	10	S	Falling from ladder	Sprained foot and wrist	50
Pressman	22	2	S	Caught thumb head block of press	Abrasion of thumb	50
Linterman	27	10	M	Foot and ankle caught in saws	Slight flesh wound	50
Laborer	28	8	M	Caught arm and hand in former	Arm and hand slightly mashed	50
Linterman	22	2	S	Finger caught in linter	One finger on left hand hurt	50
Laborer	32	3	M	Cut hand on cake pan	Left hand slightly hurt	50
Oiler	25	18	S	Fell from platform ten feet	Left arm sprained and bruised	50
Stripper	19	.....	S	Struck on head by piece of cake	Flesh wound on top of head	180
Trucker	25	10	S	Rolled truck of meal over hand	Mashed right hand slightly	180
Driver	27	7	M	Stuck nail in foot	Nail in foot about one inch deep	180
Feeder, cake	23	3	S	Struck in eye by piece of cake	Right eye slightly injured	180
Cook	42	3	M	Struck in head by meal shoot lever	Cut gash in forehead	180

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Cotton Oil Mills—Continued.						
Carpenter	38	7	M	Running board broke	Wrenched ankle and scratched arm	180
Engineer	35	3	M	Piece of metal flew in eye	Eye slightly injured	180
Separator	19	6	M	Stuck splinter in hand	Hand painfully injured	180
Stevedore	27	3	M	Excessive lifting	Leaders in neck strained	180
Feeder	25	6	S		Little finger mashed	180
Stripper	40	6	M	Injured by falling door	Knee bruised	180
Feeder	27	3	S	Struck by piece of cake	Left eye slightly injured	180
Separator	19	10	M		Stuck nail in foot	180
Laborer	18	60	S	Caught in conveyor	Ankle and foot lacerated	691
Linterman	21	10	S	Caught in belt	Hand bruised and lacerated	691
Linterman	31	30	S	Injured in breast by gin falling		646
Laborer	25	15	S	Steel sliver in eye	Eye temporarily injured	646
Lint room helper	21	10	S	Sleeve caught in belt, thrown around shaft	Arm bruised and skinned, side bruised, arm cut	1061
Lint room helper	35	*	M	Struck head on shaft hanger	Bruised over left eye, injury slight	1061
Laborer	40	300	M	Foot caught between belt and pulley	Broken knee joint	652
Laborer	30	12	M	Thumb caught in heater sweep	Thumb cut off at first joint	652
Laborer	27	30	S	Hand caught in cake former	Finger on right hand cut off	258
Laborer	21	20	S	Hand caught in cake former	Finger on right hand cut off	258
Laborer	25	30	S	Jumper caught on set screw of shaft	Breast and face badly bruised	62
Laborer	28	20	M	Putting belt on pulley, caught in belt	Two ribs broken	62
Meal cook	45	90	S	Hand slightly cut and bruised	Blood poison set in	62
Laborer	28	*	S	Hand caught in cake former	Two fingers badly mashed	62
Laborer	48	2	M	Hand caught in cake former	Finger mashed	.....
Laborer	18	10	S	Putting on belt, hand caught in pulley	Finger lacerated	.....
Laborer	19	12	S	Putting belt on pulley with stick; pulley caught stick, throwing it against foot	Toe broken	.....
Farmer	45	†	M	Unloading seed from sack into conveyor, sack caught in same	Hand badly lacerated	.....
Cotton Compresses—						
Laborer	46	10	S	Hand caught in gears	Index finger of right hand severed	617
Laborer	20	24	S	Bale of cotton fell on leg	Left leg broken	1516
Watchman	30	2	S	Knocked down by freight car	Back wrenched, leg bruised	1516
Laborer	22	5	M	Wheel of truck broke through floor, struck in side by handle	Right side bruised	1517
Laborer	40	6	M	String of cars got loose and struck car in which party was working, thrown to floor	Cotton hook stuck in leg	1517

Trucker	30	10	S	String of cars got loose and struck car in which party was working, thrown to floor	Left arm sprained	1517
Laborer	30	6	S	Hand caught between press and cotton hook	Cotton hook stuck through right hand	1518
Laborer	35	10	M	Caught under falling bale of cotton	Foot sprained and bruised	1519
Laborer	18	.....	S	Bale of cotton fell on foot	Foot sprained and mashed	1520
Laborer	30	.....	S	Struck by falling car door	Back bruised	1520
Laborer	23	3	S	Stuck nail in foot	.....	1521
Engineer	47	3	M	Bale of cotton fell on party	Right side sprained	1521
Laborer	30	10	S	Thumb struck with hammer	Right thumb crushed	1521
Laborer	39	6	M	Bale of cotton fell on leg	Leg bruised	1522
Weigher	55	6	M	Poise slipped off beam and struck hand	Finger broken	1522
Laborer	36	10	S	Handling bands	Two fingers badly cut	1522
Laborer	18	3	S	Hand caught in band straightener	Right hand bruised	598
Laborer	35	2	M	Cotton band bursted	Struck over eye by rivet, injury slight	598
Weigher	38	18	S	Bale of cotton fell on ankle	Right ankle sprained	1522
Laborer	33	12	M	Pulling bands through press	Right hand badly cut	1523
Laborer	25	24	S	Bale of cotton fell on foot	Ankle badly sprained	1523
Laborer	50	7	M	Turning over old boiler	Finger on left hand cut	1524
Hook boy	15	1	S	Stuck hook through hand	Hand painfully hurt	1524
Laborer	53	4	M	Finger caught in press	Index finger left hand mashed	1524
Laborer	26	6	S	Bale of cotton fell on foot	Right foot sprained	1524
Laborer	36	6	M	Foot run over by truck	Two toes on left foot crushed	1524
Crater	23	*	S	Struck in eye by small particle of steel	Lost sight of one eye	88
Laborer	32	60	M	Spilled hot lead on foot	Foot badly burned	88
Laborer	29	30	S	Casting dropped on hand	Lost one finger	88
Laborer	38	30	S	Hand caught in gear	Three fingers lost	88
Machine operator	36	30	M	Hand caught in machine	Hand crushed, amputated at wrist	88
Grinder	15	*	S	Particle of steel flew in eye	Lost sight of one eye	88
Laborer	32	18	S	Spilled molten iron on foot	Foot burned	88
Pressman	35	7	S	Struck in side by truck handle	Side bruised	611
Tyer	45	60	M	Foot mashed	Bones broken and crushed	606
Trucker	38	10	M	Stuck hook in eye	Not serious	606
Tyer	24	60	S	Hand caught in press	Hand badly mashed	606
Trucker	21	10	S	Bale of cotton fell on foot	Foot mashed	48
Tyer	45	30	M	Foot slipped, caught in press	Top of instep torn off	265
Laborer	35	7	M	Bale of cotton fell on foot	Ankle sprained	236
Terminal Railway—						
Laborer	30	5	S	Misstroke with adz	Cut left foot	1486
Switchman	27	10	M	Using rerailing frog	Finger mashed	1486
Laborer	35	28	M	Timber fell on foot	Left foot mashed	1486
Fireman	24	6	S	Jumped from engine cab	Injured left heel	1486
Engineer	28	4	M	Throwing reverse lever	Strained muscles in left side	1486
Switchman	32	7	S	Fell over bale of cotton	.....	1486
Switchman	36	9	S	Working between cars when came together	Chest slightly mashed	1486
Switchman	40	2	M	Engine struck car party was on	Head and hands bruised	1486
Engineer	34	5	S	Thrown from running board of engine	Body slightly bruised	1486
Hostler	27	11	S	Lifting side rod of engine	Back strained	1486

*Resigned. †Not employed.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Terminal Railway—Continued.						
Laborer	45	15	M	Using maul	Left foot cut	1486
Laborer	55	14	M	Fell off car while unloading lumber	Body bruised and scratched	1486
Laborer	32	9	S	Fell from scaffold	Back strained	1486
Switchman	33	19	M	Engine struck cars, throwing party off	Injured back	1486
Fireman	43	15	M	Getting on moving engine, thrown	Thigh, hip and chest bruised	1486
Laborer	55	7	M	Pick struck nail, glanced and struck foot	Left foot injured	1486
Yardmaster	48	17	S	Riding engine pilot when struck horse	Hand badly injured	1486
Switchman	34	30	M	Riding engine pilot when struck horse	Hip and knee injured badly	1486
Switchman	34	12	M	Caught between car and platform	Hip, back and sides bruised	1486
Switchman	34	14	M	Riding front of engine when derailed	Right ankle sprained	1486
Switchman	33	5	M	Setting brakes on car when chain broke, fell to ground	Left arm and hand bruised	1486
Switchman	34	2	M	Slipped off car	Left arm sprained	1486
Switchman	39	†	M	Getting on car when slipped and fell	Left leg crushed, amputated	1486
Yardmaster	31	12	M	Car split switch, throwing party	Back bruised and strained	1486
Switchman	39	7	M	Hand slipped when making cut of cars	Head bruised	1486
Switchman	22	2	M	Fell over switch stand	Injury slight	1486
Hostler	28	3	M	Footboard of engine fell on foot	Left foot bruised	1486
Hostler	36	14	S	Stepped on small rock	Sprained ankle	1486
Laborer	31	60	S	Injured by falling door	Back and shoulder injured badly	1486
Switchman	31	5	S	Thrown from car while switching	Left arm bruised	1486
Switchman	22	4	M	Struck by brake beam on car	Leg bruised and sprained	1486
Switchman	35	4	S	Attempted to throw switch	Strained side	1486
Switchman	30	30	S	Fell from side of car	Back badly injured	1486
Switchman	40	4	S	Injured by falling car door	Bruised shoulder	1486
Fireman	21	3	S	Engines collided, breaking glass in cab	Eye cut by glass	1486
Carpenter	50	24	M	Cutting lumber with circular saw	Bruised and cut fact with piece of lumber	1486
Switchman	34	66	M	Foot caught between engine and elevator	Big toe badly cut	1486
Helper	19	5	S	Fell from platform	Right shoulder injured	1486
Switchman	27	12	M	Coupling cars, caught finger	Finger badly lacerated	1486
Blacksmith	48	21	M	Fell from table while fixing belt	Foot cut by circular saw	1486
Laborer	36	6	M	Piece of iron fell on hand	Thumb mashed	1486
Trackman	43	30	S	Finger caught between rails	Finger mashed and lacerated	1486
Laborer	45	25	M	Fell from platform	Right side injured badly	1486

Flour Mills, Rice Mills, Grain Elevators and Mills—						
Engineer		36	M	Dropped cylinder head on foot	Foot crushed	911
Engineer		6	M	Escaping steam	Slightly scalded	911
Fireman		6	M	Clothing caught in set screw	Arms and body bruised	911
Fireman		15	M	Dropped hot ashes on foot	Feet painfully burned	911
Poker		5	M	Foot went through hole in floor	Leg cut and bruised	911
Spouter		30	M	Arm caught in belt	Arm broken	911
Watchman		23	M	Accidentally shot self	Flesh wound in leg	911
Shipping clerk		18	M	Excessive lifting	Strained back and ruptured	911
Laborer	28	6	S	Stuck nail in foot	Painful but slight	977
Sweeper	50	5	M	Stuck tack in hand	Painful but slight	977
Sweeper	50	8	M	Struck by falling piece of wood	Head cut and bruised	977
Fireman	26	9	M	Testing fire hose	Back wrenched	977
Shoveler	35	6	M	Shovel caught on cleat in car	Mouth and arm skinned	977
Laborer	52	1	M	Finger caught in conveyor	Finger slightly mashed	977
Truck driver	36	70	M	Explosion of gasoline at garage	Badly burned about face and body	895
Truck driver	32	70	M	Explosion of gasoline at garage	Badly burned about face and body	895
Laborer	28	18	M	Stepped in hole in floor	Arm broken	450
Foreman	45	*	M	Clothing caught on set screw of shaft	Leg broken	957
Laborer	30	4	S	Ladder slipped, fell to floor	Knee bruised and skinned	189
Laborer	31	20	S	Fell from running board	Body bruised and jarred	189
Laborer	29	6	S	Lifting sack of rice	Back strained	224
Laborer	28	4	M	Trucking rice, dropped truck on foot	Foot bruised	224
Laborer	30	8	M	Closing car door	Hand mashed	224
Laborer	32	10	S	Splitting kindling	Stuck nail in foot	224
Laborer	27	4	S	Loading rice into car, struck hand against tack	Hand badly scratched	224
Mill hand	25	14	M	Dressing brush	Foot bruised	224
Laborer	42	30	S	Trucking rice, fell	Left arm and side bruised	224
Laborer	29	17	M	Trucking rice	Left shoulder dislocated	224
Laborer	27	4	S	Stacking rice	Back strained	224
Laborer	25	6	S	Repairing roof with pitch	Right hand burned	224
Laborer	30	6	S	Trucking rice, tripped and fell	Hand mashed	224
Laborer	30	9	M	Repairing reel with wire cloth	Thumb injured	224
Mill hand	32	40	M	Hand caught in cup elevator	Right hand badly cut and mashed	165
Truckman	21	6	S	Caught under falling stack of rice hulls	Hand and arm sprained	165
Laborer	35	10	S	Fell with stack of empty sacks against post	Side bruised	165
Mill hand	23	30	S	Hand caught in gears	Finger of right hand severed at first joint	165
Packer	35	12	M	Piece of iron fell from above, striking back	Back bruised	1527
Manufacturers of Machinery—						
Machinist	30		M	Gauge glass bursted	Slight flesh wound on face	89
Machinist apprentice	18	5	S	Old scratch on hand, apparently healed	Blood poison set in	89
Machinist apprentice	16	2	S	Flying emery dust	Slight injury to eye	89
Machinist apprentice	19	3	S	Flying emery dust	Slight injury to eye	89
Carpenter	27		M	Chisel fell from machine, striking neck	Deep short cut on side of neck	89
Carpenter	35	11	M		Stuck nail in ball of foot	89

*Resigned. †Permanent.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Manufacturers of Machinery—Cont'd.						
Laborer	35		M	Spilled melted iron	Burned small place on foot	89
Laborer	22	11	S	Excessive lifting	Strained wrist	89
Tinner	23	19	S	Foot power shears	Fingers lacerated on both hands	89
Storekeeper	31	4	S	Excessive lifting	Strained muscles in back	89
Patternmaker	40	1	S	Alcohol lamp	Left hand painfully burned	89
Laborer	24	13	S	Finger caught in gearing	Finger crushed at end	89
Laborer	41	1	M	Flying emery dust	Slight injury to eye	89
Tinner	25	20	S	Finger caught in rolling machine	End of finger mashed	89
Tinner	25	9	S	Handling sheet iron	Flesh cut on left arm	89
Tinner apprentice	17	5	S	Fell, striking knee on piece of sheet iron	Left knee lacerated	89
Laborer	24	13	S	Spilled melted iron	Left foot painfully burned	89
Laborer	25	17	M	Spilled melted iron	Left foot painfully burned	89
Molder	27	3	M	Piece of casting fell on foot	Right foot mashed and bruised	89
Carpenter	46	3	M	Hand caught in jointer	Right hand badly lacerated	89
Tinner apprentice	21	2	S	Struck finger with hammer	End of finger cut and mashed	89
Laborer	36	2	M	Piece of timber fell on arm	Right wrist cut and bruised	89
Laborer	32	2	M	Piece of machinery fell on foot	Left foot slightly mashed	89
Laborer	22	14	S	Loading engine, roller caught foot	Toe on right foot crushed	89
Laborer	18	27	S	Spilled melted iron	Left foot painfully burned	89
Laborer	16	5	S	Spilled melted iron	Foot slightly burned	89
Laborer	23	1	S	Hammering casting	Palm of right hand bruised	89
Erector	42	43	M	Fell from scaffold	Ankle severely sprained	89
Tinner apprentice	16	1	S	Flying emery dust in eye	Eye slightly injured	89
Machinist apprentice	21	5	S	Finger cut by lathe	Index finger severely cut	89
Erector	48	11	M	Fell on timbers	Rib broken in left side	89
Laborer	29	20	M	Spilled melted iron	Left foot severely burned	89
Carpenter	38	80	S	Fell seven feet to floor	Both bones broken left wrist	89
Foundry helper	17	6	S	Spilled melted iron	Left foot painfully burned	89
Laborer	36	2	M	Spilled melted iron	Left foot slightly burned	89
Machinist	48	6	S	Steel turning from lathe	Finger on right hand cut	89
Laborer	21	2	S	Timber fell on foot	Foot slightly mashed	89
Molder	27	1	S	Spilled melted iron	Slight burn on right arm	89
Teamster	37	12	M	Excessive lifting	Strained back	89
Laborer	30	4	M	Piece of timber fell on hand	Thumb mashed and dislocated	89
Molder apprentice	19	1	S	Handling core	Finger mashed	89
Tinner apprentice	16	3	S	Struck across eye by piece of machinery swinging in lifting chain	Right eye bruised internally, no permanent injury	89
Teamster	34	10	M	Excessive lifting	Muscles in back strained	89

Machinist	28	13	S	Splashing of melted babbitt	Right eye severely burned	89
Blacksmith helper	35	2	M	Scale flying from piece of iron being welded	Piece of scale lodged in eye	89
Laborer	26	12	M	Spilled melted iron	Right foot burned	89
Laborer	18	3	S	Flying emery dust	Eye slightly injured	89
Coremaker	17	6	S	Hands caught in hydraulic elevator	Fingers on both hands mashed	89
Tinner helper	16	4	S	Finger caught in crimping machine	Finger on right hand mashed	89
Tinner helper	16	10	S	Piece of machinery fell on foot	Cut ankle and left foot	89
Carpenter	30	4	M	Piece of timber fell on foot	Two toes mashed	89
Apprentice	21	5	S	Struck by brace on door breaking	Bruised about eye	160
Helper	28	42	S	Caught foot between elevator and wall	Left foot crushed	160
Electrician	28	16	M	Hand caught in elevator switch	One finger broken, one mashed	160
Helper	19	6	S	Level fell on head	Head and shoulder bruised	160
Helper	19	3	S	Moving elevator counterweights	Finger badly lacerated	160
Helper	26	6	S	Plank slipped, party fell into pit	Left ankle sprained	160
Laborer	30	10	M	Iron weight fell on foot	Toes mashed	160
Helper	19	3	S	Pipe fell and struck arm	Left arm badly bruised	160
Mechanic	33	1	M	Brick dropped on head	Scalp wound	1541
Helper	27	10	S	Skid slipped	One bone in left hand broken	1541
Helper	21	6	S	Fell from ladder	Hip and arm bruised	1539
Mechanic	41	30	M	Constructing elevator, toes jammed	Toes crushed	1539
Mechanic	41	45	M	Elevator bed plate struck leg	Leg fractured above ankle	1539
Laborer	25	3	S	Piece of coal fell on head	Head bruised	982
Painter	52	10	M	Fell from scaffold	Bruised	982
Laborer	20	2	S	Finger caught in machine	Finger mashed	982
Carpenter	31	10	S	Hand caught in planer	Fingers lacerated	982
Helper	30	2	S	Sheet of steel fell on foot	Foot mashed	982
Laborer	27	10	M	Piece of iron fell on head	Head bruised and cut	982
Laborer	29	6	M	Hand caught in nailing machine	Finger mashed	982
Gas Plants, Electric Light Plants, Water Plants and Ice Factories--						
Lineman	39	*	S	Splicing cable when cable hook slipped	Fractured two ribs right side	533
Oiler	18	180	S	Hand caught in crank shaft of pump	Index finger severed right hand	533
Oiler	18	180	S	Body came in contact with primary fuse	Mouth and teeth injured	533
Troubleman	29	*	M	Right hand came in contact with trolley span wire	Injuries to spine	533
Trimmer	44	*	M	Wagon overturned by secondary wires	Both bones in right leg broken	533
Lineman	44	*	M	Struck by falling tree	Internal injuries	533
Lineman	32		S	Splicing cable, cause unknown	Arms and hands slightly burned	533
Lineman	29	30	M	Rope by which he was hanging broke	Spinal injury	533
Tester	29	1	S	Mistook 500 for 118-volt circuit	Eyes burned from flash	533
Machinist	40	*	M	Grinding chisel, dust flew in eye	Eye slightly injured	533
Laborer	21	10	M	Back water pressure on pump forced plunger against head of cylinder	Finger mashed	1454
Engineer	28	3	M	Removing piece of waste from trigger above dash pot on pumping engine	Lost first joint of fore finger	1454
Teamster	25	15	M	Fell from wagon	Bruised	1454
Fireman	24	2	S	Turning boiler gasket wrench slipped	Finger nail torn off and finger bruised	1458
Lineman	30	1	M	Picked up live wire	Slight shock	1458
Electrician	24	14	S	Finger caught in gearing	Mashed and lacerated finger	572

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Gas Plants, Etc.—Continued.						
Engineer	31	21	S		Severe bruise in palm of hand	572
Engineer	60	365	M	Struck by fly wheel	Leg broken	157
Fireman	30	49	S	Fell under wheel	Shoulder dislocated	157
Driver	22	1	S	Knee caught between two bars of ice	Knee slightly bruised	501
Driver	22		S	Struck on hip by piece of ice falling	Slightly bruised	501
Driver	27	4	M	Putting ice in box	Finger lacerated	501
Driver	30	8	M	Taking ice off wagon, strained arm	igaments in arm torn	501
Driver	28	2	M	Ice slipped off wagon, striking party	Chest bruised	501
Lineman	35	3	M	Stepladder broke	Chest and limb slightly bruised	1135
Mason	50	7	M	Struck on arm by piece of timber	Wrist sprained and bruised	1135
Driver	40	6	M	End gate of wagon broke, throwing driver on bar of ice	Bruised under lower ribs	1135
Driver	40	10	M	Block of ice fell on ankle	Ankle wrenched and bruised	1135
Driver	40	30	M	Run into by automobile and thrown from wagon	Left arm broken	1135
Laborer	30	14	M	Struck foot with pick axe	Foot painfully wounded	1135
Engineer	45		M	Finger caught in engine	Thumb severed at first joint	410
Ice puller	27	10	S	Caught between 300-pound bar of ice and post	Muscles in left leg strained	373
Laborer	25	4	M	Iron safe rolled on hand	Finger mashed	682
Ice puller	25	17	S	Slipped in ice vault	Finger dislocated	474
Fireman	24	10	S	Gasket blew out, allowing hot water to escape	Feet and legs scalded	294
Fireman	40	7	M		Stuck nail in foot	1183
Machinist helper	50	30	M	Removing bonnet of steam valve, head of valve blew off account removing all bolts instead of partly	Arms and breast scalded	1183
Machinist helper	27	60	M	Same as first above	Arms, breast and legs scalded	1183
Pipe fitter	20	2	S	Fell from scaffold	Hand lacerated	557
Pipe fitter	32	12	M	Disconnected exhaust pipe and hot water escaped	Hand and arm scalded	557
Pipe fitter		*	M	Piece of pipe fell, striking leg	Leg broken	491
Line walker	30	20	M	Struck hand with hammer	Hand bruised	491
Laborer	20	11	S	Bolt head bounded back, struck eye	Eye cut and bruised	323
Pipe fitter	24	2	S	Fell from ladder	Collarbone broken	1482
Engineer	26	4	M	Flame from oil burner boiler	Burned face	1482
Laborer	30	6	S	Tamper handle flew off hander	Nose broken	1482
Fireman	50	7	M	Gas explosion in boiler	Face burned	211
Fireman	55	7	M	Struck on head by piece of pipe falling	Head cut and bruised	211
Helper	30	59	M	Engineer let wrench slip, striking head	Concussion of brain	211
Fireman	35	28	M	Defective valve, allowing steam to escape	Arm badly burned	211
Laborer	35	21	M	Arm caught between pulley and belt	Arm badly wrenched	211

Rolling Mills, Iron Works, Boiler Works and Machine Shops—						
Laborer	30	6	S	Fell from runway	Shoulder bruised	751
Laborer	26	6	S	Loading iron, fell on knee	Knee bruised	751
Laborer	28	3	M	Loading iron	Finger mashed	751
Laborer	25	18	S	Helping shearman	Legs badly burned	751
Laborer	25	*	S	Helping shearman	Legs badly burned by ammonia	751
Millwright	39	4	M	Putting syphon on pumps	Right foot scalded	751
Engineer	38	25	M	Wiping engine, caught finger	Finger cut off at first joint	751
Laborer	20	90	S	Lifting belt, slipped and fell	Leg broken	751
Laborer	20	6	S	Loading iron, dropped on ankle	Ankle bruised	751
Mechanic	29	6	M	Operating air hammer	Eye slightly injured	751
Laborer	34	12	M	Operating shears	Thumb badly cut	751
Laborer	31	2	M	Door puller at furnace	Overcome by heat	751
Mechanic	48	2	M	Engaged in making spikes	Right wrist injured slightly	751
Laborer	30	30	S	Operating shears	Finger broken	751
Laborer	30	6	M	Operating shears	Left hand cut	751
Machinist	24	6	S	Pouring babbitt in spike machine, exploded	Eye slightly injured	751
Laborer	28	6	M	Loading iron	Feft foot mashed	751
Furnace man	31	1	M	Working on busheling furnace, tongs slipped	Lip cut	751
Shearman	17	6	S	Working on bolt machine	Finger on right hand hurt	751
Laborer	20	6	S	Helping to twist iron	Finger on left hand hurt	751
Foreman	35	10	M	Tightening guide wire	Right hand injured	751
Laborer	23	8	M	Helping to move rolls	Fingers on both hands mashed	751
Laborer	37	4	M	Loading iron, excessive lifting	Right side injured	751
Rougher	43	6	M	Roughing, and hook caught	Left side injured	751
Laborer	61	2	M	Helping shearman	Right hand injured	751
Laborer	22	6	S	Working on bolt trimmer	Left hand injured	751
Engine runner	37	3	M	Flash from iron running through rolls	Right eye injured	751
Rundown	37	4	M	Taking iron from furnace, tongs slipped	Bruised above eye	751
Laborer	39	6	M	Wheeling iron	Injured in stomach	751
Laborer	33	6	M	Dropped iron on foot	Left foot injured	751
Laborer	61	6	M	Helping shearman	Right side injured	751
Laborer	22	6	M	Shearing iron	Cut in right side	751
Laborer	22	3	S	Dragging iron on hot bed	Toe cut	751
Laborer	35	36	M	Working with shearman	Right leg injured	751
Laborer	28	4	M	Engaged in faggot making	Right eye injured	751
Laborer	20	10	S	Working on hot bed	Left hand burned	751
Laborer	29	2	S	Finishing on mill	Head injured	751
Laborer	27	12	S	Helping on furnace	Right hand injured	751
Laborer	16	2	S	Working on bolt machine	Finger on right hand injured	751
Laborer	36	90	S	Helping to twist iron	Skull fractured in forehead	751
Mechanic	21	*	S	Helping to hoist casting	Jawbone broken and teeth knocked out	751
Laborer	39	3	M	Working on shears	Leg cut and skin bruised	751
Laborer	32	7	M	Straightening iron on hot bed	Left leg burned	751
Laborer	28	2	M	Helping to twist iron	Cut above left eye	751
Healing	40	2	S	Heating on furnace	Overcome by heat	751
Laborer	24	12	S	Hauling cinder, fell	Knee and shoulder bruised	751
Laborer	65	15	M	Fell down stair steps	Right elbow bruised	751
Laborer	41	6	M	Helping to twist iron	Back injured	751

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Gas Plants, Etc.—Continued.						
Engineer	31	21	S		Severe bruise in palm of hand	572
Engineer	60	365	M	Struck by fly wheel	Leg broken	157
Fireman	30	49	S	Fell under wheel	Shoulder dislocated	157
Driver	22	1	S	Knee caught between two bars of ice	Knee slightly bruised	501
Driver	22	.....	S	Struck on hip by piece of ice falling	Slightly bruised	501
Driver	27	4	M	Putting ice in box	Finger lacerated	501
Driver	30	8	M	Taking ice off wagon, strained arm	igaments in arm torn	501
Driver	28	2	M	Ice slipped off wagon, striking party	Chest bruised	501
Lineman	35	3	M	Stepladder broke	Chest and limb slightly bruised	1135
Mason	50	7	M	Struck on arm by piece of timber	Wrist sprained and bruised	1135
Driver	40	6	M	End gate of wagon broke, throwing driver on bar of ice	Bruised under lower ribs	1135
Driver	40	10	M	Block of ice fell on ankle	Ankle wrenched and bruised	1135
Driver	40	30	M	Run into by automobile and thrown from wagon	Left arm broken	1135
Laborer	30	14	M	Struck foot with pick axe	Foot painfully wounded	1135
Engineer	45	.....	M	Finger caught in engine	Thumb severed at first joint	410
Ice puller	27	10	S	Caught between 300-pound bar of ice and post	Muscles in left leg strained	373
Laborer	25	4	M	Iron safe rolled on hand	Finger mashed	682
Ice puller	25	17	S	Slipped in ice vault	Finger dislocated	474
Fireman	24	10	S	Gasket blew out, allowing hot water to escape	Feet and legs scalded	294
Fireman	40	7	M		Stuck nail in foot	1183
Machinist helper	50	30	M	Removing bonnet of steam valve, head of valve blew off account removing all bolts instead of partly	Arms and breast scalded	1183
Machinist helper	27	60	M	Same as first above	Arms, breast and legs scalded	1183
Pipe fitter	20	2	S	Fell from scaffold	Hand lacerated	557
Pipe fitter	32	12	M	Disconnected exhaust pipe and hot water escaped	Hand and arm scalded	557
Pipe fitter	.....	*	M	Piece of pipe fell, striking leg	Leg broken	491
Line walker	30	20	M	Struck hand with hammer	Hand bruised	491
Laborer	20	11	S	Bolt head bounded back, struck eye	Eye cut and bruised	323
Pipe fitter	24	2	S	Fell from ladder	Collarbone broken	1482
Engineer	26	4	M	Flame from oil burner boiler	Burned face	1482
Laborer	30	6	S	Tamper handle flew off hander	Nose broken	1482
Fireman	50	7	M	Gas explosion in boiler	Face burned	211
Fireman	55	7	M	Struck on head by piece of pipe falling	Head cut and bruised	211
Helper	30	59	M	Engineer let wrench slip, striking head	Concussion of brain	211
Fireman	35	28	M	Defective valve, allowing steam to escape	Arm badly burned	211
Laborer	35	21	M	Arm caught between pulley and belt	Arm badly wrenched	211

Rolling Mills, Iron Works, Boiler Works and Machine Shops—						
Laborer	30	6	S	Fell from runway	Shoulder bruised	751
Laborer	26	6	S	Loading iron, fell on knee	Knee bruised	751
Laborer	28	3	M	Loading iron	Finger mashed	751
Laborer	25	18	S	Helping shearman	Legs badly burned	751
Laborer	25	*	S	Helping shearman	Legs badly burned by ammonia	751
Millwright	39	4	M	Putting syphon on pumps	Right foot scalded	751
Engineer	38	25	M	Wiping engine, caught finger	Finger cut off at first joint	751
Laborer	20	90	S	Lifting belt, slipped and fell	Leg broken	751
Laborer	20	6	S	Loading iron, dropped on ankle	Ankle bruised	751
Mechanic	29	6	M	Operating air hammer	Eye slightly injured	751
Laborer	34	12	M	Operating shears	Thumb badly cut	751
Laborer	31	2	M	Door puller at furnace	Overcome by heat	751
Mechanic	48	2	M	Engaged in making spikes	Right wrist injured slightly	751
Laborer	30	30	S	Operating shears	Finger broken	751
Laborer	30	6	M	Operating shears	Left hand cut	751
Machinist	24	6	S	Pouring babbitt in spike machine, exploded	Eye slightly injured	751
Laborer	28	6	M	Loading iron	Feft foot mashed	751
Furnace man	31	1	M	Working on busheling furnace, tongs slipped	Lip cut	751
Shearman	17	6	S	Working on bolt machine	Finger on right hand hurt	751
Laborer	20	6	S	Helping to twist iron	Finger on left hand hurt	751
Foreman	35	10	M	Tightening guide wire	Right hand injured	751
Laborer	23	8	M	Helping to move rolls	Fingers on both hands mashed	751
Laborer	37	4	M	Loading iron, excessive lifting	Right side injured	751
Rougher	43	6	M	Roughing, and hook caught	Left side injured	751
Laborer	61	2	M	Helping shearman	Right hand injured	751
Laborer	22	6	S	Working on bolt trimmer	Left hand injured	751
Engine runner	37	3	M	Flash from iron running through rolls	Right eye injured	751
Rundown	37	4	M	Taking iron from furnace, tongs slipped	Bruised above eye	751
Laborer	39	6	M	Wheeling iron	Injured in stomach	751
Laborer	33	6	M	Dropped iron on foot	Left foot injured	751
Laborer	61	6	M	Helping shearman	Right side injured	751
Laborer	22	6	M	Shearing iron	Cut in right side	751
Laborer	22	3	S	Dragging iron on hot bed	Toe cut	751
Laborer	35	36	M	Working with shearman	Right leg injured	751
Laborer	28	4	M	Engaged in faggot making	Right eye injured	751
Laborer	20	10	S	Working on hot bed	Left hand burned	751
Laborer	29	2	S	Finishing on mill	Head injured	751
Laborer	27	12	S	Helping on furnace	Right hand injured	751
Laborer	16	2	S	Working on bolt machine	Finger on right hand injured	751
Laborer	36	90	S	Helping to twist iron	Skull fractured in forehead	751
Mechanic	21	*	S	Helping to hoist casting	Jawbone broken and teeth knocked out	751
Laborer	39	3	M	Working on shears	Leg cut and skin bruised	751
Laborer	32	7	M	Straightening iron on hot bed	Left leg burned	751
Laborer	28	2	M	Helping to twist iron	Cut above left eye	751
Healing	40	2	S	Heating on furnace	Overcome by heat	751
Laborer	24	12	S	Hauling cinder, fell	Knee and shoulder bruised	751
Laborer	65	15	M	Fell down stair steps	Right elbow bruised	751
Laborer	41	6	M	Helping to twist iron	Back injured	751

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Rolling Mills, Etc.—Continued.						
Laborer	20	6	S	Handling scrap, struck in head	Head cut and bruised	751
Laborer	24	12	M	Loading iron, fell on foot	Foot mashed	751
Engine runner	36	*	M	Putting dressing on belt	Hand injured	751
Shearman	64	6	M	Shearing iron, struck in face	Jawbone and nose injured	751
Laborer	30	6	M	Dropped scrap iron on foot	Foot mashed	751
Laborer	15	5	S	Unloading rail, dropped on foot	Foot injured	751
Laborer	16	6	S	Working on twister	Left arm injured	751
Machine man	20	*	S	Clothing caught on set screw collar, thrown around shaft several times and to ground	Right arm torn off at shoulder and head lacerated; recovered	701
Machinist	37	27	M	Piece of iron fell on hand	Finger mashed and dislocated	110
Apprentice	18	26	S	Burning oil splashed in face	Face, neck and hands burned	110
Machinist	28	2	M	Hand caught in belt	Hand slightly mashed	1024
Machinist	27	2	M	Engine fly wheel struck hand	Hand slightly bruised	1024
Boilermaker	38	3	M	Hand struck by hammer	Hand bruised	215
Boilermaker	32	9	M	Sheet of steel fell on hand	Hand mashed	215
Boilermaker	39	3	M	Hand struck with hammer	Finger broken	215
Boilermaker	32	15	M	Hand caught under tank while being lowered to foundation	Left hand badly mashed and bruised	215
Foreman	26	6	S	Cutting sheet of steel	Finger mashed	215
Boilermaker	22	5	S	Cutting sheet of steel, sliver of steel stuck in hand	Finger wounded	215
Boilermaker		14	S	Heavy plate of steel fell on foot	Toe bruised	215
Boilermaker	26	90	S	Fell with load of tools on shoulder	Ankle sprained and leg broken	215
Laborer	35	5	M	Struck on shin by gas engine crank	Shin bruised	215
Shopman	42	30	M	Handling structural steel material	Finger mashed; amputated	162
Shopman	22	6	S	Handling steel bars when hook slipped	Ankle bruised	162
Laborer	46	18	M	Handling steel material	Leg bruised	162
Machinist	39	2	M	Hand caught in gear of lathe	Thumb and one finger mashed	178
Machinist	23	5	M	Emery wheel bursted, striking hand and abdomen	Finger broken, abdomen bruised	178
Heater	42	3	M	Oil exploded	Arm and hand burned	366
Laborer	23	2	S	Truck ran over foot	Toe mashed	366
Grinder	22	1	S	Grinding car brasses, dust flew in eye	Eye inflamed slightly	366
Lead liner	23	7	S	Hot metal splashed in face	Burned above eye	366
Lead liner	23	1	S	Heating iron screws, scale flew in eye	Eye burned slightly	366
Grinder	22	7	S	Grinding castings, finger touched wheel	Finger ground to bone	366
Lead liner	28	1	S	Poured hot metal on wet brass, splashed	Eye burned slightly	366
Fireman	40	2	M	Piece of iron fell on neck	Neck bruised	27
Machinist	47	7	M	Hand caught in gears	Finger mashed	27
Machinist	38	3	M	Dropped piece of iron on foot	Foot slightly mashed	27

Blacksmith	35	21	M		Foot badly burned	27
Blacksmith helper	38	5	M		Foot mashed	27
Apprentice	19	3	S	Particle of steel flew in eye	Eye slightly injured	27
Helper	34	6	M		Finger mashed	27
Blacksmith	35	9	M		Hand burned	27
Machinist	35	9	M		Left eye lacerated	27
Apprentice	22	13	M		Ankle sprained	27
Helper	30	7	M		Piece of steel in eye	27
Helper	43	28	M		Right hand mashed	27
Apprentice	17	14	S		Hand lacerated	27
Molder	39	8	M		Hip wrenched	27
Helper	27	15	M		Leg badly bruised	27
Laborer	42	12	M		Foot mashed	27
Apprentice	19	23	S		Finger cut off	27
Cupalo tender	40	35	M		Foot badly burned	27
Steam Laundries—						
Porter	27	2	M	Arm caught between building and machine	Arm bruised	179
Machinist	23	2	S	Loose blouse wrapped around shaft	Shoulder bruised	179
Machine operator	18	7	S	Hand caught in body ironer	Two fingers on left hand burned	1217
Checker	16	12	S	Hand came in contact with ironer	Finger burned	44
Shirt ironer	22	30	M	Hand caught in roller	Loss of one finger	269
Machine operator	25	3	M	Hand came in contact with hot shoe	Three fingers burned	269
Machine operator	20	4	M	Hand came in contact with hot shoe	Three fingers burned	269
Machine operator	30	14	S	Hand caught in body ironer	Hand badly burned	269
Hand ironer	51	3	M	Came in contact with hot steam pipe	Arm burned	269
Machine operator	18	5	S	Finger caught in body ironer	Finger nail pinched off	281
Machine operator	20	3	S	Finger caught in body ironer	Finger painfully mashed	81
Machine operator	25	6	M	Hand caught under roller of body ironer	Hand burned	257
Machine operator	19	1	S	Hand came in contact with gear wheel	Hand slightly bruised	257
Machine operator	24	10	M	Caught in extractor	Finger on left hand badly cut	227
Machine operator	30	30	M	Hand caught in neckband ironer	Finger on left hand crushed	227
Machine operator	46	6	M	Soda splashed in eye	Eye painfully injured	227
Washer	48	90	M	Arm caught under lid of wash machine	Arm broken	243
Machine operator	40	60	M	Arm caught under lid of linen tumbler	Arm broken	243
Machine operator	19	10	S	Hand caught in cuff press	Finger mashed	151
Starcher	17	15	S	Spilled hot starch on foot	Foot badly burned	151
Linen shaker	45	10	W	Stuck splinter in foot		151
Machine operator	16	3	S	Hand caught in cuff press	Finger mashed	151
Presser	26	2	M	Stack of baskets fell on back	Back slightly sprained	151
Machine operator	20	8	S	Hand caught in cuff press	Finger mashed	151
Starcher	22	27	S	Stuck splinter in foot		151
Machine operator	24	*	M	Hand caught in wringer	Hand mashed	45
Foreman	40	51	M	Hand caught in ironing machine	Hand burned	46
Helper	21	12	S	Hand caught in machine	Fingers lacerated	46
Ironer	35	60	M	Hand caught in ironing machine	Fingers crushed and burned	46
Machine operator	25	30	S	Hand caught in cuff press	Fingers burned	46
Machine operator	28	21	M	Hand caught in gears	Fingers mashed	46
Machine operator	18	6	S	Hand caught in ironer	Fingers burned	46
Machine operator	20	21	S	Hand caught in machine	Fingers burned	46

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Steam Laundries—Continued.						
Ironer	18	6	S	Hand caught in ironer	Fingers burned	46
Ironer	35	6	M	Hand caught in gears	Thumb crushed	46
Machine operator	21	5	M	Hand caught in machine	Fingers burned	46
Street and Interurban Electric Railroads—						
Conductor	35	150	M	Shocked; fell from top of car	Leg broken	273
Carpenter	36	15	M	Fell from box in car barn	Body bruised	273
Track laborer	54	5	M	Tripped on cinder	Ankle sprained	273
Track laborer	32	7	M	Unloading ties	Mashed thumb	273
Barn man	27	13	M	Fastening chain on car	Mashed hand	273
Lineman	29	4	M	Working on electric switch	Mashed hand	273
Conductor	23	8	S	Tried to board moving car and fell	Body and limbs bruised	273
Laborer	23	1	S	Hauling coal in boiler room	Mashed finger	273
Barn man	21	2	S	Working on car	Mashed foot	273
Conductor	30	18	M	Turning trolley at terminal	Sprained ankle	273
Laborer	28	10	M	Adjusting trolley	Mashed leg	273
Carpenter	59	27	M	Repairing car	Cut finger	273
Carpenter	25	60	M	Repairing car	Mashed finger	273
Conductor	25	6	M	Turning trolley at terminal	Cinder in eye	273
Laborer	52	3	M	Unloading rock	Mashed toe	273
Lineman	38	2	M	Working on tower	Gash cut in head	273
Laborer	58	8	S	Struck in eye while unloading ties	Eye slightly injured	273
Laborer	41	8	M	Unloading cinders	Foot mashed	273
Track hand	22	6	S	Working on track, dropped tie on foot	Foot mashed	273
Track hand	37	8	M	Rock fell on foot	Foot mashed	273
Conductor	36	19	M	Adjusting trolley	Hip hurt	273
Conductor	32	20	M	Fell when car was derailed	Body and limbs bruised	273
Electrician	24	2	M	Adjusting fan when ladder fell	Slightly bruised	273
Trackman	56	6	M	Bar fell, throwing man	Wrist sprained	273
Trackman	20	10	S	Jack fell on foot	Foot mashed	273
Mechanic	26	15	S	Working on boiler	Arm bruised	273
Lineman	32	1	M	Came in contact with trolley	Arm burned	273
Motorman	25	6	S	Controller burned out	Eyes burned	273
Conductor	33	3	M	Coupling cars	Finger mashed	273
Track hand	22	6	S	Car derailed, party struck pole	Head hurt	273
Track hand	24	15	M	Rock fell on foot	Foot mashed	273
Barn man	38	30	M	Water barrel fell on foot	Toe broken	273

Laborer	31	5	M	Timber fell on foot	Foot mashed	273
Laborer	18	12	S	Bridge timber fell on hand	Hand mashed	273
Track laborer	22	8	S	Working on track, jack released	Foot mashed	273
Motorman	42	2	M	Fell when attempting to board moving car	Slightly bruised	273
Conductor	23	30	M	Struck by car	Painfully bruised	273
Laborer	50	10	M	Bridge stringer fell on foot	Foot mashed	273
Laborer	36	16	M	Working near trolley	Shocked	273
Laborer	27	4	M	Working on car	Hand mashed	273
Lineman	23	20	S	Fell while fixing trolley	Bruised	273
Barn man	40	23	M	Oil blazed up	Burned about face and hands	273
Electrician	21	8	S	Working on trolley	Electric shock	273
Barn man	34	5	M	Working on car	Foot mashed	273
Conductor	29	14	M	Knocked off car by ties striking trolley pole	Bruised	273
Yardman	28	5	M	Re-railing frog slipped	Fingers mashed	273
Laborer	21	5	S	Extension lamp grounded	Hands, face and eyes burned	273
Laborer	53	8	M	Pole fell when guy wire broke	Back injured	273
Laborer	36	8	M	Unloading ties	Thumb mashed	273
Conductor	45	5	S	Turning trolley, head struck pole	Head bruised	273
Laborer	25	210	S	Working on coal car	Arm and breast crushed	273
Laborer	38	5	M	Dropped box on foot	Foot mashed	273
Lineman	30	60	M	Caught at rope to pull trolley down	Fingers mashed	273
Electrician	24	3	M	Motor case fell on foot	Toe mashed	273
Conductor	23	3	S	Putting trolley on span wire	Fingers mashed	273
Conductor	26	18	S	Fell from car while repairing trolley	Bruised	273
Laborer	28	2	S	Working on feeder	Finger burned	273
Laborer	39	3	M	Working with generator	Face and hands burned	273
Track laborer	30	16	S	Excessive lifting	Back strained	273
Laborer	30	6	S	Pushing jack up track on rail, struck car	Bruised	273
Laborer	51	8	M	Jerked down by trolley	Head bruised	273
Conductor	23	3	M	Helping to fix fender	Finger mashed	273
Lineman	27	5	M	Cutting wire when knife slipped	Arm cut	273
Laborer	52	53	M	Loading rails, dropped rail on foot	Toes crushed	273
Laborer	39	7	M	Working on track and fell across rail	Ribs fractured	273
Lineman	29	7	S	Dropped pole on foot	Toe mashed	273
Laborer	25	5	S	Fell across ties	Legs skinned and bruised	273
Conductor	26	3	S	Stepped on stone and turned ankle	Ankle sprained	273
Laborer	40	31	S	Unloading timber	Limbs injured	273
Laborer	40	2	M	Slipped on bridge	Ankle sprained	273
Laborer	30	3	M	Placing side board on work car	Finger mashed	273
Conductor	45	15	M	Struck by car	Bruised	273
Lineman	21	50	S	Working on cable	Finger broken	273
Laborer	27	10	M	Dropped board on foot	Foot mashed	273
Laborer	18	6	S	Struck by automobile	Foot and leg hurt	273
Laborer	26	2	M	Working on trolley pole	Finger bruised and burned	273
Lineman	25	45	M	Fell from pole	Bruised and internally injured	273
Laborer	32	11	M	Unloading rails	Fingers mashed	273
Conductor	30	30	M	Car ran over hand	One finger cut off, two mashed	273
Machinist	22	4	S	Dropped steel plate on foot	Foot mashed	273
Laborer	25	7	S	Dropped hot iron in shoe	Foot burned	273
Motorman	26	2	S	Repairing fender	Hand mashed	273

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Street, Etc., Railroads—Continued.						
Lineman	31	7	S	Came in contact with live wire	Face and hands burned	1480
Shopman	27	1	M	Controller blew up	Face and neck burned	1480
Trackman	30	2	S	Dropped rail on foot	Foot mashed	1480
Conductor	25	5	S	Fell in getting off car	Shoulder injured	1480
Carpenter	45	5	M	Struck hand with hammer	Hand bruised	1480
Motorman	30	5	S	Fell in getting off car	Head bruised and cut	1480
Motorman	35	1	M	Fell in getting off car	Ankle sprained	1480
Motorman	30	4	S	Glass in car window broke	Face injured slightly	1480
Shopman	23	2	S	Cinder in eye	Eye injured	1480
Oiler	28	1	M	Slipped and fell	Arm cut and bruised	1480
Lineman	27	3	S	Cutting wire, knife slipped	Finger cut	1480
Conductor	25	1	M	Fell in getting off car	Hip slightly injured	1480
Blacksmith	28	2	M	Piece of steel in eye	Eye slightly injured	1480
Motorman	25	5	S	Came in contact with live wire	Hand slightly injured	1480
Lineman	27	5	S	Came in contact with live wire	Face and hands burned	1480
Lineman	23	4	S	Fell from ladder	Foot injured	1480
Shopman	22	2	S	Dropped timber on foot	Foot injured slightly	1480
Shopman	24	4	S	Dropped piece of steel on foot	Toe broken	1480
Trackman	30	2	S	Dropped rail on leg	Leg bruised	1480
Motorman	42	14	M	Knocked down by collision of two cars	Body bruised and jarred	1531
Barn man	21	30	S	Caught when cars sideswiped	Arm broken	1531
Lineman	32	120	M	Knocked off line wagon by car	Leg broken	1531
Paper Mills—						
Laborer	21	7	S	Finger caught in gear	One finger mashed	264
Laborer	23	*	M	Repairing steam pipe line, exploded	Leg and arm broken and scalded	264
Mechanic	52	112	M	Repairing steam pipe line, exploded	Leg broken and burned	264
Machinist	40	38	M	Repairing pump	Toe mashed	264
Laborer	52	42	M	Fell from ladder	Finger broken	264
Engineer	21	3	S	Stepped on nail in machine room	Stuck nail in foot	264
Cutterman	52	9	M	Lifting roll on cutter	Ruptured	264
Machine tender	25	3	M	Hand caught in winder	Finger mashed	264
Back tender	17	7	S	Dropped roll on foot	Foot mashed	264
Laborer	21	5	S	Placing channel iron	Chin bruised and teeth broken	264
Laborer	19	2	S	Loading paper, dropped on foot	Foot mashed	264
Foreman	28	4	M	Stepped into hole in floor	Knee sprained	264
Carpenter	50	12	S	Fell from machine steps	Leg bruised	264
Fireman	29	7	M	Firing salt cake	Overheated	264

Finisher	23	8	M	Roll of paper fell on hand	Right hand mashed	264
Ash burner	28	13	S	Dropped pulley on ankle	Ankle bruised	264
Winderman	20	24	S	Climbing on machine, slipped	Side injured	264
Winderman	20	4	S	Stuck splinter in foot	Injury slight but painful	264
Loader	46	4	S	Loading salt cake	Stuck splinter in hand	264
Finisher	18	8	S	Baling broke	Sprained ankle	264
Teamster	52	2	M	Jumped off wagon	Sprained ankle	264
Laborer	29	3	M	Moving smoke stack	Foot bruised	264
Evaporater man	27	8	M	Testing liquor	Eyes burned	264
Machine tender	19	5	S	Hand caught in winder	Finger mashed	264
Laborer	56	3	S	Working in inc. room	Burned with black ash	264
Winderman	19	4	S	Removing paper from slitter	Finger cut	264
Laborer	56	2	S	Working in incin. room	Back wrenched	264
Carpenter	45	30	S	Fell from scaffold	Shoulder injured	264
Winderman	18	6	S	Hand caught in winder	Left hand mashed	264
Fireman	32	4	M	Slabs fell on hand	Hand bruised	264
Laborer	40	3	M	Handling black ash	Eyes burned	264
Engineer	24	1	S	Feeling lubricator	Artery in left arm cut	264
Laborer	30	3	M	Working on conveyor	Right hand bruised	264
Teamster	52	2	M	Handling slabs	Back wrenched	264
Machine tender	30	6	M	Escaping steam	Back scalded	264
Winderman	20	10	S	Finger caught in winder	Finger mashed	264
Laborer	35	7	S	Pipe fell on hand	Finger mashed	264
Laborer	21	4	S	Iron fell on hand	Finger mashed	264
Teamster	46	3	M	Fell from wagon	Leg sprained	264
Laborer	28	14	M	Hand caught between belt and pulley	Hand mashed and cut	264
Beaterman	56	36	M	Slipped and fell	Two ribs broken	264
Laborer	25	2	S	Chips fell on leg	Knee sprained	264
Ash burner	32	9	M	Firing rotary	Face and neck burned	264
Winderman	18	4	S	Hand caught in rolls	Right hand mashed	264
Cutterman	45	7	M	Hand caught in reel	Left hand cut	264
Winderman	18	5	S	Hand caught in winder	Hand mashed	264
Laborer	24	3	S	Foot slipped	Ankle sprained	264
Fireman	22	2	S	Firing rotary	Leg burned	264
Chipper foreman	43	3	M	Struck by falling chip hood	Neck and back hurt	264
Laborer	28	5	S	Slab fell on hand	Thumb mashed	264
Laborer	21	4	S	Struck in back by slab	Back bruised	264
Fireman	20	2	S	Liquor splashed on party	Eyes and arm burned	264
Laborer	22	4	M	Unloading engine	Right foot mashed	264
Plugger	24	1	S	Putting reel on winder	Foot mashed	264
Winderman	18	3	M	Hand caught in winder	Arm mashed	264
Laborer	49	2	M	Slipped and fell	Back bruised	264
Laborer	23	2	S	Struck in side by falling slabs	Side bruised	264
Laborer	32	6	M	Unloading iron beams	Thumb mashed	264
Winderman	20	4	S	Hand caught in winder	Finger mashed	264
Winderman	18	2	S	Hand caught in stack	Hand mashed	264
Winderman	23	3	S	Hand caught in stack	Left hand mashed	264
Winderman	19	9	S	Hand caught in winder	Left hand mashed	264
Laborer	22	4	S	Unloading engine	Foot mashed	264
Winderman	25	6	S	Hand caught in winder	Right arm mashed	264

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Paper Mills—Continued.						
Laborer	36	5	M	Cleaning smelter	Eyes burned	264
Laborer	31	7	M	Working on pipe line	Back sprained	264
Laborer	37	3	M	Unloading pulp	Foot mashed	264
Machinist	40	2	M	Fell from line shaft	Back and hips bruised	264
Plugger	18	9	S	Working on scraper	Right hand cut	264
Machinist	35	12	M	Drilling holes in lugs	Iron shaving flew in eye	264
Laborer	26	3	M	Drilling water line	Finger mashed	264
Winderman	19	4	S	Reel fell on foot	Foot mashed	264
Pipe fitter	23	27	M	Working on calender	Finger broken	264
Winderman	26	6	S	Hand caught in calender	Finger mashed	264
Winderman	19	4	S	Fell on bad floor	Splinter in leg	264
Fireman	26	6	M	Shoveling black ash	Back sprained	264
Laborer	28	17	M	Working under conveyor, slab fell on back	Back bruised	264
Plugger	18	4	S	Hand caught in winder	Finger mashed	264
Water tender	26	34	M	Inspecting engine	Finger mashed	264
Fireman	35	35	M	Inspecting engine	Finger mashed	264
Winderman	18	17	S	Hand caught in winder	Finger mashed	264
Laborer	29	5	M	Putting feeder chain on wheel	Knee and hand bruised	264
Engineer	21	9	S	Slipped and fell	Head cut and bruised	264
Engineer	50	20	M	Foot slipped and fell	Side bruised	264
Winderman	18	26	S	Hand caught in stack	Finger cut and mashed	264
Winderman	18	12	S	Reel fell on foot	Foot mashed	264
Chipper man	36	6	M	Repairing elevated chain, fell to ground	Body bruised	264
Winderman	23	7	S	Starting calenders	Side injured	264
Plugger	18	9	S	Roll of paper fell on foot	Foot mashed	264
Laborer	31	7	M	Shoveling ash in incinerator room	Shoulder wrenched	264
Fireman	32	3	M	Unchoking chipper	Breast bruised by slabs	264
Fireman	28	6	M	Cleaning boiler	Back bruised	264
Fireman	30	15	M	Firing boiler	Hand burned	264
Chipper man	41	7	M	Slipped off wagon	Foot mashed	264
Laborer	24	2	S	Lifting shaft	Back sprained	264
Laborer	21	12	S	Putting on belt	Arm bruised	264
Plugger	17	6	S	Dropped roll on foot	Foot mashed	264
Winderman	21	2	S	Winder lever broke	Leg bruised	264
Winderman	21	3	S	Finger caught in winder	Index finger mashed	264
Water carrier	21	4	S	Attempted to close furnace	Leg burned	264
Winderman	23	7	S	Hand caught in winder	Hand mashed	264
Winderman	20	10	S	Hand caught in winder	Hand mashed	264

Laborer	45	7	M	Working in pit, slipped and fell	Back injured	264
Laborer	38	6	M	Moving fireproof door	Hand mashed	264
Fireman	26	4	S	Firing with slabs	Knee sprained	264
Machine hand	23	90	S	Washing felts	Leg broken	264
Laborer	31	12	M	Burning black ash	Face and eyes burned	264
Laborer	36	4	M	Handling slabs	Foot mashed	264
Pipe fitter	24	9	S	Carrying pipe	Fell and hurt knee	264
Winderman	24	12	S	Hand caught in winder	Fingers mashed	264
Winderman	17	4	S	Hand caught in winder	Fingers mashed	264
Machinist	38	45	M	Taking down chute	Left foot cut and broken	264
Winderman	31	4	M	Working on calenders	Two fingers mashed	264
Pipe fitter	26	3	M	Working on calenders	Finger mashed and broken	264
Furniture, Fixtures and Coffin Manufacturers—						
Laborer	22	10	S	Fell from platform	Back and ankle sprained	865
Buyer	34	2	M	Hand caught in buzz fan	Fingers cut badly	865
Machine man	30	24	S	Hand caught in machine	Index finger severed at second joint	267
Machine operator	30	14	M	Board on which he was working split	Body and arms bruised	75
Machine operator	28	27	M	Board on which party was working split and hand slipped into revolving knives	Hand painfully cut	75
Sandpaper man	65	3	S	Working on board	Stuck splinter in hand	75
Cabinetmaker	30	2	M	Chisel slipped	Hand painfully cut	75
Machine operator	19	*	S	Thumb caught in rip saw	Loss of thumb	92
Rip sawyer	35	*	M	Fingers caught in rip saw	Loss of two fingers	92
Laborer	37	4	S	Hand caught between truck handle and box	Finger bruised	1094
Machine operator	20	10	S	Hand caught in machine	One finger broken, two mashed	138
Electrician	35	6	M	Slipped from ladder	Ankle sprained	138
Woodworker	60	28	M	Hand caught in saw	Thumb and two fingers cut off	138
Driver	35	365	M	Kicked by horse	Leg broken and bruised	138
Machine man	30	5	S	Hand caught in sticker	Finger cut	161
Machine man	24	20	S	Hand caught in jointer	Finger cut off	161
Machine man	31	6	S	Hand caught in jointer	Finger lacerated	161
Machine man	25	4	S	Came in contact with rip saw	Finger lacerated	161
Machine man	34	8	M	Hand caught in jointer	Finger lacerated	161
Buyer		10	M	Kicked by horse	Arm broken	879
Printing and Publishing Companies—						
Press feeder	19	48	S	Hand caught in printing press	Three fingers badly mashed	1164
Utility man	28	4	M	Hand caught in creasing machine	One finger mashed	585
Feeder	18	5	S	Hand caught in ruling machine	Finger mashed	585
Feeder	17	*	S	Hand caught in ruling machine	Fingers badly mashed	585
Stereotyper	24	90	S	Hand caught in stereotyping machine	Hand badly crushed	559
Stereotyper	35	60	M	Hand caught in stereotyping machine	Hand badly crushed	559
Press feeder	16	*	S	Hand caught in printing press	Four fingers badly mashed	209
Bookbinder, assistant	20	1	S	Hand caught in wire stitching machine	Finger slightly injured	109
Bookbinder	20	6	S	Hand caught in board cutting machine	Thumb crushed	185
Press feeder	21	1	S	Hand caught in press	Hand mashed	185
Press feeder	22	7	S	Hand caught in press	Two fingers mashed	34
Electrotyper	25	7	M	Particle from electro plate flew in eye	Eye slightly injured	34

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Printing and Publishing Co.'s—Cont'd						
Press feeder	18	21	S	Hand caught in press	Two fingers mashed	34
Backer	20	3	S	Bottle of ink exploded, ink thrown in eye	Eye slightly injured	130
Press feeder	19	10	S	Hand caught in press	Hand mashed	130
Press feeder	21	2	S	Hand caught in press	Finger mashed	130
Press feeder	25	3	M	Finger mashed in press	Amputation necessary	130
Fly boy	22	* *	S	Hand caught in press	Hand cut off	566
Pressman	21	* *	S	Hand caught between ink roller	Hand mashed	566
Machine operator	23	8	M	Finger caught in paper cutter	Finger lacerated	566
Pressman	20	6	S	Jumper caught in shafting	Shoulder bruised and cut	321
Machinist	27	1	S	Finger caught in wheel of linotype machine	Finger mashed	565
Pressroom apprentice	18	10	S	Cleaning paper out of press, hand caught in cogs	Two fingers mashed	562
Oil Companies, Including Refineries, Oil Fields, Offices, etc.—						
Carpenter	30	.....	S	Lifting heavy timber	Back strained	207
Laborer	17	.....	S	Struck in face with can	Lip slightly cut	207
Gauger	36	.....	M	Turned ankle coming downstairs	Ankle sprained	207
Laborer	15	.....	S	Stepped on nail	Nail in foot	207
Machine operator	28	.....	M	Hand caught in filler machine	Finger cut	207
Laborer	26	.....	M	Fell from scaffold	Bruised	207
Machine operator	21	.....	S	Hand caught in machine	Finger lacerated	207
Carpenter	38	.....	M	Struck hand on bolt	Finger cut and bruised	207
Laborer	.....	.....	.....	Handling pipe, lead poison in eye	Lost sight of eye	207
Laborer	49	.....	S	Slipped and fell	Hip sprained and bruised	207
Laborer	49	.....	S	Foot caught under rail, fell	Back and hip sprained	207
Laborer	30	.....	M	Lost balance and stepped in acid	Foot burned by acid	207
Driller	34	.....	M	Caught in well machinery	Shoulder dislocated and bruised	207
Laborer	22	.....	S	Pry pole broke, struck in chest	Chest bruised	207
Boilermaker	30	.....	S	Gas explosion in boiler	Face and hands burned	207
Powerman	57	.....	M	Finger caught in chain	Finger lacerated	207
Watchman	37	.....	M	Struck in head when cases of oil fell	Scalp cut and bruised	207
Laborer	26	.....	S	Stepped on nail	Nail in ball of foot	207
Laborer	35	.....	M	Foot caught under truck	Toe bruised	207
Laborer	27	.....	S	Hammer glanced and struck leg	Left leg cut and bruised	207
Boxmaker	21	.....	S	Finger caught in machine	Finger nail mashed off	207
Laborer	.....	.....	S	Stepped on nail	Stuck nail in foot	207
Machine operator	17	.....	S	Hand caught in machine	Finger mashed	207
Pipe man	23	.....	M	Pick glanced	Stuck pick in foot	207

Painter	31		M	Stepped on nail	Stuck nail in foot	207
Carpenter	30		M	Spilled hot asphalt on foot	Foot scalded	207
Carpenter	38		M	Struck by falling roll of roofing paper	Back bruised and ankle sprained	207
Engineer	32		M	Foot slipped, fell	Left side bruised	207
Laborer	45		M	Rope broke while raising smokestack; stack fell and struck party	Back bruised and sprained	207
Laborer	22		S	Axe glanced	Two toes cut	207
Machine operator	15		S	Hand caught in machine	Finger lacerated	207
Laborer	26		M	Fell when derrick skidded	Right ankle sprained	207
Carpenter	25		S	Wire cable fell on foot	Foot mashed slightly	207
Laborer	31		M	Pry pole broke, struck on arm	Arm bruised	207
Boilermaker	24		S	Gas explosion in boiler	Face and hands burned	207
Boilermaker	35		S	Foot caught in rollers by stepping on sheet of iron	Four toes mashed	207
Fireman	29		M	Stepped in hole in ground	Ankle sprained	207
Laborer	40		M	Stepped on pipe and fell	Right arm broken	207
Treater	33		M	Leak sprung in acid line	Hands and face burned with acid	207
Car repairer	24		M	Under car repairing same when engine struck it	Collarbone broken, shoulder dislocated	229
Foreman	21		S	Pushing truck, struck obstruction	One rib broken	229
Laborer	48		S	Stacking pipe	Back strained	229
Laborer	21		S	Repairing machinery, struck hand	Two fingers bruised	229
Laborer	23		S	Gas explosion	Right hand burned	229
Car repairer	47		M	Struck by piece of iron flying from steam hammer	Hip slightly cut	229
Carpenter	35		S	Adz glanced and struck foot	Foot cut	229
Carpenter	26		M	Axe glanced	Left knee cut	229
Laborer	38		M	Case of oil fell off truck	Back bruised	229
Carpenter	30		M	Struck when car door fell	Gash in side of head	229
Carpenter	39		M	Scantling fell on foot	Instep bruised	229
Laborer	22		S	Cases of oil fell on truck	Finger bruised	229
Machine operator	21		S	Foot slipped off pedal	Foot cut	229
Laborer	30		M	Unloading pipe, fell on leg	Leg bruised	229
Gauger	23		S	Slipped and fell	Hip dislocated	229
Laborer	29		M	Scaffold fell	Back wrenched	229
Machine operator	17		S	Accidentally tripped machine	Finger mashed	229
Laborer	22		S	Case of oil fell on foot	Foot bruised	229
Carpenter	50		M	Scaffold fell	Back sprained, leg and arm bruised	229
Capper	22		S	Handling hot soldering irons	Finger burned	229
Laborer	23		S	Rolling barrel	One finger broken	229
Laborer	22		S	Rolling barrel	Two toes mashed	229
Laborer	22		S	Gas explosion	Face and hands burned	229
Laborer	24		S	Burned with steam	Side, face and neck burned	229
Laborer	24		S	Case of oil fell from truck	Right leg skinned and bruised	229
Carpenter	20		S	Scantling fell on foot	Mashed toe	229
Machine operator	15		S	Finger caught in machine	Finger cut off	229
Laborer	30		M	Gas explosion	Face slightly burned	229
Engineer	38		M	Gas explosion	Face and hands burned	229
Powerman	40		M	Gas explosion	Face slightly burned	229
Machine operator	25		S	Standing too close to hot solder	Eye burned	229
Painter	48		M	Fell with scaffold	Shoulder and wrist wrenched	229
Lineman	35		M	Fell from telegraph pole	Two ribs broken	229
Machine operator	16		S	Hand caught in machine	Thumb mashed	229

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Oil Companies, Including Refineries, Oil Fields, Offices, Etc.—Cont'd.						
Machine operator	21		S	Hand caught in machine	Two fingers cut off	229
Machine operator	19		S	Hand caught in machine	Finger nail mashed off	229
Machine operator	17		S	Hand caught in machine	End of one finger cut off	229
Lineman	35		M	Pipe fell on knee	Knee bruised	229
Laborer	31		M	Scaffold fell	Bruised	229
Laborer	26		S	Stepped on nail	Stuck nail in foot	229
Machinist	41		M	Hand caught in machinery	Left hand cut	229
Laborer	27		S	Hand caught in machinery	Finger mashed	229
Laborer	60		S	Case of oil fell from truck	Leg broken	229
Laborer	28		S	Fell from ladder	Ankle sprained	229
Machine operator	18		S	Hand caught in machine	Two fingers lacerated	229
Carpenter	26		M	Slipped and fell	Rib fractured	229
Machine operator	21		S	Foot slipped and caught in chain	Leg bruised	229
Carpenter	42		S	Adz glanced	Foot cut	229
Laborer	46		M	Steel flew from anvil	Cut on right arm	229
Machine operator	15		S	Hand caught in machine	End of two fingers cut off	229
Carpenter	33		M	Piece of steel flew from hammer into eye	Eye slightly injured	229
Carpenter	26		S	Thumb came in contact with circular saw	Thumb lacerated	229
Laborer	32		M	Lifting case of oil	Back wrenched	229
Foreman	35		S	In setting machinery bar slipped	Hand mashed	229
Laborer	22		S	Truck turned over on foot	Two toes mashed	229
Laborer	32		M	Lifting barrel of oil	Back strained	229
Laborer	21		S	Stepped on piece of tin	Foot cut	229
Laborer	29		S	Stuck splinter in hand	Blood poison developed	229
Laborer	22		M	Sucker rod broke	Rib fractured	229
Machine operator	21		S	Hand caught in belt	End of finger cut off	229
Laborer	22		S	Hot asphalt blew in face	Face burned	229
Laborer	25		M	Fell while carrying hot asphalt	Hand burned	229
Laborer	30		M	Scaffold fell	Leg cut and bruised	229
Laborer	29		M	Slipped and fell	Bruised over eye	229
Laborer	24		S	Piling rolled against leg	Leg bruised	229
Machine operator	29		S	Thumb caught in machine	Thumb mashed	229
Machine operator	38		S	Stepped in ditch and fell	Wrist sprained	229
Laborer	35		M	Struck in head by falling pipe	Head cut and bruised	229
Pipe fitter	29		S	Clothing caught in machinery	Testicles torn out	229
Carpenter	37		M	Struck in head with falling board	Head cut and bruised	229
Laborer	24		M	Ladder fell with party	Wrist broken	229

Laborer	19		S	Stepped on nail	Stuck nail in foot	229
Laborer	15		S	Slipped and fell	Wrist broken	229
Machine operator	34		M	Saw binding	Left hand broken	229
Laborer	25		S	Hand caught in machine	Hand lacerated	229
Laborer	35		S	Let barrel of asphalt slip	Finger lacerated	229
Laborer	21		M	Handling case of oil, protruding nail	Stuck nail in hand	484
Machinist	26		M	Arm caught in machine	Arm bruised	484
Foreman	24		S	Gas explosion	Fingers burned	484
Foreman	38		M	Board fell on head	Head cut and bruised	484
Fireman	30		M	Acid still broke account too much fire, spilled acid	Body and head burned with acid	484
Laborer	22		S	Hand caught between two barrels of oil	Hand bruised	484
Stableman			S	Kicked by mule	Arm sprained and shin split	484
Machine operator	17		S	Hand caught in machine	Thumb cut off	484
Machinist	29		S	Chip of iron flew in eye	Eyeball cut	484
Machinist	30		S	Sliver of iron flew in eye	Eyeball cut	484
Cooper	49		M	Team frightened and started	Ankle fractured	484
Laborer	47		M	Cases of oil fell from truck	Knee bruised	484
Teamster	34			Rolling oil barrels	Finger mashed	484
Tinner	28		M	Bar slipped and struck knee	Knee sprained and bruised	484
Machine operator	24		M	Hand caught in machine	Thumb mashed	484
Laborer	33		M	Escaping steam from engine	Back scalded	484
Laborer	32		S	Shoving on boat	Thumb broken	484
Stableman			S	Stuck bristle in finger	Blood poison developed	484
Carpenter	34		M	Finger caught in conveyor	Finger mashed	484
Boilermaker	34		S	Pipe fell from condensor	Two toes mashed	484
Machine operator	16		S	Hand caught in machine	Thumb lacerated	484
Foreman	35		M	Lifting beams	Back strained	484
Laborer	34		M	Fell from moving car	Back wrenched	484
Laborer	30		S	Lifting sacks of cement	Back strained	484
Laborer	37		S	Stumbled while carrying lumber	Legs bruised	484
Machine operator	15		S	Finger caught in machine	Finger lacerated	484
Machine operator	15		S	Struck in head by piece of tin	Cut on forehead	484
Loader	29		S	Slipped on running board of car	Ankle sprained	484
Machine operator	46		M	Handling tin	Hand lacerated	484
Machine operator	16		S	Hand caught in machine	Three fingers cut off	484
Machine operator	15		S	Hand caught in machine	Finger nail mashed off	484
Tinner	25		S	Unloading tin	Arm lacerated	484
Laborer	28		S	Driving nail, glanced, struck eye	Eyeball cut	484
Sawyer	28		M	Accidentally pushed board into circular saw	Rib broken	484
Carpenter	29		S	Hatchet glanced and struck knee	Knee cut	484
Laborer	37		M	Fell from wagon	Arm lacerated	484
Teamster	23		M	Team started as party was getting in wagon	Foot mashed	484
Machine operator	15		S	Handling tin	Three fingers cut	484
Machine operator	21		S	Excessive lifting	Back strained	484
Carpenter	29		S	Thumb caught under roller	Thumb mashed	484
Carpenter	40		M	Stepped on piece of pipe, rolled and fell	Left arm broken	484
Teamster	35		M	Barrel of oil fell on hand	Two fingers mashed	484
Laborer	52		S	Stack of sacks of cement fell on leg	Leg broken	484
Machine operator	15		S	Thumb caught in machine	Thumb mashed	484
Machine operator	16		S	Foot caught under roller	Foot and ankle bruised	484

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Oil Companies, Including Refineries, Oil Fields, Offices, Etc.—Cont'd.						
Teamster	50	.....	M	Fell from wagon	Left arm broken	484
Engineer	35	.....	M	Jumped from tank to ground	Ruptured	484
Driller	35	10	S	Struck in head by plank falling from derrick	Scalp cut and bruised	1530
Driller	27	16	M	Dropped cat-head on foot	Toes mashed	1530
Laborer	22	2	S	Pipe fell on foot	Toe broken	1530
Laborer	19	5	S	Finger caught between two joints of pipe	Finger mashed	1530
Timekeeper	22	6	S	Horse fell with party	Face and leg bruised	1530
Machinist	27	14	M	Finger caught between rod strap and engine bed	Finger mashed	1530
Teamster	39	57	M	Auger stem fell from wagon, striking leg	Right leg broken	1530
Driller	32	9	S	Drill hose blew off, struck on head	Head bruised, lip cut	1530
Driller	43	2	M	Brake lever slipped from hand	Gash cut in forehead	1530
Helper	25	5	S	Thumb caught under chain	Thumb mashed	1530
Oiler and gas worker	40	76	M	Sucker rod elevator fell on party	Back sprained	1530
Teamster	23	7	S	Struck on head by falling timber	Head bruised and cut	1530
Oiler and gas worker	28	3	M	Pulling jack line post	Strained side	1530
Laborer	28	6	M	Finger caught in chain	End of finger mashed off	1530
Teamster	42	5	S	Wagon ran over foot	Toe mashed	1530
Teamster	41	8	S	Struck on knee by timber	Knee sprained	1530
Helper	.....	9	.....	Chain tongs slipped	Bruised	1530
Laborer	31	15	M	Struck on head by piece of pipe	Head bruised	1530
Helper	22	8	S	Struck on head by plank	Head bruised and cut	1530
Driller	23	37	S	Hand caught between line and pulley	Ends of three fingers mashed off	1530
Foreman	42	37	M	Caught between bull rope and wheel	Badly bruised	1530
Helper	27	19	S	Lighting fire in boiler	Face and hands burned	1530
Driller	47	5	M	Steel bushing dropped on foot	Toe mashed	1530
Driller	30	20	S	Chain tongs broke	Thumb on left hand mashed	1500
Helper	31	15	M	Placed chain tongs too high on pipe	Head and back bruised	1530
Helper	23	14	S	Foot caught between jack and derrick floor	Left ankle fractured	1530
Driller	35	8	M	Looking in boiler when gas caught on target and came back in face	Face and hands burned	1530
Driller	31	24	S	Struck on jaw by brake lever	Jawbone broken	1530
Helper	20	18	S	Knee caught between block and rotary table	Left knee mashed	1530
Laborer	34	2	S	Dropped brick on foot	Foot cut and bruised	228
Car repairer	28	*	S	Car wheel suspended from derrick, struck knee	Left knee crushed	228
Machinist helper	32	3	M	Cylinder head dropped from engine on foot	Left foot bruised	228
Foreman	33	2	M	Piece of iron fell on head	Head and ear cut	228
Pot washer	26	21	S	Butcher knife slipped through hand	Right hand badly cut	228

Helper	41	4	M	Piece of iron fell on foot	Left foot bruised	228
Machinist helper	16	3	S	Sleeve caught on revolving pipe	Left arm bruised and wrenched	228
Carpenter	53	7	S	Sleeve caught by shafting	Wrist cut and wrenched	228
Laborer	25	3	S	Caught under skid	*Finger crushed	228
Laborer	32	7	M	Hand caught between boards	Finger nail pinched off	228
Car repairer	27	2	S	Spring flew out of draft gear of car	Fact cut	228
Helper	26	7	M	Ran acid drum over, acid splashed on foot	Feet burned	228
Carpenter	51	14	M	Fell from scaffold	Wrist dislocated	228
Helper	35	14	M	Foot slipped while working in still	Foot burned by hot oil	228
Laborer	21	1	S	Foot slipped into acid pan	Ankle blistered by acid	228
Laborer	28	7	S	Holding one end of pipe when other end dropped	Strained	228
Laborer	25	7	S	Splashed acid on feet	Feet burned with acid	228
Laborer	30	21	M	Excessive lifting	Ruptured	228
Can maker	24	11	S	Finger caught in trimming machine	Finger lacerated badly	228
Laborer	27	1	S	Fell, striking leg on nail	Ran nail in calf of leg	228
Helper	23	3	M	Board fell on head	Head cut and bruised	228
Carpenter	40	7	M	Foot slipped into hot water in ditch	Right ankle scalded	228
Engineer	39	10	M	Acid pipe bursted, allowing acid to escape	Right arm, breast and face burned	228
Helper	15	14	S	Hand caught in can-making machine	Two fingers badly lacerated	228
Helper	31	5	M	Fell from scaffold	Right side bruised	228
Car repairer	26	7	S	Struck too hard a blow with sledge	Right elbow sprained	228
Pipe coverer	41	3	M	Caught steam pipe to prevent dangerous fall	Right arm burned	228
Helper	38	5	M	Enhaled gas from leaking line	Overcome with gas	228
Helper	32	6	M	Steam escaping from pump	Chest and shoulder burned by steam	228
Boilermaker	28	3	S	Finger caught between sheet of iron and tank	End of one finger crushed	228
Blacksmith helper	24	3	S	Struck by handle of falling sledge	Left side bruised	228
Blacksmith helper	24	8	S	Jumped three feet to ground	Foot sprained	228
Pumper	38	7	M	Hose came off pipe, discharging hot water	Abdomen and chest scalded	228
Helper	26	5	S	Excessive lifting	Back wrenched	228
Carpenter	33	30	M	Jumped thirty feet to prevent falling	Badly jarred, feet bruised	228
Laborer	30	10	M	Hand caught between timber and car door	Finger crushed	228
Laborer	28	3	M	Ran steel sliver in toe	Slight	228
Helper	28	5	S	Piece of iron fell on hand	Finger cut and mashed	228
Laborer	23	4	S	Piece of iron fell on foot	Instep right foot bruised	228
Boilermaker	38	2	M	Washer glanced when struck by hammer	Left arm cut	228
Foreman	33	6	S	Ladder slipped, fell to floor	Left knee bruised	228
Helper	30	1	S	Hand caught between two pieces of pipe	Nail of third finger mashed off	228
Helper	24	2	S	While cutting rivets, steel chip struck arm	Right forearm cut	228
Helper	23	1	S	Piece of iron fell on hand	Finger mashed	228
Helper	32	2	S	Struck toe with sledge	Toe mashed	228
Car repairer	52	3	S	Stepped on bolt while carrying weight	Back wrenched	228
Laborer	23	2	S	Hand caught in heading up machine	Three fingers lacerated	228
Laborer	24	14	S	Hot oil splashed into shoe	Left ankle scalded	228
Laborer	19	3	S	While cutting rivets steel chip struck side	Right side cut	228
Laborer	28	7	S	Iron nipple fell on foot	Right foot bruised	228
Blacksmith	39	7	S	Stepped on piece of iron	Right ankle sprained	228
Pipe fitter	33	3	M	Struck by handle of tongs	Side bruised	228
Butcher	22	3	S	Cut himself with knife while scraping cheese	Left wrist cut	228
Pipe fitter	21	2	S	Hand caught between edge of steel and piece of pipe	One finger lacerated	228
Car repairer	32	7	M	Lifting heavy timber	Back sprained	228

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Oil Companies, Including Refineries, Oil Fields, Offices, Etc.—Cont'd.						
Teamster	50	.....	M	Fell from wagon	Left arm broken	484
Engineer	35	.....	M	Jumped from tank to ground	Ruptured	484
Driller	35	10	S	Struck in head by plank falling from derrick	Scalp cut and bruised	1530
Driller	27	16	M	Dropped cat-head on foot	Toes mashed	1530
Laborer	22	2	S	Pipe fell on foot	Toe broken	1530
Laborer	19	5	S	Finger caught between two joints of pipe	Finger mashed	1530
Timekeeper	22	6	S	Horse fell with party	Face and leg bruised	1530
Machinist	27	14	M	Finger caught between rod strap and engine bed	Finger mashed	1530
Teamster	39	57	M	Auger stem fell from wagon, striking leg	Right leg broken	1530
Driller	32	9	S	Drill hose blew off, struck on head	Head bruised, lip cut	1530
Driller	43	2	M	Brake lever slipped from hand	Gash cut in forehead	1530
Helper	25	5	S	Thumb caught under chain	Thumb mashed	1530
Oiler and gas worker	40	76	M	Sucker rod elevator fell on party	Back sprained	1530
Teamster	23	7	S	Struck on head by falling timber	Head bruised and cut	1530
Oiler and gas worker	28	3	M	Pulling jack line post	Strained side	1530
Laborer	28	6	M	Finger caught in chain	End of finger mashed off	1530
Teamster	42	5	S	Wagon ran over foot	Tce mashed	1530
Teamster	41	8	S	Struck on knee by timber	Knee sprained	1530
Helper	.....	9	.....	Chain tongs slipped	Bruised	1530
Laborer	31	15	M	Struck on head by piece of pipe	Head bruised	1530
Helper	22	8	S	Struck on head by plank	Head bruised and cut	1530
Driller	23	37	S	Hand caught between line and pulley	Ends of three fingers mashed off	1530
Foreman	42	37	M	Caught between bull rope and wheel	Badly bruised	1530
Helper	27	19	S	Lighting fire in boiler	Face and hands burned	1530
Driller	47	5	M	Steel bushing dropped on foot	Toe mashed	1530
Driller	30	20	S	Chain tongs broke	Thumb on left hand mashed	1500
Helper	31	15	M	Placed chain tongs too high on pipe	Head and back bruised	1530
Helper	23	14	S	Foot caught between jack and derrick floor	Left ankle fractured	1530
Driller	35	8	M	Looking in boiler when gas caught on target and came back in face	Face and hands burned	1530
Driller	31	24	S	Struck on jaw by brake lever	Jawbone broken	1530
Helper	20	18	S	Knee caught between block and rotary table	Left knee mashed	1530
Laborer	34	2	S	Dropped brick on foot	Foot cut and bruised	228
Car repairer	28	*	S	Car wheel suspended from derrick, struck knee	Left knee crushed	228
Machinist helper	32	3	M	Cylinder head dropped from engine on foot	Left foot bruised	228
Foreman	33	2	M	Piece of iron fell on head	Head and ear cut	228
Pot washer	26	21	S	Butcher knife slipped through hand	Right hand badly cut	228

Helper	41	4	M	Piece of iron fell on foot	Left foot bruised	228
Machinist helper	16	3	S	Sleeve caught on revolving pipe	Left arm bruised and wrenched	228
Carpenter	53	7	S	Sleeve caught by shafting	Wrist cut and wrenched	228
Laborer	25	3	S	Caught under skid	*Finger crushed	228
Laborer	32	7	M	Hand caught between boards	Finger nail pinched off	228
Car repairer	27	2	S	Spring flew out of draft gear of car	Fact cut	228
Helper	26	7	M	Ran acid drum over, acid splashed on foot	Feet burned	228
Carpenter	51	14	M	Fell from scaffold	Wrist dislocated	228
Helper	35	14	M	Foot slipped while working in still	Foot burned by hot oil	228
Laborer	21	1	S	Foot slipped into acid pan	Ankle blistered by acid	228
Laborer	28	7	S	Holding one end of pipe when other end dropped	Strained	228
Laborer	25	7	S	Splashed acid on feet	Feet burned with acid	228
Laborer	30	21	M	Excessive lifting	Ruptured	228
Can maker	24	11	S	Finger caught in trimming machine	Finger lacerated badly	228
Laborer	27	1	S	Fell, striking leg on nail	Ran nail in calf of leg	228
Helper	23	3	M	Board fell on head	Head cut and bruised	228
Carpenter	40	7	M	Foot slipped into hot water in ditch	Right ankle scalded	228
Engineer	39	10	M	Acid pipe bursted, allowing acid to escape	Right arm, breast and face burned	228
Helper	15	14	S	Hand caught in can-making machine	Two fingers badly lacerated	228
Helper	31	5	M	Fell from scaffold	Right side bruised	228
Car repairer	26	7	S	Struck too hard a blow with sledge	Right elbow sprained	228
Pipe coverer	41	3	M	Caught steam pipe to prevent dangerous fall	Right arm burned	228
Helper	38	5	M	Enhaled gas from leaking line	Overcome with gas	228
Helper	32	6	M	Steam escaping from pump	Chest and shoulder burned by steam	228
Boilermaker	28	3	S	Finger caught between sheet of iron and tank	End of one finger crushed	228
Blacksmith helper	24	3	S	Struck by handle of falling sledge	Left side bruised	228
Blacksmith helper	24	8	S	Jumped three feet to ground	Foot sprained	228
Pumper	38	7	M	Hose came off pipe, discharging hot water	Abdomen and chest scalded	228
Helper	26	5	S	Excessive lifting	Back wrenched	228
Carpenter	33	30	M	Jumped thirty feet to prevent falling	Badly jarred, feet bruised	228
Laborer	30	10	M	Hand caught between timber and car door	Finger crushed	228
Laborer	28	3	M	Ran steel sliver in toe	Slight	228
Helper	28	5	S	Piece of iron fell on hand	Finger cut and mashed	228
Laborer	23	4	S	Piece of iron fell on foot	Instep right foot bruised	228
Boilermaker	38	2	M	Washer glanced when struck by hammer	Left arm cut	228
Foreman	33	6	S	Ladder slipped, fell to floor	Left knee bruised	228
Helper	30	1	S	Hand caught between two pieces of pipe	Nail of third finger mashed off	228
Helper	24	2	S	While cutting rivets, steel chip struck arm	Right forearm cut	228
Helper	23	1	S	Piece of iron fell on hand	Finger mashed	228
Helper	32	2	S	Struck toe with sledge	Toe mashed	228
Car repairer	52	3	S	Stepped on bolt while carrying weight	Back wrenched	228
Laborer	23	2	S	Hand caught in heading up machine	Three fingers lacerated	228
Laborer	24	14	S	Hot oil splashed into shoe	Left ankle scalded	228
Laborer	19	3	S	While cutting rivets steel chip struck side	Right side cut	228
Laborer	28	7	S	Iron nipple fell on foot	Right foot bruised	228
Blacksmith	39	7	S	Stepped on piece of iron	Right ankle sprained	228
Pipe fitter	33	3	M	Struck by handle of tongs	Side bruised	228
Butcher	22	3	S	Cut himself with knife while scraping cheese	Left wrist cut	228
Pipe fitter	21	2	S	Hand caught between edge of steel and piece of pipe	One finger lacerated	228
Car repairer	32	7	M	Lifting heavy timber	Back sprained	228

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Oil Companies, Including Refineries, Oil Fields, Offices, Etc.—Cont'd.						
Painter	21	7	S	Fell from roof of building to ground	Foot sprained, two fingers cut	228
Car repairer	37	5	M	Struck in head by bar falling	Head cut and bruised	228
Laborer	25	2	S	Pile of pipe rolled, striking foot	Right foot bruised	228
Pipe fitter	34	21	M	Steam line parted, hurling wrench in hands of injured party	Cut above left eye, nose broken, face bruised	228
Pipe fitter helper	39	7	S	Fell and caught hand between ground and tongs	Fingers bruised	228
Oil treater	24	3	S	Hot water splashed from tank	Right arm and back blistered	228
Laborer	31	4	M	Jumped ten feet to ground in order to prevent fall	Wrist sprained and heel bruised	228
Laborer	23	4	S	Finger caught between two joints of pipe	End of one finger lacerated	228
Laborer	33	3	S	Pinch bar knocked from hand, struck leg	Leg cut and bruised	228
Fireman	37	30	M	Gauge glass bursted in hand	Right hand badly cut	228
Carpenter helper	19	4	S	Fell from roof eighteen feet	Wrist sprained	228
Boilermaker	36	7	M	Working in cramped position when foot slipped	Right knee wrenched	228
Laborer	23	2	S	Hand caught between pipe and piece of iron	Finger mashed and lacerated	228
Fireman	29	7	M	Slipped while descending stairs	Left ankle sprained	228
Fireman	28	2	M	Stepped on piece of pipe which rolled	Left ankle sprained	228
Painter	26	3	M	Acid from leaking line spurted in face	Right side of face burned	228
Laborer	27	4	S	Replacing pin machinery	Finger lacerated	228
Laborer	26	5	S	Caught between timber and iron boom	End of finger lacerated	228
Carpenter	30	3	M	Excessive lifting	Back wrenched	228
Blacksmith helper	23	3	S	Struck in head when die flew from pneumatic tool	Cut and bruised forehead	228
Laborer	25	3	M	Dropped plank on foot	Toe mashed	228
Laborer	21	3	S	Walking on top of barrels, foot slipped between them	Hip wrenched	228
Pipe fitter	26	3	S	Slipped into hot tar in bottom of still	Left ankle bruised	228
Pipe fitter	35	4	M	Fingers caught between two pipes	Two fingers mashed	228
Laborer	25	1	M	Cleaning tank car which had contained oil	Overcome by gas	228
Laborer	42	4	S	Finger caught between rail and pinch bar	Finger nail torn off	228
Carpenter	43	3	M	Struck shin with axe	Right shin cut	228
Laborer	23	3	S	Fell, striking knee on pipe line	Right knee bruised	228
Laborer	51	1	M	Dropped piece of pipe on finger	Finger nail mashed off	228
Laborer	21	6	S	Struck on head by falling board	Head cut and bruised	228
Laborer	27	10	S	Stepped backward into pit four feet deep	Left side bruised and skinned	228
Lineman	23	14	S	Ladder on which party was standing fell over	Wrist dislocated and elbow sprained	228
Laborer	30	5	M	Steel sheet slipped from hand	Three fingers lacerated	228
Laborer	23	5	S	Valve fell on hand	Two fingers mashed	228
Car repairer	53	14	M	Three timbers bolted together sprung apart and nut struck wrist	Left wrist bruised and sprained	228

Pipe fitter	24	7	S	Pipe fell on hand	Two fingers mashed	228
Blacksmith helper	42	7	M	Plunger flew out of pneumatic hammer	Nose broken	228
Carpenter	40	10	M	Hot asphalt splashed on hand	Right hand burned	228
Laborer	31	7	S	Stepped on board with nail in it	Stuck nail in foot	228
Blacksmith helper	22	2	S	Cutting rivets, piece of steel flew off, striking arm	Right forearm lacerated	228
Pumper	23	3	S	Gate valve wheel dropped on hand	One finger mashed	228
Laborer	58	4	M	Struck by tie being unloaded	Left leg bruised	228
Foreman	46	3	M	Stepped on board, slipped and fell	Back bruised	228
Pipe fitter	27	5	S	Disconnecting gas pipe, gas escaped	Inhaled gas	228
Laborer	31	7	M	Came in contact with rough edge of piece of steel being pushed over a roller	Gash cut in abdomen	228
Cooper	67	14	M	Slipped when moving full barrel	Back sprained	228
Fireman	34	21	M	Hot water spurted from hole in feed water line	Right eye burned, sight impaired	228
Car repairer	54	7	M	Hand caught between two timbers	Left hand cut and bruised	228
Driver	23	2	S	Lime splashed in eye	Eye slightly injured	944
Laborer	29	3	M	Dropped timber on hand	Fingers mashed	944
Laborer	21	3	M	Pipe rolled on foot	Toes mashed	944
Laborer	30	32	M	Pipe rolled on finger	Right middle finger cut off at first joint	944
Pipe fitter	19	10	S	Jumped on pipe coil to avoid falling	Left foot sprained	944
Carpenter	32	12	M	Foot slipped into ditch of hot water	Right foot and leg scalded	752
Laborer	46	15	S	Fell, striking upturned nail	Nail stuck in neck	752
Cooper	25	7	S	Struck finger with hammer	Finger mashed	752
Pipe fitter	40	35	M	Fell when scaffold collapsed	Wrist broken	752
Laborer	39	6	M	Spilled hot asphalt on hand	Hand badly burned	223
Field gauger	28	42	M	Wagon ran over pipe, causing it to strike party on ankle	Ankle fractured	223
Engineer	54	30	S	Cleaning engine bed, hand caught	Two fingers mashed	233
Line rider	31	8	S	Thrown from horse	Nose broken	233
Line rider	21	14	S	Horse falling	Right side bruised	233
Foreman	36	10	S	Foot caught under pole	Two toes mashed	233
Laborer	25	2	S	Finger caught under pipe	Finger mashed	233
Foreman	40	4	M	Timber fell on hand	Hand mashed	233
Engineer	27	5	S	Belt came off pulley, striking face	Face badly bruised	233
Line rider	33	20	S	Horse falling	Leg broken	233
Laborer	24	14	M	Foot caught between two pipes	Foot badly bruised	233
Machinist	35	7	M	Struck foot with sledge hammer	Foot bruised	233
Laborer	45	5	M	Dropped smokestack on leg	Leg badly bruised and sprained	233
Laborer	35	2	M	Explosion in vaporizer	Face burned	233
Machinist	49	30	M	Lifting heavy pipe	Back strained	233
Laborer	39	6	M	Dropped pipe on foot	Foot mashed	233
Laborer	32	3	S	Lifting heavy pipe	Back strained	233
Foreman	24	18	S	Pipe fell across back	Shoulder badly bruised	233
Line rider	24	10	M	Lifting pole	Back strained	233
Laborer	28	*	S	Piece of steel pierced eye	Loss of eye	233
Lineman	41	4	M	Horse fell in ditch	Face and head bruised	233
Pipe liner	30	2	M	Fell across pipe	Back injured	223
Engineer	32	10	S	Oil in vaporizer caught fire	Arms and face burned	223
Foreman	32	2	S	Slipped while getting in wagon	Back strained	223
Helper	31	2	S	Glancing rivet struck arm	Arm bruised	223

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Oil Companies, Including Refineries, Oil Fields, Offices, Etc.—Cont'd.						
Helper	24	7	S	Steel from side struck leg	Leg cut badly	223
Laborer	57	7	M	Steel bar fell from gallows	Forehead badly cut	223
Laborer	23	4	S	Pipe fell on foot	Toe mashed	223
Meat Packers—						
Laborer	23	*	M	Hand caught in sausage machine	Three fingers right hand cut off	958
Helper	23	26	S	Knife caught in sausage stuffer	Three fingers crushed	958
Laborer	24	5	S	Carrying bucket hot tomato pulp, fell	Left arm burned	958
Helper	32	*	M	Fell from overhead gang plank	Arm bruised	958
Helper	18	*	S	Stepped in hot water	Left leg burned	958
Sausage maker	30	35	S	Elevator fell, striking party in face	Lip badly cut	241
Railroad Car and Machine Shops—						
Car repairer	36	6	M	Hand came in contact with knives on woodworking machine	Two fingers badly cut	281
Car repairer	30	1	M	Struck hand with chisel	Hand cut slightly	281
Carpenter	40	1	S	Jack fell off block on foot	Two toes mashed	281
Carpenter	40	1	M	Chisel knocked from hand struck face	Cut on face	281
Laborer	37	11	M	Torpedo exploded	Throat hurt	285
Car repairer	48	14	M	Taking off nuts, wrench slipped	Elbow bruised	285
Inspector	31	4	.....	Working on car	Knee bruised	285
Coach cleaner	24	21	.....	Jumped from car	Ankle sprained	285
Car repairer	40	14	M	Working on car	Stuck nail in foot	285
Car repairer	22	6	M	Repairing coach doors	Stuck splinter in hand	285
Coach cleaner	32	7	S	Fell from ladder	Back injured	285
Bolt threader	18	5	S	Running lathe	Finger lacerated	285
Machinist	28	5	S	Running lathe	Chip of steel in eye	285
Machinist	52	28	M	Handling sledge	Finger mashed	285
Laborer	32	23	.....	Handling ice	Foot mashed	285
Drill man	21	8	S	Dropped block on foot	Foot mashed	285
Carpenter	25	5	.....	Fell from ladder	Rib fractured	285
Car repairer	38	6	M	Hammer glanced, striking side	Rib fractured	285
Car repairer	31	30	.....	Working on car	Finger broken	285
Boilermaker	34	10	M	Working under engine	Got cinder in eye	285
Machinist apprentice	22	10	M	Dropped wedge on finger	Finger mashed	285
Machinist apprentice	17	27	S	Cutting bolts, man missed chisel and struck arm	Arm bruised badly	285
Machinist	40	7	M	Handling ash pan	Thumb mashed	285

Painter	18	6	S	Painting car	Chemical in eye	285
Blacksmith	23	8	M	Using steam hammer	Hot scale in eye	285
Carpenter	29	14		Sewing wedges	Thumb bruised	285
Machinist helper	21	6	S	Handling side rod	Finger mashed	285
Boilermaker helper	33	10	M	Using air hammer	Foot bruised	285
Laborer	23	10	S	Handling car wheels	Foot mashed	285
Boilermaker helper	32	15	M	Running punch	Stuck splinter in hand	285
Car repairer	29	5	M	Handling timber	Arm bruised	285
Car repairer	17	7	S	Using forge	Toe crushed	285
Machinist helper	23	10	S	Working under engine	Finger mashed	285
Car repairer	27	11	M	Driving bolts	Thumb mashed	285
Car repairer	32	30	M	Carrying tools	Hand badly cut	285
Machinist	27	22	M	Working on electric switch	Eyes injured	285
Blacksmith	42	30	M	Driving out plugs	Leg cut	285
Boiler washer	22	7	S	Working on engine	Head cut	285
Boilermaker	30	38	S	Cutting bolts, piece flew in eye	Eye injured	285
Boilermaker	43	4	S	Cutting bolts	Wrist twisted	285
Machinist	30	9	M	Clipping steel	Piece flew in eye	285
Blacksmith	22	4	S	Working on drawbar	Side strained	285
Laborer	19	4	S	Running drill	Steel shaving flew in eye	285
Boilermaker	25	4	S	Reaming flues	Piece of steel flew in eye	285
Machinist	21	12	S	Working in pit	Foot bruised	285
Wiper	24	8	M	Cleaning engine	Finger bruised	285
Machinist	21	5	S	Handling wrench	Hand bruised	285
Machinist	23	5	M	Grinding tools	Particle of steel flew in eye	285
Machinist	26	6	M	Working under engine	Face scalded	285
Boilermaker	32	12	M	Putting in grate	Finger cut	285
Boilermaker	25	10	S	Working stay bolts	Wrist sprained	285
Car repairer	23	6	S	Moving timber	Foot mashed	285
Laborer	30	4	S	Working at wheel press	Side wrenched	285
Laborer	25	4	S	Using hammer	Thumb bruised	285
Machinist	29	9	M	Using planer	Hand bruised	285
Blacksmith helper	25	10	M	Carrying box of iron	Leg skinned and bruised	285
Car repairer	30	11	M	Putting up couplers	Foot mashed	285
Laborer	52	14	M	Handling wheels	Foot mashed	285
Laborer	17	15	S	Handling beams	Hand mashed	285
Machinist apprentice	21	4	M	Pinching engine	Foot mashed	285
Blacksmith	25	4	M	Welding	Scale flew in eye	285
Coppersmith	25	10		Using hammer	Hand bruised	285
Laborer	24	9	M	Pushing scrap car	Stuck nail in foot	285
Blacksmith	30	8	M	Working at fire	Hot scale flew in eye	285
Machinist helper	21	90	S	Handling car wheels	Foot crushed	285
Carpenter	54	35	M	Carrying timber on shoulder	Shoulder skinned and bruised	285
Boilermaker helper	33	60		Struck by car	Hand cut and bruised	285
Rivet heater	16	5	S	Riveting	Hot scale in eye	285
Machinist	24	30	S	Dropped iron bar on foot	Toe mashed	285
Machinist	23	15	S	Working on air drum	Forehead struck with hammer	285
Stationary engineer	53	90	M	Boiler blew up	Burned and scalded	285
Laborer	26	12		Unloading scrap	Stuck nail in foot	285
Car repairer	49	30	M	Working on car	Piece of steel in eye	285

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Railroad Car and Machine Shops—Continued.						
Machinist	40	12	M	Cutting nails	Struck in eye	285
Carpenter	32	24	M	Working on car	Thigh bruised	285
Car repairer	48	30	M	Handling ties	Toe crushed	285
Car repairer	26	5	M	Dropped iron bar on foot	Toes mashed	285
Car repairer	30	8	M	Struck thumb with hammer	Thumb mashed	285
Carpenter	17	7	S	Ladder slipped	Heel bruised	285
Boilermaker	19	15	S	Stepped off engine	Ankle sprained	285
Foreman	33	42	M	Fell off engine, striking back on cooler	Back bruised and wrenched	285
Machinist	52	10	M	Struck thumb with hammer	Thumb bruised	285
Iron worker	39	6	M	Struck thumb with hammer	Thumb bruised	285
Boiler washer	30	25	M	Firing up engine	Wrist burned	285
Trucker	43	6	M	Struck in side by jack lever	Side bruised	285
Machinist	45	6	M	Box of tools dropped on thumb	Thumb nail mashed off	285
Truckman	24	4	M	Truck ran over foot	Foot mashed	285
Blacksmith helper	30	25	M	Working at fire	Thumb mashed off	285
Car inspector	35	7	M	Uncoupling cars	Arm scalded by steam	285
Machinist	26	7	S	Sledge hammer glanced	Head bruised	285
Laborer	21	5	S	Feeding machine, hand caught	Finger cut	285
Machinist helper	22	9	S	Handling trucks	Finger mashed	285
Car repairer	24	4	S	Repairing coupler	Thumb bruised	285
Car repairer	20	6	S	Handling bolster	Finger mashed	285
Boilermaker	25	15	M	Sawing blocks	Thumb cut with saw	285
Machinist	33	10	M	Dropped tool on leg	Shin bruised	285
Machinist helper	22	45	S	Handling drivers, dropped on foot	Foot crushed	285
Car repairer	35	45	M	Working on sleeper, sleeve caught	Hand cut off	285
Machinist	30	10	S	Stepped off engine	Sprained ankle	285
Boilermaker helper	22	8	M	Pulling out plug	Back wrenched	285
Boilermaker	24	7	M	Flanging steel	Foot injured	285
Air man	25	3	M	Finger caught in air hose	Finger mashed	285
Machinist	21	6	S	Using hammer	Chip of steel flew in eye	285
Machinist	38	8	M	Cutting timber	Finger sawed	285
Laborer	48	9	M	Moving timbers	Splinter in hand	285
Machinist	30	30	S	Putting on brake shoe	Two fingers mashed	285
Machinist	22	4	M	Handling equalizer	Wrist bruised	285
Machinist	30	7	M	Operating lathe	Knuckle cut	285
Boilermaker	24	19	S	Handling side sheets	Thumb mashed	285
Machinist helper	23	30	S	Handling wheels, dropped on legs	Legs badly bruised	285

Stationary engineer	38	7	M	Handling compressor	Back strained	285
Machinist	27	9	S	Handling chisel	Hand cut and bruised	285
Machinist	23	7	M	Working on electric switch	Hand burned	285
Laborer	38	6	S	Running lathe	Filings thrown in eye	285
Car inspector	32	4	M	Coupling cars	Cinder in eye	285
Blacksmith helper	28	14	S	Working on trucks	Hand mashed	285
Machinist	25	9	S	Handling brasses	Finger mashed	285
Steam fitter	38	15	M	Handling channel iron	Leg bruised	285
Stationary fireman	36	30	S	Fell from ladder	Knee bruised and sprained	285
Machinist	53	8	S	Finger caught in door	Finger mashed	285
Wiper	25	3	M	When torch went out, stepped in pit	Chest bruised, chin cut	282
Machinist	25	14	M	Wiping hands with waste soaked in gasoline, ignited	Both hands burned badly	282
Hostler	26	4	S	Lump of coal fell on foot from top of tender	Toe mashed	282
Laborer	21	3	S	Fell in engine pit	Leg bruised	282
Blacksmith helper	29	19	M	Fell when scaffold broke	Shoulder dislocated	282
Laborer	34	10	S	Struck accidentally by helper	Eye bruised	282
Machinist	25	4	S	Foot slipped, fell	Face bruised and cut	282
Boilermaker helper	25	15	M	Ash pan slipped and fell on foot	Toes badly mashed	282
Boilermaker apprentice	22	180	S	Flue sheet fell on leg	Leg broken	282
Foreman	30	6	M	Engine watchman turned on blower	Face and hand scalded	282
Machinist	28	12	M	Putting up side rod	Back wrenched	282
Hostler helper	26	35	S	Rope to coal chute broke	Back wrenched, arm bruised	282
Engine watchman	22	15	S	Opened injector	Neck severely scalded	282
Laborer	23	39	S	Fell in pit when torch blew out	Back badly bruised and wrenched	282
Machinist	23	12	M	Engineer reversed engine	Shoulder and chest bruised	282
Machinist	30	38	S	Boring out cylinder, caught finger	First joint of one finger cut off	282
Car repairer	22	10	S	Wheel swung around against leg	Knee bruised badly	282
Laborer	31	15	M	Stepped on bolt, fell in pit	Back sprained and bruised	282
Machinist	28	6	M	Fell from engine tank	Head cut and bruised	282
Wiper	21	7	S	Foot slipped, fell on rail	Teeth broken off	282
Laborer	23	25	S	Lifting channel iron	Strained in back and abdomen	282
Laborer	25	20	S	Wheel fell on foot	Foot mashed badly	282
Machinist apprentice	19	13	S	Stuck spout of oil can through wrist	Hole cut through wrist	282
Laborer	25	12	S	Sledge glanced, striking arm	Arm badly bruised	282
Machinist	30	25	M	Chisel bar broke and caught finger	Finger badly cut	282
Laborer	23	25	S	Wiping boring mill, finger caught	End of finger mashed off	282
Machinist	48	10	M	Struck accidentally by helper	Finger badly mashed	282
Laborer	22	10	S	Struck finger with hammer	Finger nail mashed off	282
Coach cleaner	23	4	S	In getting off car turned ankle	Ankle sprained	282
Machinist apprentice	19	14	S	Caught finger in emery wheel	End of finger mashed off	282
Car repairer	25	3	S	Fell from scaffold	Face cut and bruised	282
Car repairer	46	3	M	Fell from scaffold	Head and arm bruised	282
Car inspector	50	2	M	Finger caught under jack	Finger nail mashed off	282
Car inspector	47	15	M	Fell between cars	Leg and hip badly bruised	282
Laborer	28	2	S	Finger caught under wheel	Finger badly mashed	282
Coppersmith	45	15	M	Caught hand under link	First joint of finger mashed off	282
Boilermaker	33	10	M	Cutting rivets with air hammer	Piece of steel flew in eye	282
Machinist	36	20	M	Finger caught in gear wheel	Finger badly mashed	282
Machinist	25	10	M	Caught finger under dome	Two fingers badly mashed	282
Car repairer	48	5	M	Finger caught in transom	End of finger mashed off	282

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Railroad Car and Machine Shops—Continued.						
Coach cleaner	51	6	M	Stepped on piece of ice and fell	Ankle sprained	282
Laborer	40	5	S	Finger caught under dome cap	Finger mashed badly	282
Machinist	40	6	M	Water glass bursted	Face scalded	282
Machinist	29	10	M	Dropped spring equalizer on foot	Joint of toe cut off	282
Machinist	26	35	M	Bar slipped and caught finger	Finger cut off	282
Car inspector	30	50	M	Caught between engine and coach	Ribs broken	282
Coach cleaner	34	5	M	Fell off car	Gash cut over eye	282
Machinist	48	2	M	Struck accidentally by helper	Face cut and bruised	282
Laborer	40	30	M	Jack slipped	Ankle sprained	282
Coal heaver	35	60	M	Breaking coal, struck in eye	One eye destroyed	282
Blacksmith helper	19	1	S	Slipped on piece of iron	Ankle sprained	282
Machinist	26	1	S	Wrench slipped	Finger nail mashed off	282
Fire cleaner	26	1	S	Cleaning fire	Finger knocked out of joint	282
Laborer	25	3	S	Slipped and fell on rail	Back and hip bruised	282
Machinist	29	6	S	Accidentally struck by helper	Arm bruised	282
Coal heaver	59	12	M	Drop bottom coal car opened, struck by coal	Body bruised and cut	282
Laborer	22	5	S	Fell in pit when light went out	Arm badly cut	282
Car cleaner	23	31	S	Struck by switch engine	Hip badly bruised	282
Car repairer	34	10	M	Block slipped, making wedge	End of finger cut off	282
Fire cleaner	27	3	S	Shaking grater	Neck and shoulder strained	282
Fire cleaner	31	3	M	Cleaning fire	Finger nail mashed off	282
Laborer	21	6	S	Shoveling coal	Ruptured	282
Foreman	49	8	M	Fell when foot tripped	Rib broken	282
Boilermaker	29	3	M	Rail fell off wagon on foot	Foot mashed	282
Boilermaker helper	25	14	S	Wagon loaded with rails turned over	Foot mashed	282
Laborer	23	90	S	Stepped backward and fell in pit	Back strained and testicles injured	282
Laborer	43	15	S	Slipped when lifting block of ice	Side wrenched	282
Laborer	31	19	S	Air drum fell on hand	Finger badly mashed	282
Coal heaver	31	15	S	Cracking coal	Piece of coal in eye	282
Machinist	30	4	M	Engine moved while working under same	Arm sprained and bruised	282
Laborer	21	5	S	Rope to coal chute broke	Shoulder dislocated	282
Car repairer	42	19	M	Slipped and fell from car	Muscles of back sprained	282
Car inspector	29	10	S	Slipped and fell from car	Rib fractured	282
Fire cleaner	30	3	S	Cleaning fire	Hand mashed	282
Hostler helper	26	3	S	Stepped in turntable pit	Wrist sprained	282
Car repairer	26	13	S	Hammer glanced	Gash cut in temple	282
Laborer	23	16	M	Stepped in fire	Foot and leg burned	282

Hostler helper	25	40	S	Rope to coal chute broke, fell from engine	Head cut and bruised	282
Fire cleaner	30	1	S	Stepped in hot cinders	Foot burned	282
Car repairer	26	7	S	Coupler fell on hand	Hand mashed	282
Car repairer	32	6	S	Jack fell on foot	Two toes mashed	282
Fire cleaner	36	10	S	Jack knocked over on foot	oot mashed	282
Laborer	30	2	S	Struck by piece of coal rolling off engine	Head bruised	282
Hostler helper	21	25	S	Slipped and fell on tank	Shoulder dislocated	282
Laborer	27	3	S	Fell from engine	Thumb and finger dislocated	282
Boilermaker helper	22	25	S	Struck in eye by hot rivet	Eye badly burned	282
Breweries—						
Driver			M	Fell from wagon	Hip bruised	16
Bottler	19		S	Broken bottle	Left arm cut	16
Brewer	39		M	Slipped from scaffold	Back strained and head bruised	16
Laborer	35		S	Keg fell on left hand	Hand mashed	16
Sternwirth	34		M	Lifting barrel	Back wrenched	16
Ice puller	21		S	Finger caught between two kegs	Finger mashed	16
Driver			M	Fell from wagon	Right leg and hip bruised	16
Laborer	33		M	Keg fell from stock, striking knuckle	Left hand bruised	16
Driver			M	Cask of empty bottles fell from wagon	Hand badly cut on glass	16
Brewer	48		M	Keg fell from stack, striking side	Internally injured	16
Driver			M	Unhitching horse	Horse bit finger	16
Laborer	44		M	Shoveling malt from car	Back wrenched	16
Driver			M	Horse ran away	Knees bruised and skinned	16
Carpenter	49		M	Hand caught between lumber	Fingers mashed	16
Brewer	48		S	Handling hot pitch	Hands burned	16
Driver			M	Handling barrel	Finger mashed	16
Driver	43		M	Getting off wagon, stepped on stone	Ankle sprained	16
Driver	28		M	Handling barrels	Finger crushed	16
Car loader	35		M	Operating windlass	Head, chest, arms and hands bruised	16
Driver			S	Excessive lifting	Back sprained	16
Bottler	31		M	Bottle bursted	Face lacerated	16
Car loader	45		M	Loading ice; excessive lifting	Ruptured	16
Carpenter	38		S	Board fell on head	Head cut and bruised	16
Brewer	60		M	Slipped and fell from tank	Back bruised	16
Laborer	22		S	Stacking barrels	Finger mashed	16
Brewer	28		S	Keg fell on foot	Foot bruised	16
Machinist	35		M	Erecting filter press	Finger cut off	16
Brewer	50		M	Lifting half barrels	Back wrenched	16
Bottler	29		M	Packing bottles in barrel	Left hand lacerated	16
Laborer	30		S	Bar of ice fell on foot	Toes mashed	16
Laborer	18		S	Wrapping bottles, one bursted	Left hand cut	16
Car loader	45		M	Unloading car, slipped	Ankle sprained	16
Bottler	17	1	S	Handling barrel having glass projecting from side	Hand lacerated	121
Fireman	26	3	S	Dropped wrench on foot	Left foot bruised	121
Driver	45	15	M	Handling kegs	Back strained	121
Watchman		54	M	Fell from ladder	Head and back badly bruised	121
Bottler	38	2	M	Glass broke and struck hand	Finger lacerated	121
Cellar man	35	18	S	Fell from ladder	Body bruised	121
Ice puller	32	3	M	Dropped ice can on foot	Foot mashed	121

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury	Office Number.
Breweries—Continued.						
Oiler	45	2	S	Finger caught in pump	Finger mashed	121
Driver	48	3	M	Fell from wagon	Side bruised	121
Laborer	39	2	S	Lifting keg	Shoulder strained	121
Laborer	32	60	M	Stuck iron splinter in hand	Blood poison	121
Laborer	38	37	M	Cut hand on piece of glass	Hand badly swollen and sore	121
Laborer	20	6	S	Bottle exploded in pasteurizing tank	Hand badly cut	121
Washing bottles	19	4	S	Bottle bursted	Finger cut by glass	121
Laborer	28	17	S	Nitric acid splashed on foot	Right foot badly burned	121
Ice puller	37	4	M	Bar of ice fell on foot	Foot bruised	121
Bottler	16	9	S	Case fell from stack, striking knee	Knee bruised	121
Ice puller	31	49	M	Can of ice slipped from lifting bar	Ankle badly bruised and strained	121
Engineer	46	54	M	Block of ice stuck in chute, tried to release	Thumb cut off at first joint	121
Laborer	29	62	S	Handling ice	Toe broken	121
Laborer	30	11	M	Bottom fell out of jug of sulphuric acid	Right foot burned	121
Laborer	25	24	S	Carboy of sulphuric acid bursted	Both feet badly burned	121
Machinist	35	34	M	Cranking automobile	rm broken	290
Laborer	29	6	S	Dropped piece of sheet iron on foot	Toe mashed	290
Ice puller	35	3	S	Foot caught in ice machine	Foot slightly mashed	290
Pipe fitter	31	10	S	Fell from ladder	Heel sprained	290
Car loader	35	8	S	Collision of cars in brewery yard	Back bruised	290
Driver	34	120	S	Fell from wagon	Leg broken	18
Laborer	20	4	S	Broken bottle	nd cut	18
Brewer	22	2	S	Hand caught in machinery	Thumb mashed	18
Driver	35	90	S	Fell from wagon	Leg broken	18
Brewer	34	30	S	Finger caught in gears	First joint of finger cut off	18
Driver	40	8	M	Kicked by horse	Leg bruised	18
Laborer	30	14	M	Run against hand truck	Rib broken	18
Laborer	17	10	S	Foot caught in machinery	Leg bruised	18
Driver	30	14	S	Fell from wagon	Bruised	18
Laborer	31	40	M	Bar of ice fell on foot	Foot crushed	18
Engineer	25	19	M	Finger caught in machinery	Part of one finger cut off	18
Cooper	39	14	S	Fell on slippery floor	Rib broken	18
Laborer	17	14	S	Broken bottle	Hand cut	18
Laborer	42	10	M	Bar of ice fell on foot	Foot bruised	18
Laborer	24	2	M	Hand caught between belt and pulley	Left hand bruised	18
Laborer	37	3	S	Bar of ice fell on foot	Foot bruised	18
Machinist	21	12	S	Hand caught in machinery	Hand bruised	18

Wholesale and Retail Mercantile, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Drugs—						
Laborer	25	17	M	Piece of wood thrown from saw	Finger broken; amputated	832
Porter	30	2	S	Box fell on hand	Hand mashed	1547
Teamster	40	15	M	Case of goods fell on foot and ankle	Foot mashed and ankle sprained	1547
Elevator boy		10	S	Cable slackened and caught foot	Foot strained and bruised	1547
Packer	45	10	M	Empty case fell against knee	Knee badly bruised	1547
Porter	36	30	M	Foot caught by elevator	Toe broken and lacerated	1547
Trucker	35	120	M	Slipped from runway between door and car	Leg broken	991
Clerk	18	2	S	Caught hold of steel rod of cable	Electrical shock	792
Driver	20	48	S	Run into by street car	Arm and body badly bruised	792
Salesman	21	12	S	Struck thumb against show case	Thumb dislocated	792
Stock girl	15	36	S	Foot caught by elevator	Foot mashed	792
Delivery boy	15	9	S	Fell from running board of auto, foot run over	Foot mashed	792
Porter	21	15	S	Roll of linoleum fell on foot	Left foot mashed	792
Shoe salesman	35	15	S	Stepped in hole in floor	Back sprained	1078
Porter	45	50	M	Driving nail, same glanced, striking eye	Loss of right eye	1051
Porter	21	7	S	Stuck match to bung hole of empty alcohol barrel	Explosion, burned face and arms	789
Buyer	40	7	M	Stepped on broken bottle	Foot cut	1006
Laborer	22	14	S	Lifting boxes	Back strained	1468
Trucker	35	14	M	Boxes fell, striking side	Side bruised	1468
Laborer	25	20	S	Elevator cable wire pierced hand	Blood poison	891
Night watchman	45	14	M	Fell down open stairway	Two ribs broken	1019
Salesman	52	10	M	Caught in elevator	Back bruised	1037
Driver	45	30	S	Mule stepped on foot	Toe mashed	1037
Porter	40	*	M	Sliding down elevator cable	Testicle injured	1548
Porter	32	3	M	Struck foot against glass	Foot lacerated	1548
Laborer	26	2	M	Hand caught on piece of tin projecting from box	Hand badly lacerated	736
Laborer	35	2	M	Stove fell on arm	Arm bruised slightly	736
Laborer	32	5	S	Opening car door, foot slipped	Strained internally	736
Laborer	32	3	S	Unloading heavy boxes	Back strained	736
Laborer	21	2	M	Truck rolled off wharf, striking back	Back bruised	736
Laborer	40	42	M	Opening crate of bedsprings, thrown into air	Fell on arm, breaking same	736
Laborer	16	12	S	Hand caught in paper box machine	One finger mashed	246
Automobile Repair Shops, etc.—						
Mechanic	35	14	M	Gasoline explosion	Hands burned	817
Helper	16	42	S	Cranking automobile	Arm broken	817
Mechanic	18	49	S	Cranking automobile	Arm broken	817
Hotels—						
Waiter	23	21	M	Thrown from wagon, runaway	Skull fractured	1430
Waiter	21	3	S	Splinter in hand from enamel tray	Slight	986
Rock Quarries—						
Laborer	28	6	M	Dropped stone on foot	Foot mashed	313
Soap Factory—						
Laborer	32	90	S	Heavy lifting, hook slipped, party fell	Back severely strained	38
Pressman	30	60	S	Finger caught in soap press	End of finger mashed off	38

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury	Office Number.
Sugar Refineries—						
Pipe fitter	32	14	S	Piece of pipe fell on hand	Finger cut off	766
Laborer	28	3	S	Caught in drag	Legs bruised	766
Laborer	32	14	S	Stepped in hot water	Legs burned	766
Dryer	41	10	M	Handling granulator	Body mashed	766
Telegraph and Telephone Companies—						
Lineman		*	S	Stepped on nail	Stuck nail in foot	398
Lineman	32	6	M	Iron door fell on foot	Foot bruised and cut	398
Lineman	40	5	M	Came in contact with short circuit wire	Right hand burned	398
Foreman	35	1	M	Unloading poles	Hand mashed	398
Groundman	25	60	S	Pole broke and fell on party	Arm broken	398
Assistant foreman	25	12	S	Fell from handcar	Leg cut and bruised	398
Foreman	39	16	M	Lifting heavy box	Ligaments in back torn loose	399
Lineman		*	S	Hands burned while soldering joints	Contracted blood poison	399
Lineman	38	9	M	Slipped while lifting can of oil	Ninth rib fractured	399
Groundman	28	30	S	Pike pole slipped from pole, striking head	Head cut and bruised	399
Lineman	21	90	S	Pole rolled on leg	Leg broken	391
Foreman	32	64	S	Handcar ran over leg	Leg badly bruised and cut	391
Groundman	25	30	S	In lifting handcar on track, ankle turned	Ankle badly sprained	391
Lineman	23	13	S	Climbing pole when same fell	Knee and shoulder bruised	391
Lineman	27	75	S	Velocipede car jumped track	Hands, arms and hip badly bruised and cut	391
Assistant foreman	29	*	M	Cable fell on trolley wires	Burned on arms and breast	391
Groundman	25	20	S	Pole broke, striking arm	Left arm broken	391
Lineman		7	S	Jumped from velocipede car	Ankle sprained	391
Lineman	26	18	M	Placing headguy, rope broke	Knee badly cut	385
Lineman	31	3	S	Finger caught in neck of guy	Finger dislocated	385
Lineman	25	18	M	Slipped on pole and fell against cross arm	Rib broken	385
Groundman	22	8	S	Placing knob on wire, foot slipped, fell	Wrist sprained, hip bruised	385
Lineman	28	5	M	Hand axe came off handle, striking face	Lip cut	385
Lineman	30	3	M	Step ladder broke	Ankle sprained	385
Groundman	50	7	M	Riding on back of wagon, caught foot in wheel	Ankle sprained	385
Cable helper	32	36	S	Foot slipped on pole, struck thumb on guy wire	Thumb broken	385
Groundman	28	12	M	Pole fell on foot	Foot bruised and ankle sprained	385
Foreman	27	3	M	Dropped hot solder in shoe	Foot blistered	385
Lineman	28	*	M	Dropped cross arm on hand	Several small bones fractured	385
Lineman	30	14	S	Fell from pole	Knee sprained	375
Inspector	24	14	M	Ladder slipped, fell to pavement	Foot badly sprained	375

Groundman	49	12	S	Dynamiting hole	Eye injured	375
Laborer	31	6	M	Hit with sledge hammer by fellow workman	Hand bruised	375
Groundman	32	16	M	Loading reel	Hand mashed	375
Lineman	28	4	M	Pulling drops	Jaw injured	375
Lineman	22	15	M	Messenger wire broke	Back bruised	375
Operator	20	60	S	Drawing chair to her with foot	Side strained	375
Lineman	27	12	M	Thrown over fence by pole	Ankle sprained	375
Groundman	30	28	M	Setting pole	Hip sprained	375
Foreman	33	6	S	Unloading poles	Wrist sprained	375
Foreman	35	60	M	Loading cables	Skull fractured	375
Laborer	29	2	M	Wrench fell from pole, striking head	Head bruised	375
Installer	21	8	S	Jumped from wagon, fell	Sprained wrist and shoulder	375
Cable splicer	30	20	M	Scratched finger	Blood poison	375
Lineman	41	60	M	Knocked off house by wire	Leg fractured, wrist dislocated	375
Lineman	22	6	S	Tracing wire, elevator weight struck head	Head bruised	375
Lineman	28	60	M	Fell from messenger wire	Leg broken	375
Groundman	25	18	S	Explosion of gas in manhole	Hands and face burned	375
Cableman	30	18	S	Fell from barn	Back sprained	375
Installer	24	90	M	Belt slipped	Arm and foot fractured	375
Groundman	24	19	M	Gas explosion in manhole	Face burned	375
Cableman	31	34	M	Fell from pole	Arm broken	375
Repairman	29	8	M	Motorcycle collided with wagon	Ankle sprained	375
Installer	38	30	M	Fell from wagon	Arm fractured	375
Shipping clerk	29	36	M	Loading cable reel	End of finger cut off	376
Lineman	30	6	S	Jumped from wagon	Ankle hurt	376
Operator	.....	8	S	Slipped on stairs	Arm and side bruised	376
Laborer	37	6	S	Reeling off cable	Foot mashed	376
Cableman	29	10	S	Splicing cable	Finger lacerated	376
Helper	21	30	S	Gas explosion in manhole	Face and arms burned	376
Cable splicer	24	60	S	Gas explosion in manhole	Face and arms burned	376
Cable splicer	29	120	M	Gas explosion in manhole	Face, arms and body burned	376
Cable splicer	24	18	S	Overturned hot metal	Foot burned	376
Lineman	22	3	S	Installing telephone, spur slipped	Back sprained	376
Cable splicer	28	3	S	Gas explosion in manhole	Face and hands burned	376
Cableman	30	6	M	Gas explosion in manhole	Face burned	376
Groundman	20	12	S	Struck by street car	Head, shoulders and hip bruised	376
Groundman	21	7	S	Axe glanced, striking leg	Leg cut	376
Cable helper	24	10	S	Prop under lid of manhole broke	Finger mashed	376
Cable splicer	23	12	M	Dropped pick on foot	Foot bruised	376
Helper	20	6	S	Lifting cable	Shoulder wrenched	376
Helper	19	6	S	Fixing shove hook	Thumb split	376
Groundman	41	10	M	Loading cable reel	Foot mashed	376
Lineman	31	12	M	Came in contact with live wire	Head burned and cut	376
Lineman	18	90	S	Head came in contact with light wire	Head, neck and shoulders badly burned	376
Laborer	30	12	M	Slipped on chute in storeroom	Arm fractured at wrist	376
Lumber, Mills, Planing Mills, etc.—						
Laborer	20	4	S	Stepped on nail	Stuck nail in foot	1537
Grader	26	7	M	Lumber dropped on thumb	Thumb mashed and bruised	1537
Laborer	17	6	S	Fell on transfer chain	Arm and back bruised	1537

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Lumber Mills, Etc.—Continued.						
Laborer	25	12	S	Dropped rail on foot	Foot mashed	1537
Carpenter	24	7	S	Stepped on nail	Stuck nail in foot	1537
Laborer	15	13	S	Caught in conveyor chain	Arm fractured	1537
Laborer	37	10	M	Dropped crosstie on hand	Finger mashed	1537
Laborer	53	3	M	Falling lumber struck ankle	Ankle bruised and sprained	1537
Laborer	52	18	M	Struck by lumber truck	Rib fractured	1537
Dogger	23	5	M	Log fell on foot	Toe nail mashed off	1537
Fireman	21	7	S	Coupling log cars, hand caught in coupler	Finger mashed	1537
Laborer	45	5	M	Fingers caught in cut-off saw	Two fingers mashed	1537
Carpenter	36	38	M	Struck leg with adz	Leg cut badly	1537
Sawyer	30	12	M	Axe glanced, striking knee	Knee badly cut	1537
Oiler	36	6	M	Struck by piece of timber	Head and neck bruised	1537
Trackman	35	7	S	Slipped and fell across lumber	Hip bruised	1537
Laborer	19	4	S	Lumber fell on hand	Finger mashed	1537
Laborer	19	2	S	Fell through hole in floor	Ankle sprained	1537
Teamster	34	6	M	Leg caught between logs	Ankle sprained	1537
Lineman	22	90	M	Run over by loader	Leg badly cut, torn and bruised	1537
Foreman	45	180	M	Fell under train	Leg badly crushed	1537
Laborer	45	3	M	Hand caught under falling lumber	Finger crushed	1537
Feeder	19	19	S	Axe glanced, striking foot	Foot cut	1537
Sawyer	35	8	S	Struck by falling limb	Head cut and bruised	1537
Dogger	26	3	S	Struck by stick flying from saw	Chin bruised and cut	1537
Grader	45	19	S	Hand caught under truck of lumber	Finger mashed	1537
Laborer	45	13	M	Lifting heavy timber	Back strained	1537
Laborer	29	10	S	Arm caught between log and cart	Arm bruised and sprained	1537
Laborer	30	11	S	Dropped rail on foot	Foot mashed	1537
Sawyer	25	37	M	Hand came in contact with saw	Thumb badly cut	1537
Laborer	59	14	M	Fell down steps	Hip injured	1537
Laborer	21	30	S	Finger caught by tongs	Finger nail mashed off	1537
Sawyer	24	6	S	Hand came in contact with saw	Finger lacerated	1537
Laborer	32	71	S	Timber fell on hand	Hand mashed	1537
Dogger	30	10	M	Struck by dog lever	Bruised above eye	1537
Trackman	26	10	S	Thrown from train when same wrecked	Wrist sprained	1537
Laborer	47	4	M	Fell from dollyway	Leg bruised	1537
Laborer	35	27	M	Hand caught between two dry kilns	Bones in right hand broken	1537
Sawyer	26	9	M	Struck over eye by falling tree limb	Bruised and cut above eye	1537
Laborer	16	5	S	Dropped rail on foot	Foot mashed	1537

Laborer	30	11	M	Railroad iron fell on foot	Foot mashed	1537
Laborer	17	14	S	Falling slab struck arm	Arm bruised and sprained	1537
Riverman	48	3	M	Caught between logs	Leg bruised	1537
Trackman	27	6	M	Foot caught in track	Foot mashed	1537
Laborer	19	21	S	Hand caught in saw	First finger severed from hand	1537
Millwright	42	3	M	Fell across derrick	Rib fractured	1538
Laborer	17	16	S	Train wrecked	Foot bruised and cut	1542
Laborer	26	5	S	Struck by falling timber	Side and leg bruised	1542
Car builder	21	6	S	Hand struck by flying piece of steel	Portion of finger severed	1542
Loader	40	20	M	Struck by falling log	Back injured	1542
Sawyer	27	9	M	Crosscut saw fell on foot	Foot cut	1542
Trackman	17	30	S	Rail fell on toe	Toe mashed off	1542
Teamster	26	5	S	Log fell on foot	Foot and ankle mashed	1542
Laborer	45	9	M	Crosscut saw slipped, striking hand	Hand lacerated	1542
Laborer	36	7	M	Thumb caught by levers	End of thumb mashed off	1542
Laborer	19	44	S	Struck by falling log	Ankle broken and crushed	1542
Fireman	32	10	S	Hand caught by draw bars	Finger mashed	1542
Night watchman	36	3	M	Slipped and fell	Hip sprained	1542
Laborer	45	15	M	Lifting heavy shaft	Back wrenched	1542
Laborer	19	5	S	Struck by falling lumber	Back bruised and sprained	1542
Laborer	48	6	M	Fell from slab conveyor	Shoulder sprained	1542
Teamster	19	14	S	Struck by falling pole	Back bruised	1542
Carpenter	21	6	S	Timber fell on foot	Foot bruised	1542
Sawyer	22	42	M	Struck by falling tree limb	Concussion of brain	1542
Laborer	30	3	M	Timber fell on foot	Foot bruised	1542
Laborer	30	9	S	Struck in eye by piece of steel	Eye lacerated	1542
Sawyer	50	10	S	Crosscut saw fell on foot	Toe badly lacerated	1542
Laborer	19	13	S	Finger caught in door	Index finger mashed	1542
Laborer	50	25	M	Thrown by mule	Shoulder bruised	1542
Sawyer	36	5	M	Lifting heavy timbers	Back strained	1542
Oiler	54	4	M	Slab fell off conveyor, striking knee	Knee bruised and sprained	1542
Laborer	36	9	M	Struck by falling timber	Rib fractured	1542
Blacksmith	52	156	M	Struck by piece of steel	Arm badly cut	1543
Trackman	30	10	M	Tie fell on leg	Leg bruised and sprained	1543
Lumber stacker	28	20	S	Struck by falling lumber	Leg bruised	1543
Tongsman	53	30	M	Finger caught in machine	Finger mashed badly	1543
Laborer	49	14	M	Lumber fell on foot	Foot mashed	1543
Trimmer	47	12	M	Struck hand against saw	Thumb cut	1543
Fireman	30	9	M	Fell from top of boiler	Badly jarred	1543
Laborer	35	23	S	Caught under falling lumber	Hip, knee and thigh bruised	1543
Laborer	32	30	M	Hand caught in gear	Loss of forefinger	1543
Laborer	19	4	S	Struck foot with axe	Foot cut	1543
Laborer	29	5	M	Struck by piece of steel	Eye bruised	1543
Laborer	24	14	M	Lumber fell on arm	Wrist mashed	1543
Sawyer	35	7	S	Came in contact with saw	Arm cut	1543
Laborer	50	21	S	Fell from pile of lumber	Collarbone broken	1543
Laborer	18	10	S	Piece of steel fell on foot	Toes mashed	1543
Laborer	20	3	S	Fell down steps	Knee bruised	1543
Laborer	35	3	M	Struck in head with lever	Bruised above eye	1543
Sawyer	35	20	S	Foot struck with axe	Foot badly cut	1543

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Lumber Mills, Etc.—Continued.						
Laborer	51	3	M	Log rolled on foot	Foot bruised	1543
Lumber stacker	40	2	M	Fell across steam pipe	Hands and arms burned	1543
Laborer	22	8	S	Axe glanced and struck foot	Left foot cut	1543
Carpenter	33	12	M	Struck foot with adz	Foot cut	1543
Stacker	32	3	M	Struck by falling lumber	Flesh wound above eye	1543
Wood chopper	22	30	S	Ankle caught by loader	Ankle fractured	1543
Dogger	23	7	S	Fell from carriage	Leg bruised	1543
Dogger	30	7	M	Thrown from carriage	Hip and back bruised	1543
Laborer	23	32	M	Finger caught in saw	Finger cut off	1543
Sawyer	30	9	S	Struck by crosscut saw	Knee cut	1543
Stacker	22	6	M	Struck by falling lumber	Arm cut	1543
Laborer	38	8	M	Foot run over by truck	Foot mashed	1543
Stacker	30	5	M	Lumber fell on hand	Hand sprained	1543
Grab setter	21	10	S	Struck foot with axe	Foot cut	1543
Sawyer	40	5	S	Crosscut saw struck leg	Leg lacerated	1543
Brakeman	40	9	S	Hand caught in toggle	Hand mashed	1543
Trimmer	17	15	S	Struck hand against saw	Index finger cut	1543
Laborer	34	4	S	Lumber fell from truck, striking arm	Arm bruised	1543
Laborer	22	15	S	Timber fell on hand	Finger broken	1543
Laborer	45	29	S	Lumber fell on ankle	Ankle sprained	1543
Grader	28	4	M	Hand caught between rolls	Hand mashed	1543
Laborer	35	7	M	Struck in eye with stick	Eye bruised	1543
Laborer	16	7	S	Hand struck by saw	Fingers cut	1543
Laborer	20	5	S	Lumber fell on finger	Finger mashed	1543
Laborer	22	6	S	Foot caught in live roll	Ankle mashed	1543
Scaler	35	4	M	Fell over log	Shoulder dislocated	1543
Engineer	53	6	S	Lifting log	Back hurt	1543
Laborer	28	12	M	Struck by falling lumber	Leg bruised	1543
Laborer	29	3	S	Finger caught by saw	Finger cut	1543
Driver	23	5	M	Struck by falling lumber	Side bruised	1543
Laborer	22	3	S	Truck ran over foot	Foot mashed	1543
Laborer	37	4	S	Handling lumber	Splinter in hand	1543
Laborer	63	9	M	Lumber fell on hand	Finger mashed	1543
Laborer	35	10	M	Hand caught in machine	Hand mashed	1543
Laborer	23	7	M	Lumber fell on foot	Foot bruised	1543
Laborer	31	14	S	Wheel of truck ran over foot	Toe broken	1543
Foreman	42	8	M	Stuck pitchfork in hand	Flesh wound	1543

Laborer	38	12	M	Lifting angle plate	Wrist sprained 1543
Stacker	38	5	M	Lumber fell on hand	Hand bruised 1543
Laborer	35	7	M	Fell through dollyway	Ankle sprained 1543
Laborer	34	56	S	Finger caught in gears	Finger crushed 1543
Laborer	29	3	M	Lumber fell on arm	Arm sprained 1544
Laborer	40	6	M	Fell through dollyway	Leg bruised 1544
Sawyer	30	6	M	Leg struck by axe	Leg cut 1544
Laborer	27	6	M	Dropped lumber on foot	Foot mashed 1544
Laborer	39	12	S	Piece of lumber broke, striking leg	Leg bruised 1544
Sawyer	39	10	M	Dropped saw on foot	Foot cut 1544
Sawyer	20	17	M	Axe glanced, striking foot	Foot cut 1544
Brakeman	26	15	S	Log rolled on foot	Ankle sprained, foot bruised 1544
Sawyer	30	15	S	Struck foot with saw	Ankle lacerated 1544
Foreman	30	7	M	Lifting heavy timber	Back sprained 1544
Millwright	38	9	M	Struck in eye by piece of steel	Eye lacerated 1544
Sawyer	30	7	M	Finger caught in gear	Finger mashed 1544
Brakeman	30	13	M	Finger caught in drawhead	Finger mashed 1544
Laborer	19	33	S	Log fell on foot	Foot broken 1544
Laborer	21	12	S	Lumber fell on foot	Foot mashed 1544
Sawyer	35	3	M	Dropped saw on hand	Finger cut 1544
Laborer	35	6	M	Lumber fell on hand	Hand bruised 1544
Dogger	25	8	M	Taper lever struck hand	Hand sprained 1544
Laborer	24	14	M	Hand caught by tongs	Hand punctured 1544
Laborer	40	24	M	Hand struck with crowbar	Finger broken 1544
Laborer	28	32	M	Hand caught between truck and car	Finger broken, hand mashed 1544
Laborer	17	7	S	Slabs fell on hand	Second finger mashed 1544
Laborer	61	11	M	Timber dropped on thumb	End of thumb mashed off 1544
Laborer	55	12	S	Foot slipped	Ankle bone cracked 1544
Sawyer	22	13	S	Axe glanced, striking foot	Foot cut 1544
Laborer	34	10	M	Lifting lumber	Ruptured 1544
Laborer	28	8	M	Dropped lumber on foot	Foot mashed 1544
Trackman	19	11	S	Rail fell on finger	Finger mashed 1544
Brakeman	18	19	S	Finger caught in coupling cars	Finger broken 1544
Wood cutter	18	14	S	Piece of wood flew up, striking shoulder	Shoulder bruised 1544
Loader	22	9	S	Loading lumber	Finger mashed 1544
Trucker	22	5	S	Lumber fell off truck on foot	Foot bruised 1544
Trackman	40	17	M	Tram train wrecked	Back sprained 1544
Laborer	19	23	S	Finger caught in gear	Finger mashed off 1544
Planer	40	10	M	Hand caught in planing machine	Four fingers cut off 93/8
Mechanic	29	60	M	Slipped and fell while carrying load	Arm broken 29/5
Planer	19	3	S	Stepped back against planer knives	Ankle lacerated 21/2
Sawyer	38	14	M	Arm caught in belt	Arm broken near wrist 21/2
Cutter	28	2	M	Hand came in contact with saw	One finger split 21/2
Painter	21	5	S	Door frame dropped on foot	Toe nail mashed off 21/2
Planer	32	10	M	Hand caught in planer	Left thumb cut off 21/2
Sawyer	63	14	M	Hand caught in saw	Palm of hand badly lacerated 21/2
Laborer	39	4	M	Lumber fell on foot	Left foot bruised 21/2
Machine operator	19	10	S	Hand caught in rolls	Finger split 21/2
Machine operator	18	7	S	Hand caught in saw	Two fingers lacerated 21/2
Machine operator	37	30	M	Sliver of steel broke off wrench, striking eye	Eye badly injured 21/2

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Lumber Mills, Etc.--Continued.						
Laborer	40	18	S	Hand came in contact with saw	Two fingers lacerated	212
Machine operator	45	15	M	Hand caught in machine	First joint of index finger cut off	212
Laborer	35	2	M	Struck hand with crosscut saw	Thumb lacerated	219
Laborer	40	5	M	Leg caught between tree and stump	Leg bruised	219
Stacker	45	17	S	Struck in face by piece of lumber falling	Bruised about eye	219
Millwright	38	11	M	Hand cut with knife	Blood poison	219
Sawyer	23	14	S	Fell across crosscut saw	Saw teeth penetrated side	219
Laborer	45	7	.....	Struck in head by pull boat cable	Bruised; rendered unconscious	219
Laborer	50	10	M	Log rolled on foot	Foot bruised	219
Laborer	26	6	S	Dropped timber on foot	Foot mashed	219
Handturner	20	7	S	Turning flew from lathe, striking head	Head bruised	219
Sawyer	24	19	.....	Struck by falling tree	Head bruised	219
Laborer	22	7	.....	Timber dropped on hand	Finger mashed	219
Laborer	35	16	.....	Foot caught between logs	Ankle strained	219
Laborer	30	14	.....	Foot caught when pile of logs rolled	Foot crushed	219
Foreman	50	5	S	Stepped off of platform	Strained tendon in leg	219
Laborer	40	5	.....	Timbers fell on hand	Fingers mashed	219
Laborer	30	51	.....	Axe glanced and struck foot	Foot badly cut	219
Laborer	45	5	.....	Pulley broke and struck foot	Foot bruised	219
Laborer	22	8	.....	Dropped timber on foot	Toe badly mashed	219
Laborer	20	9	S	Slipped and fell across hot pipe	Arm burned	746
Laborer	16	11	S	Dolly ran over foot	Foot bruised	746
Sawyer	33	5	M	Arm came in contact with saw	Arm cut	746
Laborer	20	3	S	Slipped and fell across lumber	Back bruised	746
Stacker	41	3	M	Lumber fell on hand	Finger mashed	746
Laborer	36	8	M	Lifting heavy lumber	Side strained	746
Decker	22	8	S	Finger caught in tongs	Finger lacerated	746
Laborer	34	23	M	Timber fell on hand	Hand broken and bruised	746
Dogger	20	4	S	Thrown from carriage when struck bumper	Leg bruised	746
Laborer	16	18	S	Ran against saw	Leg lacerated	746
Laborer	43	7	M	Struck by dolly wagon	Back sprained	746
Sawyer	39	4	M	Struck by falling tree	Shoulder bruised	746
Laborer	16	10	S	Dropped timber on leg	Knee bruised and sprained	746
Dogger	26	6	M	Thrown from carriage	Chest and knee bruised	746
Yard foreman	22	25	S	Struck in face by falling plank	Nose and face cut and bruised	746
Oiler	32	5	S	Caught in conveyor chain	Hand bruised	746
Millwright	46	5	M	Lifting heavy timber	Back strained	746

Laborer	56	14	S	Timber fell on foot	Foot mashed	746
Trucker	33	5	S	Dolly rolled over foot	Foot mashed	746
Stacker	45	5	M	Fell across stack of lumber	Leg bruised and skinned	746
Brakeman	24	7	S	Coupling cars	Finger mashed	746
Laborer	26	3	S	Timber fell on foot	Foot bruised	746
Laborer	47	14	M	Hand caught in machine	Hand lacerated	746
Dogger	21	17	M	Carriage ran into bumper	Two teeth knocked out	746
Loader	45	9	M	Struck by falling log	Shoulder bruised	746
Trackman	23	12	S	Loading steel	Finger lacerated	746
Brakeman	40	30	M	Coupling cars	Hand badly cut and bruised	746
Laborer	25	15	S	Loader turned over	Arm and head bruised	746
Laborer	23	2	S	Log rolled on foot	Foot bruised	746
Night watchman	48	5	M	Hot water pipe broke	Face burned	746
Laborer	17	14	S	Struck by falling slab	Hand bruised	746
Laborer	40	15	M	Lifting heavy timber	Back strained	746
Laborer	27	40	S	Truck ran over hand	Hand crushed	746
Trucker	37	15	M	Fell through hole in dollyway	Leg bruised and sprained	746
Laborer	17	9	S	Hand caught in feed rollers of planer	Hand mashed	746
Saw filer	25	50	M	Sleeve caught in line shaft	Shoulder fractured and dislocated	746
Dogger	35	37	M	Thrown from carriage	Ribs fractured	746
Scaler	29	17	S	Struck by falling tree	Leg bruised	746
Brakeman	18	26	S	Coupling cars	Thumb fractured	746
Carpenter	21	10	S	Dropped timber on foot	Foot bruised	746
Laborer	22	12	S	Lumber fell on foot	Foot bruised	746
Trackman	20	10	S	Struck in eye by spike	Eye bruised and cut	746
Teamster	18	30	S	Leg struck by log	Leg bruised and sprained	746
Laborer	20	21	S	Struck on leg by piece of steel	Leg bruised	746
Sawyer	27	28	M	Axe glanced, striking leg	Left leg badly cut	746
Laborer	17	10	S	Struck by falling timber	Hip bruised	746
Trackman	38	19	M	Struck foot with crowbar	Foot bruised and cut	746
Loader	20	11	S	Timber fell on hand	Finger bruised	746
Mechanic	54	16	M	Fingers caught by line shaft	Fingers bruised and lacerated	746
Laborer	31	12	M	Lifting piece of iron	Back strained	746
Foreman	33	10	M	Wrench slipped, striking hand	Hand bruised	746
Carpenter	42	9	M	Lifting heavy timber	Back strained	746
Laborer	36	19	S	Timber fell on hand	Finger mashed	1469
Laborer	28	16	M	Log rolled on foot	Toe mashed	1469
Laborer	38	63	S	Hand caught in planer	Finger cut off	1469
Laborer	26	23	S	Struck by tie falling off car	Back and hip bruised	1469
Laborer	36	37	S	Hand caught in feed rollers	End of finger mashed off	1469
Laborer	38	72	M	Timbers fell on hand	Fingers badly crushed	1469
Carpenter	60	36	S	Finger caught in crevice	Finger broken	1469
Engineer	42	18	M	Adz glanced, striking ankle	Ankle cut	1469
Laborer	40	24	M	Fell across stack of lumber	Rib fractured	1469
Foreman	32	63	M	Struck by piece of lumber	Arm broken	1469
Laborer	40	20	S	Log rolled on foot	Foot mashed	1469
Laborer	30	28	S	Foot run over by dolly wagon	Toe crushed; amputated	1469
Planer	32	*	M	Piece of lumber broke in two, striking hand	Thumb broken	114
Laborer	48	13	S	Lumber fell on finger	Finger mashed	263
Sizer	38	17	M	Lumber fell on finger	Finger mashed	263

*Resigned.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Lumber Mills, Etc.—Continued.						
Dogger	35	3	M	Dog lever broke, thrown from carriage	Leg bruised	263
Laborer	34	8	M	Lumber fell on toe	Toe mashed	263
Laborer	38	8	M	Lifting log	Back sprained	263
Trucker	20	6	S	Struck by crosstie falling	Bruised and cut over eye	263
Machine man	39	9	M	Hand caught in machine	End of fingers cut off	263
Laborer	51	5	M	Saw fell on leg	Leg cut	263
Trucker	30	5	S	Lumber fell on foot	Foot mashed	263
Trucker	29	18	S	Stuck piece of steel in foot	Flesh wound	263
Sawyer	36	11	M	Block fell off carriage on foot	Toe broken	263
Foreman	42	12	M	Leg caught in conveyor chain	Leg bruised	263
Stacker	32	3	M	Lumber fell on hand	Fingers mashed	263
Laborer	27	4	S	Slab fell on foot	Foot mashed	263
Night watchman	58	20	S	Fell from tram	Bruised and jarred	263
Laborer	34	10	S	Slipped while pushing truck	Back strained	263
Dogger	22	7	S	Thrown from carriage	Leg bruised	263
Night watchman	59	24	S	Fell from platform	Badly bruised and jarred	263
Laborer	25	6	S	Timber fell on foot	Foot mashed	263
Laborer	22	6	S	Lumber fell on foot	Foot mashed	263
Laborer	29	6	M	Foot slipped, fell across rail	Back bruised	263
Carpenter	50	15	M	Door of shaving house fell	Ribs broken	263
Laborer	35	6	M	Came in contact with slasher saw	Leg lacerated	263
Dogger	31	3	M	Dog lever broke	Arm bruised	263
Laborer	36	7	M	Lumber fell on hand	Hand mashed	263
Laborer	32	6	S	Hand caught between timbers	Hand mashed	263
Checker	38	14	M	Timber fell on foot	Toes mashed	263
Laborer	45	9	S	Ties fell on hand and foot	Hand and foot mashed	263
Stacker	34	4	M	Foot slipped through tram	Ankle sprained	263
Laborer	36	7	M	Fell while carrying load	Back strained	263
Laborer	31	23	M	Struck by block of wood flying from trimmer	Hand injured	263
Laborer	30	7	M	Piece of timber fell on hand	Hand mashed	263
Laborer	44	6	S	Truck rolled over foot	Foot mashed	263
Laborer	31	12	S	Hand caught in door	Finger crushed	263
Trimmer	40	6	M	Slab fell on finger	Finger mashed	263
Trucker	42	10	M	Pushing heavily loaded truck	Back sprained	263
Riverman	40	4	M	Axe glanced, striking foot	Foot cut	263
Laborer	27	23	S	Dropped steel rail on foot	Foot crushed	263
Carpenter	50	23	M	Thumb caught between rails	Thumb mashed	263

Trucker	28	6	M	Foot slipped from stack of lumber	Ankle sprained	263
Setter	30	11	S	Fell through carriage	Foot mashed	263
Laborer	22	4	M	Lumber fell on leg	Knee and leg bruised	263
Laborer	27	6	M	Lifting lumber	Back sprained	263
Lumber	46	7	M	Lumber fell on ankle	Ankle bruised	263
Carpenter	40	47	S	Dry kiln door fell	Collarbone broken	263
Trucker	36	30	M	Overheated, fell across lumber	Rib broken	263
Laborer	35	8	M	Struck by piece of lumber	Cut under eye	263
Sizer	38	13	M	Struck by piece of lumber	Head bruised and cut	263
Machine man	31	1	M	Emery dust in eye	Slight	263
Trucker	39	18	M	Struck by falling lumber	Rib fractured	263
Grader	45	9	M	Struck by board falling from truck	Back bruised	263
Laborer	24	12	M	Timber fell on leg	Leg bruised and strained	263
Laborer	29	16	M	Lifting heavy timber	Back sprained	263
Stacker	23	3	S	Struck by falling lumber	Arm bruised	263
Carpenter	50	22	M	Knocked off tram by falling timber	Back and legs bruised and sprained	263
Laborer	29	20	M	Truck rolled over foot	Toe broken	263
Trucker	25	6	M	While trucking lumber	Stuck nail in foot	263
Laborer	22	11	S	Dropped crosscut saw on hand	Hand lacerated	263
Foreman	40	12	M	Engaged in setting resaw	Thumb mashed	263
Dogger	35	30	S	Log fell on hand	Hand crushed	263
Trucker	24	10	M	Fell over stack of lumber	Leg bruised	263
Stacker	36	16	M	Struck by falling timber	Bruised in abdomen	263
Loader	38	16	M	Fell from car	Ankle sprained	263
Block setter	25	6	S	Struck by carriage	Leg bruised	263
Watchman	30	11	S	Fingers caught in conveyor chain	Fingers mashed	263
Saw tailer	35	7	M	Struck by slab	Cut below eye	263
Sawyer	30	7	S	Timber fell on foot	Foot mashed	263
Stacker	31	39	S	Caught between truck and kiln	Thumb mashed	263
Trimmer	25	8	M	Hit by flying knot	Face bruised	263
Machine feeder	35	12	S	Handling lumber	Wrist sprained	263
Sawyer	36	18	M	Dropped saw on hand	Hand lacerated	263
Stacker	37	6	M	Fell through hole in tram	Ankle sprained	263
Stacker	36	11	M	Struck by falling lumber	Ankle sprained	263
Stacker	47	4	M	Fell through hole in tram	Knee sprained and bruised	263
Laborer	35	2	M	Timber rolled off skids	Side bruised	263
Laborer	73	5	M	Moving old lumber	Stuck nail in foot	263
Laborer	50	12	M	Foot caught between rails	Ankle sprained	263
Block setter	25	6	S	Fell from carriage	Leg injured	263
Dogger	31	12	M	Finger caught in trimmer chain	Finger cut and bruised	263
Trucker	35	9	M	Lifting heavy timber	Back wrenched	263
Trucker	48	12	S	Foot caught between tram and truck	Ankle sprained and toes mashed	263
Laborer	40	10	S	Slab fell on hand	Fingers bruised	263
Skidder	35	10	S	Slipped on skids	Ankle sprained	263
Trimmer	30	16	S	Finger struck trimmer saw	Finger lacerated	263
Stacker	33	8	M	Fell from stack of lumber	Back wrenched and hip bruised	263
Laborer	21	12	S	Truck fell on foot	Toe crushed	263
Planer	32	14	M	Hand caught in planing machine	Two fingers cut	263
Stacker	31	19	S	Struck by falling lumber	Leg bruised	263
Dogger	30	6	S	Dog lever broke	Knee bruised	263

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Lumber Mills, Etc.—Continued.						
Fireman	32	6	M	Steam valve leaking	Arm scalded	263
Trucker	34	10	S	Timber fell on foot	Toe mashed	263
Laborer	40	26	S	Fingers caught in rolls	Fingers bruised and cut	263
Laborer	33	13	S	Fingers caught in rolls	End of finger cut off	263
Trucker	32	7	S	Slipped on tram	Back wrenched	263
Stacker	40	8	M	Fell over stack of lumber	Back wrenched	263
Laborer	36	16	S	Finger caught in edger	End of finger cut off	263
Machinist	35	8	M	Steam nigger fell on hand	Hand bruised	263
Laborer	35	9	M	Lumber fell on foot	Foot mashed	263
Stacker	33	12	M	Lumber fell on foot	Foot bruised and ankle sprained	263
Laborer	37	27	M	Hand caught in edger	Fingers mashed	263
Trucker	28	8	S	Lifting timber	Back wrenched	263
Trucker	35	10	S	Timber fell on hand	Hand mashed	263
Laborer	35	3	M		Sprained back	558
Laborer	18	5	S		Hand bruised	558
Laborer	37	3	M		Knee bruised	558
Laborer	35	4	M		Back and side bruised	558
Foreman	45	9	M		Ankle sprained	558
Laborer	20	7	S		Finger mashed	558
Laborer	30	2	M		Leg bruised	558
Laborer	28	20	M		Right side badly bruised	558
Laborer	52	8	M		Hand bruised	558
Laborer	19	5	S		Leg bruised	558
Laborer	26	10	S		Finger crushed	558
Saw filer	32	7	M		Back strained	558
Machinist	46	5	M		Hand burned	558
Laborer	37	3	M		Ankle sprained	558
Laborer	18	8	M		Bruised about abdomen	558
Laborer	21	5	M		Finger mashed	558
Edgerman	35	4	M		Back sprained	558
Laborer	50	6	M		Hand mashed	558
Laborer	38	88	M		Arm fractured	558
Edgerman	35	19	M		Back wrenched	558
Carpenter	50	7	M		Ankle sprained	558
Engineer	32	4	S		Hand mashed	558
Laborer	56	7	M		Back sprained	558
Laborer	25	6	M		Finger mashed	558

Laborer	21	6	M		Shoulder bruised	558
Laborer	28	4	M		Finger lacerated	558
Laborer	28	4	M		Hand mashed	558
Laborer	36	6	M		Hand mashed	558
Laborer	42	40	M		Stuck splinter through foot	558
Laborer	42	28	M		Stuck splinter in foot	558
Edgerman	35	6	M		Hand mashed	558
Laborer	29	8	M		Leg cut	558
Laborer	59	11	M		Foot cut	558
Laborer	40	8	M		Foot mashed	558
Brakeman	30	24	M		Injured internally	558
Laborer	30	19	S		Hand mashed	558
Laborer	22	11	M		Shin cut	558
Oiler	35	23	M		Injured internally	558
Laborer	38	34	M		Finger crushed	558
Laborer	35	38	M		Hip bruised	558
Laborer	40	10	S		Ankle sprained	558
Carpenter	22	75	S		Finger cut off	1532
Stacker	34	5	M	Piece of lumber fell on hand	Finger mashed	1532
Watchman		30	M	Fell through tramway	Leg bruised and sprained	1532
Dogger		5	S	Fell from carriage	Bruised	1532
Laborer	18	6	S	Fell from engine	Legs bruised	1532
Fireman	23	8	M	Bursted gauge glass, steam escaped	Burned by steam	1532
Engineer	35	3	M	Fell over rails	Legs skinned and bruised	1532
Sawyer	20	7	S	Axe glanced, striking foot	Foot cut	1532
Stacker	28	3	M	Lumber fell on hand	Fingers mashed	1532
Carpenter	22	10	S	Adz glanced, striking foot	Leg cut	1532
Stacker	54	21	M	Struck by falling lumber	Back and shoulders bruised	1532
Sawyer	45	5	M	Struck by falling limb of tree	Arm bruised	1532
Stacker	19	5	S	Dolly buggy ran over foot	Foot mashed	1532
Foreman	24	31	S	In motor car wreck	Leg broken	1532
Brakeman	24	6	S	Coupling cars	Finger mashed	1532
Block setter	26	6	M	Timber fell on hand	Hand mashed	1532
Laborer	30	36	S	Fell from engine, foot under wheel	Foot cut off	1532
Carpenter	19	4	S	Timber fell on hand	Finger mashed	1532
Sawyer	20	7	S	Axe glanced, striking foot	Foot cut	1532
Sawyer	56	7	M	Struck knee with crosscut saw	Knee lacerated	1532
Stacker	45	9	M	Dolly buggy ran over foot	Foot badly bruised	1532
Carpenter	22	60	S	Timber fell from loader, striking back	Back badly bruised and sprained	1532
Stacker	24	7	M	Fell from tramway	Body bruised	1532
Laborer	25	6	S	Timber fell on hand	Finger mashed	1532
Fireman	43	8	M	Escaping steam	Hands and arms scalded	1532
Sawyer	22	15	S	Struck by falling tree limb	Shoulder dislocated	1532
Foreman	24	6	S	Horse fell with party	Leg bruised	1532
Loader	34	5	S	Log fell on foot	Foot mashed	1532
Grader	33	15	M	Hand caught in machine	Finger badly crushed	1532
Teamster	22	23	M	Foot run over by loaded truck	Foot crushed	1532
Carpenter	17	33	S	Struck foot with adz	Foot badly cut	1532
Laborer	73	16	M	Fell through tramway	Foot bruised and sprained	1532
Block setter	40	17	S	Thrown from carriage	Badly bruised	1532

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Lumber Mills, Etc.—Continued.						
Track laborer	18	33	S	Locomotive ran over foot	Foot amputated	403
Logging man	18	45	S	Stuck point of tongs in leg	Leg badly lacerated and torn	1526
Laborer	35	73	M	Splinter from wood struck in eye	Lost sight of one eye	1526
Sawyer	25	7	M	Struck leg with crosscut saw	Leg lacerated	1526
Laborer	17	33	S	Thrown from log car when same wrecked	Ankle sprained	1526
Express Companies—						
Messenger	24	26	M	Lifting coops	Back strained	779
Messenger	27	9	M	Baggage fell on foot	Toe mashed	779
Messenger	24	14	M	Loading coops	Back strained	779
Messenger	22	8	S	Box fell on leg	Leg bruised	779
Messenger	36	41	M	Hand caught between packers	Finger crushed	779
Messenger	25	15	M	Box fell on foot	Foot mashed	779
Messenger	23	6	M	Crate of cabbage fell on foot	Toe bruised	779
Messenger	28	9	M	Bitten by dog	Right hand injured	779
Messenger	41	12	M	Handling vegetables	Shoulder injured	779
Messenger	28	12	S	Loading peaches	Rib broken	779
Foreman	41	14	M	Kicked by horse	Leg bruised	779
Messenger	22	2	S	Handling freight	Knee bruised	779
Driver	22	4	S	Handling freight	Hand pierced by nail	779
Porter	30	10	S	Fell from car	Back punctured by nail	779
Driver	27	121	M	Kicked by horse	Left knee cap injured	779
Clerk	18	15	S	Lifting cantaloupes	Back strained	779
Messenger	27	15	M	Closing car door	Hand cut	779
Messenger	29	12	M	Lifting trunk	Ruptured	779
Messenger	26	10	M	Handling freight	Back strained	779
Messenger	31	5	M	Handling freight	Knee bruised and sprained	779
Messenger	34	10	S	Struck by falling trunk	Shoulder bruised	779
Messenger	37	6	M	Handling freight	Back strained	779
Messenger	31	2	S	Hand caught between boxes	Hand mashed	779
Messenger	20	10	S	Lifting crate of cabbage	Back strained	779
Messenger	24	5	S	Lifting heavy baggage	Back strained	779
Messenger	25	7	M	Box fell on foot	Foot bruised	779
Messenger	32	14	M	Handling trunk	Testicle bruised	779
Messenger	32	30	S	Loading baggage	Foot crushed	779
Messenger	25	22	S	Boxes fell on foot	Foot mashed	780
Messenger	23	15	S	Struck hand on projecting nail	Hand lacerated	780

Messenger	33	2	S	Finger caught between barrels	Finger nail mashed off	780
Messenger	25	18	M	Loading iron safe	Back strained	780
Porter	27	5	S	Box fell on finger	Finger mashed	780
Driver	29	60	S	Handling coops	Knee badly bruised and sprained	780
Messenger	35	9	S	Trunks fell, striking foot	Foot bruised	780
Messenger	23	18	S	Glass in door broke and struck arm	Wrist cut	780
Messenger	29	9	S	Falling freight struck back	Back bruised	780
Porter	30	10	S	Pulling truck	Back strained	780
Messenger	22	6	S	Finger caught in door	Finger mashed	780
Messenger	33	16	M	In wreck	Body bruised	780
Driver	20	7	S	Handling coop of poultry	Hand bruised	780
Agent	32	5	S	Lifting heavy castings	Back strained	780
Porter	20	13	S	Box fell on hand	Hand cut and mashed	780
Messenger	27	25	M	Rough handling of train caused freight to fall	Foot mashed	780
Messenger	20	52	S	Handling iron safe	Ruptured	780
Messenger	29	11	S	In wreck	Head lacerated, knee sprained	780
Messenger	28	25	M	In wreck	Badly bruised	780
Messenger	24	31	S	Safe fell on foot	Foot crushed	780
Collector		12	M	Stepped off wagon	Ankle sprained	780
Messenger	30	7	S	Handling barrel of oil	Back strained	780
Messenger	32	113	S	Glass fell out of door	Hand badly lacerated	780
Messenger	34	24	M	Lifting heavy castings	Back strained	780
Messenger	35	65	M	Fell from car	Badly bruised	780
Messenger	36	8	M	Handling coops	Finger mashed	780
Helper	37	27	S	Handling freight	Back strained	780
Porter	28	11	S	Hand caught in door	Hand mashed	780
Messenger	25	8	M	Struck by falling trunk	Hand bruised	780
Messenger	25	10	M	Struck by falling trunk	Rib fractured	780
Porter	25	9	S	Unloading freight	Hand mashed	780
Driver	19	3	S	Freight fell on foot	Foot mashed	780
Messenger	33	7	M	Lifting heavy freight	Back strained	780
Porter	24	5	S	Lifting barrel of fish	Ruptured	780
Messenger	23	37	S	Struck by falling trunk	Back bruised	780
Clerk	26	5	M	Unloading freight	Back strained	780
Messenger	32	6	M	Unloading car	Stuck nail in hand	780
Messenger	26	6	S	Loading express	Stuck nail in hand	780
Helper	25	8	S	Box fell on foot	Foot mashed	780
Helper	25	9	M	Falling over box	Shoulder bruised	780
Messenger	23	30	S	Lifting heavy castings	Ruptured	780
Messenger	29	9	S	Stacking trunks	Side strained	780
Driver	20	5	S	Kicked by horse	Leg bruised	780
Messenger	24	13	S	Lifting box of meat	Two fingers mashed	780
Messenger	22	20	S	Handling freight	Hand badly cut	780
Messenger	25	27	M	Handling trunks	Finger crushed	780
Messenger	30	11	M	Lifting trunks	Back strained	780
Messenger	40	15	M	Stacking baggage	Back strained	780
Messenger	46	7	M	Lifting heavy box	Back strained	780
Messenger	34	100	S	Bitten by dog	Leg badly lacerated	780
Foreman	21	210	S	Handling barrel of fish	Hand badly cut and bruised	780
Messenger	26	3	S	Casting fell on foot	Foot bruised	780

*Resigned.

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

Occupation.	Age.	No. Days off Account Injury.	Married or Single.	Cause of Accident.	Extent of Injury.	Office Number.
Express Companies—Continued.						
Messenger	28	17	M	Stumbled over rock	Ankle sprained	780
Driver	25	7	S	Dropped box on foot	Two toes mashed	780
Messenger	25	9	S	Moving barrel of fish	Back strained	780
Guard	32	†	M	Fell between cars	Internal injuries	780
Agent	30	31	M	Handling heavy express	Knee badly bruised	780
Agent	38	60	M	Finger caught in car door	Finger mashed off	780
Porter	21	10	S	Loading heavy casting	Back strained	780
Messenger	22	19	S	Trunk fell on leg	Leg bruised	780
Messenger	26	16	M	Excessive lifting	Side injured	780
Driver	30	13	M	Unloading trunk	Side strained	780
Helper	32	8	M	Unloading boxes	Hand bruised	780
Messenger	20	5	S	Unloading express	Ankle sprained	780
Helper	28	4	S	Stacking baggage	Two fingers bruised	780
Messenger	30	14	S	Handling baggage	Back strained	780
Helper	21	7	S	In wreck	Knee bruised	780
Messenger	41	5	M	Closing door, struck in eye by fastener	Eye bruised	780
Helper	26	20	S	Dropped piece of ice on foot	Foot mashed	780
Messenger	25	6	S	Loading baggage	Shoulder sprained	780
Helper	24	7	S	Stacking baggage	Abdominal injuries	780
Clerk	59	7	M	Fell from car	Right arm sprained	780
Messenger	38	†	M	In wreck	Injured internally	780
Messenger	34	32	S	Removing engine drawhead	Ruptured	780
Guard	65	15	M	Dropped box on foot	Foot mashed	780
Messenger	25	8	S	Unloading shaft, dropped on foot	Foot mashed	780
Driver	36	13	M	Handling fish	Bruised back, arm and legs	780
Messenger	27	52	S	Box fell on arm	Arm bruised	780
Messenger	30	7	S	In wreck	Bruised	780
Helper	29	6	S	Packer fell on hand	Hand mashed	780
Messenger	22	20	S	In wreck	Knee wrenched	780
Driver	17	15	S	Truck overturned	Foot mashed	780
Helper	27	21	S	Lifting packer	Back strained	780
Porter	23	7	S	Lifting trunk	Back strained	780
Helper	22	20	S	In wreck	Bruised	781
Messenger	21	14	M	Rough handling of train	Arm cut	781
Porter	20	15	S	Safe fell on foot	Toe mashed	781
Clerk	19	39	S	Hand caught in door	Hand mashed	781
Messenger	32	3	M	In wreck	Slightly bruised	781
Porter	21	25	S	Struck on arm by box falling	Arm bruised	781

Porter	30	22	S	Lifting heavy box	Back strained	781
Porter	30	41	S	Pulling loaded truck	Side badly strained	781
Caller	18	21	S	Slipped and fell	Ankle sprained	781
Driver	24	13	S	Fell from wagon	Leg bruised	781
Porter	26	†	M	Rough handling of cars	Spine injured	781
Porter	35	42	S	Unloading freight	Knee bruised	781
Porter	24	7	S	Lifting heavy freight	Back strained	781
Driver	30	9	M	Kicked by horse	Leg bruised	781
Porter	30	21	S	Unloading express	Back strained	781
Clerk	33	12	S	Safe door closed on hand	Thumb bruised	781
Driver	25	19	S	Stepped from wagon	Ankle sprained	781
Driver	22	15	S	Dropped box on hand	Left hand bruised	781
Porter	30	11	M	Loading gasoline engine	Ruptured	781
Porter	38	150	M	In wreck	Head and hips bruised	781
Driver	24	10	M	Lifting heavy boxes	Back strained	781
Porter	28	36	S	Loading ice	Hip bruised	781
Agent	33	6	M	Transferring express	Left foot mashed	781
Driver	24	21	S	Case of water fell on arm	Arm badly bruised	781
Porter	45	5	S	Lifting heavy packages	Strained	781
Clerk	30	2	S	Handling refrigerator	Hand cut on tin	781
Driver	29	7	S	Box fell on leg	Leg bruised	781
Porter	22	8	S	Handling express	Hand bruised	781
Driver	24	8	S	Pushing heavily loaded truck	Back wrenched	781
Driver	22	20	S	Fell from wagon	Knee sprained	798
Driver	21	21	S	Unloading barrel	Finger mashed	798
Driver	28	30	S	Fell from wagon	Side bruised	798
Porter	30	6	S	Bale of cotton fell on foot	Ankle sprained	798
Driver	24	8	S	Foot slipped when getting off wagon	Foot sprained	798
Hostler	26	5	S	Kicked by horse	Leg bruised	798
Driver	23	6	S	Box fell against ankle	Ankle sprained	798
Clerk	25	6	M	Fell from car door	Rib broken	798
Clerk	28	10	M	Lifting heavy box	Strained and ruptured	798
Porter	23	21	S	Box fell on leg	Leg badly bruised	798
Driver	23	16	S	Kicked by horse	Leg bruised	798
Porter	19	3	S	Struck by box	Knee cap bruised	798
Driver	30	10	M	Fell across keg	Rib broken	798
Porter	19	5	S	Fell from truck	Wrist sprained	798
Driver	34	7	M	Pulling truck, slipped on wet rail	Small bone in wrist broken	798
Driver	27	4	S	Handling barrel of fish	Stuck nail in hand	798
Transfer man	27	7	S	Foot slipped, fell on cement platform	End of spine injured	798
Driver	26	30	S	Wagon collided with train	Badly bruised	798
Clerk	27	3	S	Fell from car	Ankle sprained	798
Driver	30	15	S	Let casting fall on foot	Toe mashed	798
Driver	24	6	M	Lifting crate of cabbage	Back strained	798
Driver	25	3	S	Barrel fell on finger	Finger mashed	798
Driver	30	10	M	Struck by piano falling from car	Head bruised	798
Driver	24	7	M	Truck turned over	Back wrenched	798
Transfer man	26	37	S	Horse fell on party	Small bone in ankle broken	798

UNION LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

List of Officers, showing address of each; number and location of union.

Statistical Table furnished by Secretaries of Labor Organizations.

Union Labor Organizations.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America	Hillsboro, Texas	15	J. O. Harris, President. Chas. Wallace, Recording Secretary, R. F. D. No. 8. B. M. Howard, Financial Secretary, Box 212.
	Dallas, Texas	17	A. F. Cook, President, 2823 Floyd St. B. F. Greene, Recording Secretary, care of H. & T. C. Roundhouse. J. H. Turner, Financial Secretary, 3435 Gillespie St.
	Fort Worth, Texas	23	John Butters, President, 803 Elmwood Ave. A. H. Turner, Recording Secretary, 1217 Josephine St. Oscar Kuhn, Financial Secretary, 728 Cromwell St.
	Ennis, Texas	26	W. C. Chilcoat, President. Joe Friday, Recording Secretary, 1807 N. Kaufman St. R. C. Roye, Financial Secretary, 1808 N. Main St.
	Tyler, Texas	27	W. M. Craig, President. G. C. Freeman, Recording and Financial Secretary.
	Marshall, Texas	74	J. A. Taylor, President. J. F. Brasell, Recording Secretary, care of New Shops. W. T. Hill, Financial Secretary, 1604 E. Fannin St.
	Silsbee, Texas	79	Ed. Roper, President. A. C. Copeland, Recording Secretary. S. J. Sands, Financial Secretary, Box 156.
	Waco, Texas	86	A. J. Murphy, President, 1620 Clay St. Edw. Neal, Recording Secretary, 710 S. Fourth St. Lee Bassett, Financial Secretary, 705 S. Sixteenth St.
	Denison, Texas	89	S. W. Gibson, President, 400 E. Day St. Benton Crowell, Recording Secretary, 320 W. Hull St. W. S. Mattison, Financial Secretary, 603 W. Munson St.
	Temple, Texas	94	B. C. Vichen, President, 814 E. Avenue B. D. L. Taylor, Recording and Financial Secretary, 1103 W. Avenue G.
	San Antonio, Texas	100	R. L. Goforth, President, 404 N. San Marcos St. H. E. Schoupe, Recording Secretary, 310 S. San Saba St. F. J. Garschell, Financial Secretary, 1202 Zavalla St.
	Yoakum, Texas	117	Wm. Drisey, President. Howard McCafferty, Recording Secretary. L. W. Roth, Financial Secretary.
	Paris, Texas	126	W. C. Brown, President, care of Frisco Depot. E. C. Lewis, Recording and Financial Secretary, 214 Washington St.
	El Paso, Texas	152	A. B. Nunley, President, 719 Estrella St. J. W. Shultz, Recording Secretary, 710 Mesa Ave. Geo. Kankins, Financial Secretary, 904 Wyoming St.
	Smithville, Texas	156	W. L. Cunningham, President. W. W. Taylor, Recording Secretary. A. H. Smith, Financial Secretary, Box 335.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America	Terrell, Texas	171	C. Austin, President. A. G. Brookings, Recording Secretary. W. K. Choate, Financial Secretary, 809 Moore Ave.
	Kingsville, Texas	172	J. H. Dawson, President, Hastings, Texas. A. Albritton, Recording Secretary, Kingsville, Texas. Jas. D. Sturn, Financial Secretary, Kingsville, Texas.
	Big Springs, Texas	189	E. O. Prichard, President. H. L. Cook, Recording Secretary, Box 117. E. C. May, Financial Secretary.
	Baird, Texas	228	J. F. Greenrock, President. C. M. Andrews, Recording and Financial Secretary, Box 535.
	Dalhart, Texas	233	L. P. Fretwell, President, Box 269. R. C. Rayser, Recording Secretary, Box 201. W. H. Morrow, Financial Secretary, Box 30.
	Amarillo, Texas	235	J. W. Matheson, President, care of A. T. & S. F. F. M. Letcher, Recording Secretary, 306 N. Johnson St. E. L. Richardson, Financial Secretary, 209 N. Grant St.
	Childress, Texas	238	W. G. Taylor, President. W. M. Craine, Recording Secretary. Fred Higgins, Financial Secretary, Box 412.
	Texline, Texas	255	H. W. Mier, President. P. G. Fletcher, Recording Secretary, Box 23. J. C. House, Financial Secretary.
	Houston, Texas	280	S. Wheeliss, President, 1613 Ferry St. W. C. Rasch, Recording Secretary, 1307 Montgomery Ave. J. E. French, Financial Secretary, 1703 Ferry St.
	Sherman, Texas	292	A. D. Scarbrough, President. J. K. Odle, Recording Secretary, 212 E. Pecan St. L. B. Shipp, Financial Secretary, 1015 Houston St.
	Somerville, Texas	296	W. J. Schluens, President. F. Beckhausen, Recording and Financial Secretary.
	Teague, Texas	306	T. Reed, President. S. P. Seay, Recording Secretary. W. S. Henwricks, Financial Secretary.
	Greenville, Texas	317	U. S. Morrow, President. C. R. Smith, Recording and Financial Secretary.
	Galveston, Texas	342	H. Cornett, President, 37 and 38 Ave. N. half. W. E. J. McDonald, Recording Secretary, 3328 Ave. H. C. A. Barlimann, Financial Secretary, 710 Thirty-seventh St.
	Commerce, Texas	351	Tony Cullums, President. J. W. Caff, Recording Secretary. J. E. Butrick, Financial Secretary.
	Austin, Texas	374	G. Folk, President, 1408 E. Second St. A. Gustfson, Recording and Financial Secretary, 1809 E. Sixth St.
	Houston, Texas	452	W. H. Breitsprechen, President, 1919 Commerce St. J. E. French, Jr., Recording Secretary, 1702 McKee St. Neils Peterson, Financial Secretary, 1707 Sawyer.
	Palestine, Texas	459	O. E. Davis, President, 235 N. Jackson. D. O. Wallace, Recording Secretary, 830 Royal Ave. Joe Wilson, Financial Secretary, 504 Locust St.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America	Mart, Texas	461	J. A. Heflin, President. Jas. Monrie, Recording Secretary. D. C. Samson, Financial Secretary.
	Walnut Springs, Texas	464	N. P. Petitchere, President. J. F. Tanner, Recording Secretary. W. T. Howard, Financial Secretary.
	Mingus, Texas	491	G. P. Torbet, President. J. W. Williamson, Recording Secretary. J. E. McQuerry, Financial Secretary.
	Wichita Falls, Texas	514	W. C. Gentry, President. L. J. Whitten, Recording Secretary. A. L. Fienhold, Financial Secretary.
	Canadian, Texas	548	L. E. Jackson, President, 111 Huff St. San Antonio, Texas. J. F. Hays, Recording Secretary. H. G. Hanson, Financial Secretary, Box 592.
Order of Railway Conductors	Houston, Texas	7	C. H. Fewell, Chief Conductor, 2606 Rusk Ave. J. M. Ramsey, Secretary, 3701 Barnes St.
	Temple, Texas	18	D. E. Temple, Chief Conductor, 117 N. Seventh St. C. C. C. Sullivan, Secretary, 314 N. Seventh St.
	Denison, Texas	53	J. H. Dolan, Chief Conductor, 112 E. Sears St. R. T. Arthur, Secretary, 1030 W. Sears St.
	Fort Worth, Texas	57	B. Sinclair, Chief Conductor, 1412 May St. M. S. Bogert, Secretary, 222 Broadway.
	El Paso, Texas	69	G. L. Stockwell, Chief Conductor, Box 1057. Geo. H. Aitken, Secretary, Box 455.
	San Antonio, Texas	76	John Bollons, Chief Conductor, 505 Goliad St. W. A. Shafer, Secretary, Box 313.
	Palestine, Texas	77	W. J. Neville, Chief Conductor, 132 Crawford St. G. L. Russ, Secretary, Box 363.
	Ennis, Texas	88	J. S. Telfair, Chief Conductor, 209 N. Preston St. E. D. Cunningham, Secretary, 903 Kaufman St.
	Tyler, Texas	116	W. R. Summerville, Chief Conductor, 221 Center St. W. A. Matkins, Secretary, 320 W. Common St.
	Smithville, Texas	256	T. H. Webb, Chief Conductor. G. M. Loughridge, Secretary, Box 626.
	Cleburne, Texas	262	H. McCranie, Chief Conductor, 802 N. Main St. W. E. Nowlin, Secretary, 422 W. Wilson St.
	Big Springs, Texas	266	C. A. Schull, Chief Conductor, Box 321. W. H. Lane, Secretary, Box 461.
	Yoakum, Texas	275	J. W. Jones, Chief Conductor, Box 65. G. J. Burleigh, Secretary, Box 264.
	Waco, Texas	284	H. H. Holt, Chief Conductor. W. S. Gillespie, Secretary, 111 S. Fourth St.
	Hillsboro, Texas	328	A. C. Weathered, Chief Conductor.

Order of Railway Conductors	Longview, Texas	396	F. A. Hastings, Secretary, 112 Gonzales, San Antonio, Texas. J. C. Davis, Chief Conductor.
	Sanderson, Texas	398	B. T. Stelson, Secretary, 104 S. Second St. T. J. Weed, Chief Conductor, Del Rio, Texas.
	Laredo, Texas	399	S. B. Buchanan, Secretary, Box 237, Del Rio, Texas. J. E. Reeves, Chief Conductor, 1402 Salinas St.
	Amarillo, Texas	421	H. A. Hamlin, Secretary, 1916 W. Matamoras St. L. J. Smith, Chief Conductor, 309 N. Pierce St.
	Dalhart, Texas	423	E. L. Taylor, Secretary, 303 Lincoln St. F. Q. Ward, Chief Conductor.
	Mart, Texas	430	F. J. Barton, Secretary, Pratt, Kansas. T. K. Johnson, Chief Conductor, Box 302.
	Greenville, Texas	434	C. M. McIntosh, Secretary, Box 164. B. F. Boydston, Chief Conductor, 3308 Washington St.
	Marshall, Texas	454	W. J. Alston, Secretary, Langford St. T. W. Eaves, Chief Conductor, 407 N. Bolivar St.
	Silsbee, Texas	480	F. L. Jordan, Secretary, 507 E. Houston St. R. E. Jackson, Chief Conductor, Box 64.
	Teague, Texas	507	A. Hard, Secretary, Box 412, Fostoria, Texas. T. S. Hamlin, Chief Conductor, Box 125.
	Wichita Falls, Texas	515	E. O. Calhoun, Secretary, Box 125. W. M. Langford, Chief Conductor, 307 Lee St.
	Jacksonville, Texas	527	Chas. Stiles, Secretary, Box 811. E. M. Bass, Chief Conductor.
	Sherman, Texas	553	C. G. Young, Secretary, Box 608. L. D. Thompson, Chief Conductor, Box 307, Sapulpa, Okla.
	San Angelo, Texas	569	H. H. Reed, Secretary, 922 N. Willow St. J. W. Hall, Chief Conductor, Box 340.
	Kingsville, Texas	593	M. E. Robertson, Secretary, 215 W. Ave. B. F. Hays, Chief Conductor, Box 54.
	San Antonio, Texas	596	J. W. Walters, Secretary, Box 244. J. D. Seamonds, Chief Conductor, 1625 Buena Vista.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Houston, Texas	139	R. English, Secretary, 2010 W. Commerce St. H. Hofman, Chief Engineer, 2117 Crockett St.
	Denison, Texas	177	L. McAuliff, Secretary and Treasurer, 1817 Center St. J. C. Blair, Chief Engineer, 615 W. Hull St.
	Fort Worth, Texas	187	W. H. McCune, Secretary and Treasurer, 405 W. Sears St. P. J. Wallace, Chief Engineer, 124 May St.
	El Paso, Texas	192	I. M. Dean, Secretary and Treasurer, 1414 S. Jennings Ave. F. Hobine, Chief Engineer, Box 240.
	Palestine, Texas	194	M. N. Geddes, Secretary and Treasurer, 1407 E. Boulevard Ave. Samuel Manley, Chief Engineer, 615 Lacy St.
	San Antonio, Texas	197	R. F. Wright, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 251. J. C. Harris, Chief Engineer, 626 Hays St.
	Tyler, Texas	201	N. G. Leap, Secretary and Treasurer, 1220 N. Hackberry, St. J. D. Ridgway, Chief Engineer, 114 E. Valentine St.
	Temple, Texas	206	S. L. Langford, Secretary and Treasurer, 639 E. Erwin St. R. T. Fleming, Chief Engineer, 213 Central Ave.
	Big Springs, Texas	212	M. R. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer, 1118 S. Twenty-seventh St. L. F. McKay, Chief Engineer. A. F. Weeg, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 559.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Marshall, Texas	219	L. J. Jordon, Chief Engineer, 307 W. Houston Ave. W. H. Green, Secretary and Treasurer, 520 E. Burleson.
	Ennis, Texas	242	James Walker, Chief Engineer, N. Sherman St. C. J. Waddell, Secretary and Treasurer, 208 E. Baker St.
	Amarillo, Texas	299	M. D. Carlton, Chief Engineer, Box 331, Clovis, N. Mex. J. B. Atwood, Secretary and Treasurer, 906 Lincoln St.
	San Antonio, Texas	307	E. E. Hammond, Chief Engineer, 1720 W. Commerce St. S. S. Crewe, Secretary and Treasurer, 1514 Buena Vista St.
	Houston, Texas	366	G. A. Ebick, Secretary and Treasurer, 1114 Hardy St. Chas. Thompson, Chief Engineer, 1119 Elysian St.
	Yoakum, Texas	427	A. J. Fetterly, Chief Engineer. J. L. Mamerow, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 246.
	Laredo, Texas	438	J. J. Dowling, Chief Engineer, 1602 Washington St. J. W. Correll, Secretary and Treasurer, 2011 Matamoras St.
	Smithville, Texas	475	H. C. Walker, Chief Engineer, 601 E. Franklin, Hillsboro, Texas. J. S. Galleghy, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 614.
	Texarkana, Texas	496	J. Edwards, Chief Engineer, 903 Wood St. W. A. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer, 1011 Maple St.
	Cleburne, Texas	500	John R. Lee, Chief Engineer, 510 N. Anglin St. Thos. Lee, Secretary and Treasurer, 402 S. Robinson St.
	Fort Worth, Texas	501	M. E. Finegan, Chief Engineer, 1110 Peach St. T. H. Favor, Secretary and Treasurer, 118 Locust St.
	Commerce, Texas	530	D. B. Tipton, Chief Engineer. C. N. Draper, Secretary and Treasurer.
	Del Rio, Texas	566	F. Hathaway, Chief Engineer. W. Rader, Secretary and Treasurer.
	Denison, Texas	568	E. E. Overmyer, Chief Engineer, 918 Owing St. C. A. Hahnel, Secretary and Treasurer, 525 W. Chestnut St.
	Greenville, Texas	573	J. D. Mercer, Chief Engineer, West Henry St. H. E. Nix, Secretary and Treasurer, South Walnut St.
	Amarillo, Texas	574	S. J. Benjamin, Chief Engineer, 204 N. Pierce St. C. T. Callahan, Secretary and Treasurer, 302 N. Grant St.
	El Paso, Texas	591	R. Gibson, Chief Engineer, 1704 Boulevard. Albert Teas, Secretary and Treasurer, 218 Walnut St.
	Dalhart, Texas	592	H. V. Payne, Chief Engineer, Box 29. V. J. Hawkins, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 285.
	Sherman, Texas	604	P. H. Lillis, Chief Engineer, Grand Ave. J. P. Whiting, Secretary and Treasurer, 900 N. Willow St.
	Mart, Texas	620	T. E. Lord, Chief Engineer. W. G. Bailey, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 193.
	Silsbee, Texas	636	A. Sampson, Chief Engineer. I. E. Fowler, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 144.
	Jacksonville, Texas	680	T. J. Pledge, Chief Engineer, Box 449. J. S. Frampton, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 266.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Teague, Texas	703	G. F. Stilwell, Chief Engineer. J. M. Stevens, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 254.
	Walnut Springs, Texas	725	John Uloth, Chief Engineer. Fred Rutledge, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 43, Cisco, Texas.
	Kingsville, Texas	731	R. Ferguson, Chief Engineer. W. J. Jordan, Secretary and Treasurer.
	Wichita Falls, Texas	736	W. H. Barwise, Chief Engineer, 911 Eleventh St. H. E. Bradley, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 423.
	Victoria, Texas	775	E. A. Krause, Chief Engineer, Box 512. H. Ashworth, Secretary and Treasurer, 306 Common St.
	Galveston, Texas	776	S. G. Work, Chief Engineer, 2316 Avenue G. H. Lemmerman, Secretary and Treasurer, 3617 Avenue M.
	Hamlin, Texas	780	J. E. Watts, Chief Engineer, Box 576. J. M. Delker, Secretary and Treasurer, Box 576.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	Terrell, Texas	20	H. A. Price, President, General Delivery. B. Massingill, Recording Secretary, 404 E. Asylum Ave. J. W. Price, Financial Secretary, 808 E. High St.
	Longview, Texas	70	C. K. Hoffmeister, President. C. T. Brown, Recording and Financial Secretary.
	Fort Worth, Texas	83	A. F. Thomas, President, 1024 Bryan Ave. H. B. Snedecker, Recording Secretary, 1614 N. Y. Ave. P. F. Douglas, Financial Secretary, 1208 Granger St.
	Dalhart, Texas	105	J. R. Latimer, President. J. T. Massey, Recording Secretary. J. C. Ridling, Financial Secretary, Box 219.
	Galveston, Texas	115	J. B. Barker, President, 703 Winnie St. P. A. Reagan, Recording Secretary, 3801 Ave. L. S. E. Geo. Marchand, Financial Secretary, 3314, Ave. G.
	El Paso, Texas	135	J. M. Bedford, President, 322 San Antonio St. H. F. Gaul, Recording Secretary, 709 N. Oregon St. H. A. Brockmoeller, Financial Secretary, 3200 Manzana St.
	San Antonio, Texas	145	J. J. Murray, President, 1508 N. Pine St. F. J. Aylmer, Recording Secretary, 421 Burleson St. Leo Hoey, Financial Secretary, 411 Burleson St.
	Houston, Texas	146	E. J. Rickert, President, 909 Charles St. A. R. Teichman, Recording and Financial Secretary, 1910 Hardy St.
	Temple, Texas	147	J. F. Young, President, 209 N. First St. T. D. Oatts, Recording Secretary, 813 S. Eleventh St. L. W. Mueller, Financial Secretary, 711 S. Thirteenth St.
	Tyler, Texas	148	J. W. Bain, President, 212 Center St. J. E. Whitney, Recording Secretary, 527 N. Bois D'Arc St. J. T. Blackwell, Financial Secretary, 26 Boren St.
	Palestine, Texas	156	W. T. Shrayer, President, 316 Palmer St. H. D. Scott, Recording Secretary, 812 Palestine Ave. M. Meredith, Financial Secretary, 712 N. Sycamore St.
	Marshall, Texas	177	C. W. Bedell, President, 901 E. Austin St. E. S. Hardy, Recording and Financial Secretary, 509 E. Rusk St.
	Ennis, Texas	226	C. A. Eastman, President, 908 N. Goins St. C. S. Morton, Recording and Financial Secretary, 1007 N. McKinney St.
	Texarkana, Texas	243	L. P. Perdue, President, 1021 State Line. L. P. Johnson, Recording Secretary, care of T. & P. Shops. J. S. Evans, Financial Secretary, 419 Whitaker St.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	San Antonio, Texas	263	H. H. Stone, President, 128 Helena St. G. Reichert, Recording and Financial Secretary, 617 N. San Marcos St.
	Laredo, Texas	278	W. H. Sweetman, President. J. B. G'Sell, Recording and Financial Secretary.
	Yoakum, Texas	281	O. Schumacher, President. Stanley Brow, Recording Secretary, Box 22. A. F. Taylor, Financial Secretary.
	Gainesville, Texas	324	J. M. Arnold, President, 3 Harvey St. W. T. Sykes, Recording Secretary, 719 N. Commerce St. W. L. Driver, Financial Secretary, 219 N. Red River St.
	Amarillo, Texas	325	H. M. Tutt, President, 1109 Buchanan St. J. M. Lyons, Recording Secretary, McIntosh Hotel. J. R. Wallace, Financial Secretary, 401 E. Fourth St.
	Big Springs, Texas	372	E. L. Deason, President. D. C. Jones, Recording Secretary. P. G. Sholte, Financial Secretary.
	Fort Worth, Texas	332	C. H. Austin, President, 1507 E. Belknap St. R. T. Berry, Recording and Financial Secretary, 1315 E. Bluff St.
	Greenville, Texas	422	J. W. Rowell, President, 1804 N. Wright St. J. H. Long, Recording and Financial Secretary, 2919 Walnut St.
	Cleburne, Texas	438	C. M. Rodgers, President, 606 S. Main St. S. P. Smith, Recording Secretary, Box 211. P. L. Benton, Financial Secretary, Box 102.
	Austin, Texas	491	J. W. Cordell, President, care of H. & T. C. Roundhouse. Chas. Enlow, Recording and Financial Secretary, 1311 Willow St.
	Smithville, Texas	492	W. D. Germany, President. J. R. Anderson, Recording Secretary. J. M. Carmichael, Financial Secretary, Box 622.
	Houston, Texas	506	W. H. Worsham, President, 1909 Summer St. W. R. Rogers, Recording and Financial Secretary, 1719 Silver St.
	Sanderson, Texas	546	L. W. Irwin, President. J. A. Jackson, Recording Secretary. C. J. Hankemer, Financial Secretary.
	Commerce, Texas	548	J. H. Wallace, President. H. J. Clifton, Recording Secretary, Box 143. Pink Walker, Financial Secretary.
	Trinity, Texas	572	M. E. Acker, President. R. Layton, Recording Secretary. C. D. Mathews, Financial Secretary.
	Amarillo, Texas	573	W. R. Davis, President, 307 Cleveland St. R. J. Broyles, Recording and Financial Secretary, Box 111.
	Walnut Springs, Texas	589	H. D. Pearson, President. Gus Barry, Recording and Financial Secretary, Box 347.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	Beaumont, Texas	590	J. H. Davidson, President, 1905 Liberty Ave. E. N. Sampson, Recording and Financial Secretary, 772 Forest St.
	Sherman, Texas	603	H. E. Fortness, President, 1112 E. Richard St. S. Stephens, Recording and Financial Secretary, 1203 Richard St. H. Wallace, President.
	Somerville, Texas	612	J. H. Havecotte, Recording Secretary. C. Brooks, Financial Secretary, Box 137.
	Bonham, Texas	616	W. P. Cole, President, W. Seventh St. H. E. Collett, Recording and Financial Secretary, W. Fourth St.
	Mart, Texas	642	T. A. Boroughs, President and Financial Secretary, Box 455. R. E. Bowles, Recording Secretary.
	Wichita Falls, Texas	652	W. J. Dowis, President and Financial Secretary, 1301 Twelfth St. B. V. Parks, Recording Secretary, 506 Scott Ave.
	Victoria, Texas	662	J. L. Bianchi, President. H. R. Canfield, Recording Secretary, Beeville, Texas. E. H. Kirkendahl, Financial Secretary.
	El Paso, Texas	664	Elmer Ellis, President, 1320 Mazoffin Ave. H. Arant, Recording Secretary, 924 Mazoffin Ave. A. H. Abbott, Financial Secretary, 411 Willow St.
	Silsbee, Texas	677	L. F. Hennington, President, Box 402. J. W. Moffett, Recording Secretary, Box 62. C. B. Hawkins, Financial Secretary.
	Jacksonville, Texas	694	G. T. Holzinger, President. E. Holliday, Recording Secretary, Box 101. C. A. Horton, Financial Secretary, Box 357.
	Teague, Texas	702	Jas. Posey, President. F. Johnson, Recording Secretary. W. C. Potts, Financial Secretary, Box 223.
	Kingsville, Texas	733	M. T. Woodall, President, Box 415. T. C. Banner, Recording Secretary, Box 14. A. J. Dimmick, Financial Secretary.
	Dallas, Texas	740	W. J. Shelby, President, 316 Center St., Sta. A. J. B. Watts, Recording Secretary, 2821 Turney Ave. C. G. Johnson, Financial Secretary, 2801½ Elm St.
	El Paso, Texas	757	N. E. Johnson, President, Dillon Hotel. O. M. Berkey, Recording and Financial Secretary, 3215 Alameda St. L. L. Pellerin, President, 620 W. Munson.
	Denison, Texas	776	C. R. Eggleston, Recording Secretary, 130 W. Monterey St. B. M. Flanery, Financial Secretary, 229 W. Monterey St.
	San Angelo, Texas	797	F. S. Foster, President and Financial Secretary, 709 Orient St. C. B. Stracener, Recording Secretary, General Delivery.
	Lufkin, Texas	801	L. B. Ford, President, 513 First St. H. L. Stewart, Recording and Financial Secretary, Chestnut St. F. Geisenhoner, President, 1309 W. Gandy St.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Denison, Texas	15	J. B. Orr, Secretary, 717 W. Woodward. E. H. Hanke, Treasurer, 501 E. Washington. W. H. Fuller, President, 326 Van Ness.
	San Antonio, Texas	52	H. J. Bart, Secretary, 105 Duval. E. V. Shannon, Treasurer, 339 Guilbean. C. A. King, President, Ramona Hotel.
	El Paso, Texas	80	J. A. Dickey, Secretary, 1214 Newman. H. N. Ryan, Treasurer, 618 Stuart.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Fort Worth, Texas	81	D. O. Janes, President, 412 Granger St. J. C. Chisholm, Secretary, 450 May St. J. C. May, Treasurer, 1300 1-2 Main St.
	Houston, Texas	145	D. Fitzgerald, President, 2301 Montgomery St. C. A. Murphy, Secretary, 1117 Hardy St. A. J. Goggans, Treasurer, 1417 Noble St.
	Temple, Texas	206	Robert McKinley, President, Austin, Texas, Cap. Sta. S. D. Henry, Secretary, 603 W. Central St. H. G. Wagner, Treasurer, New Wilcox Building.
	Texarkana, Texas	248	E. A. Smitha, President, Norwood Building. E. E. Weaver, Secretary, 1119 Nolthenius St. J. T. Barker, Treasurer, 1119 Nolthenius St.
	Tyler, Texas	274	E. H. Rowland, President, 208 E. Berta. J. W. Smith, Secretary, 504 Sand Flat. R. H. Lockhart, Treasurer, 1205 N. Fannie Ave.
	Houston, Texas	284	A. M. Gregor, President, 1813 Lubbock St. B. A. Kotch, Secretary, 4206 Welch St. W. H. Brown, Treasurer, 1017 Washington Ave.
	Smithville, Texas	294	H. F. Harrington, President. H. J. Forsaith, Secretary, Box 26. J. F. Smith, Treasurer.
	Gainesville, Texas	359	L. F. Gray, President, 623 N. Dixon. J. A. Davis, Secretary, Denton, Texas. G. W. Stillions, Treasurer, 901 N. Commerce.
	Palestine, Texas	368	J. R. Davis, President, General Delivery. F. B. Ansley, Secretary, General Delivery. J. Wright, Treasurer, 626 Tennessee Ave.
	San Antonio, Texas	369	J. H. Johnson, President, 1011 Lakeview Ave. A. H. Hansen, Secretary, 207 Wickes. F. G. Rieden, Treasurer, 1801 W. Commerce.
	Yoakum, Texas	399	E. E. Harris, President. J. J. Moore, Secretary, Box 517. R. E. Burkett, Treasurer, Box 469.
	Cleburne, Texas	409	J. S. McKinzie, President, 1211 N. Wilhite St. J. M. Young, Secretary, 905 N. Robinson St. Wm. Watson, Treasurer, 301 Watson Ave.
	Ennis, Texas	416	L. D. Brooks, President, 208 W. Gilmer. E. S. Overhiser, Secretary, 908 N. Main St. H. F. Brooks, Treasurer, 309 E. Baylor St.
	Longview, Texas	431	J. S. Padon, President, 109 Elm St. S. H. Bass, Secretary, 108 S. Sixth St. J. L. Evans, Treasurer, Box 385.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Galveston, Texas	451	R. W. Stovall, President, 3819 Avenue K. W. G. Sauer, Secretary, 3804 Avenue L. Jno. Richmond, Treasurer, 4417 Avenue G.
	Austin, Texas	455	J. E. Maguire, President, 1404 Garden St. E. R. Bardenwerper, Secretary, 205 Trinity. J. R. Erwin, Treasurer, 102 E. Second.
	Commerce, Texas	482	J. M. Todd, President. W. H. Taylor, Secretary, Box 2. R. Maxwell, Treasurer.
	Wichita Falls, Texas	499	Scott Patton, President. W. W. Harvey, Secretary, Box 684. H. L. Montgomery, Treasurer, Box 1002.
	Sanderson, Texas	576	W. R. Qualtrough, President. M. P. Glasscock, Secretary. A. J. Hite, Treasurer, Del Rio, Texas.
	Big Springs, Texas	582	J. H. Wright, President. E. F. Springman, Secretary. C. E. Wareham, Treasurer.
	Paris, Texas	584	F. C. Geron, President, South Eighteenth St. O. Ramsey, Secretary, 1011 W. Bonham. A. R. Foreman, Treasurer, 1019 W. Bonham.
	Greenville, Texas	605	R. E. L. Castleberry, President, 3012 Henry St. W. A. Holley, Secretary, 1409 Wesley St. F. C. Fry, Treasurer, Box 275.
	Amarillo, Texas	608	J. M. Judd, President, care Santa Fe Baggage Room. H. G. Hamrick, Secretary, 200 Johnson St. C. E. Hurt, Treasurer, Box 893.
	Hillsboro, Texas	616	P. H. Ingram, President. L. Norman, Secretary, 131 S. Covington St. W. C. Watson, Treasurer, 236 S. Waco St.
	Bonham, Texas	620	E. E. Williams, President. J. Crichlow, Secretary, 719 Willow St. N. W. Hardage, Treasurer, 802 Chestnut.
	Dalhart, Texas	633	C. R. Blanton, President. H. H. Landess, Secretary, Box 367. E. B. Trosper, Treasurer, Box 502.
	Mart, Texas	644	T. G. Watson, President. S. H. Bateman, Secretary. J. G. Patrick, Treasurer.
	Sherman, Texas	659	J. P. Watt, President, Francis, Okla. O. M. Hunter, Secretary, 600 N. Willow St. G. L. Talley, Treasurer, 202 E. Houston St.
	Victoria, Texas	662	S. A. Barkley, President, 502 E. Slayton St. L. F. Glover, Secretary, R. F. D. 3, Box 22. Joe. Kraemer, Treasurer, R. F. D. 3, Box 16.
	Marshall, Texas	666	R. W. Jennings, President. D. M. Johnson, Secretary, 607 Jefferson Ave. C. W. Rawlins, Treasurer.
	Dallas, Texas	671	D. McAdams, President, 3117 Nussbaumer St. C. M. Cantrell, Secretary, 1320 S. Lamar St. G. H. Millican, Treasurer, 2721 Grand Ave.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Houston, Texas	697	U. T. Coston, President, 1806 Capitol Ave. G. S. Lord, Secretary, 1819 South St. K. H. Polk, Treasurer, 1814 Taum Ave.
	Waco, Texas	710	L. Kogu, President, 812 S. Eighth St. J. P. Darwin, Secretary, 700 Turner, E. W. Bradley, Treasurer, 419 Hood.
	Jacksonville, Texas	738	R. D. Black, President. J. W. Melvin, Jr., Secretary, Box 156. W. B. Francis, Treasurer, Box 156.
	Teague, Texas	769	C. L. Wallace, President. B. G. Turner, Secretary. C. A. Calloway, Treasurer.
	El Paso, Texas	800	R. B. May, President, 604 Mesa. H. P. Likes, Secretary, 216 Walnut. C. N. Holford, Treasurer, 2514 Boulevard.
	Denison, Texas	822	P. A. McAvoy, President, 109 E. Gandy. S. M. Robertson, Secretary, 900 W. Owings. W. H. Clayton, Treasurer, 1015 W. Main.
	Hamlin, Texas	837	G. H. Bender, President, Box 312. J. W. Burgess, Secretary, Box 444. Jas. A. Lamb, Treasurer.
Bricklayers	Galveston, Texas	1	Jas. Kennedy, Secretary, 3720 Avenue K.
	San Antonio, Texas	2	Dan Collins, Secretary, 132 S. Cherry St.
	El Paso, Texas	3	A. M. James, Secretary, Box 677.
	Wichita Falls, Texas	4	W. H. Duffy, Secretary, Box 343.
	Dallas, Texas	5	Harry Hopewell, Secretary, Box 636.
	Fort Worth, Texas	6	Wm. McGaff, Secretary, Box 132.
	Houston, Texas	7	C. C. Linnenberg, Secretary, 2318 Calhoun Ave.
	Austin, Texas	8	J. B. Nitschke, Secretary, 1912 Speedway.
	Waco, Texas	9	Geo. G. Hewett, Secretary, Box 633.
	Brownwood, Texas	10	J. E. Fay, Secretary, Box 358.
	Corsicana, Texas	11	H. J. Leighton, Secretary, Box 593.
	Beaumont, Texas	12	W. D. Southwell, Secretary, Box 322.
	Paris, Texas	13	Fred Hugo, Secretary, Box 158.
	Sherman, Texas	14	Clarence Piggott, Secretary, Box 388.
	Palestine, Texas	15	B. L. Brooking, Secretary, 501 Perry St.
	Stamford, Texas	16	W. E. Newman, Secretary, 708 E. Oliver St.
	Abilene, Texas	18	B. O. Howle, Secretary, Box 162.
	Amarillo, Texas	19	F. W. Johnston, Secretary, Box 146.
	Greenville, Texas	20	A. M. Barling, Secretary, 3706 King St.
	Tyler, Texas	21	Jno. Barron, Secretary, Box 586.
	Marshall, Texas	22	J. S. Wharbritton, Secretary, Box 60.
	Cleburne, Texas	23	Miller Knott, Secretary, 710 E. Willingham St.
	San Angelo, Texas	24	Curtis Duegan, Secretary, Box 91.

Bricklayers	Big Springs, Texas	25	L. N. Brooks, Secretary, Box 182.
	Corpus Christi, Texas	26	R. A. Russell, Secretary, Box 342.
	Ft. Stockton, Texas	27	Pete Jacobs, Secretary.
	Ballinger, Texas	29	T. R. McFarland, Secretary, 801 Tenth St.
	Dublin, Texas	30	John Lacy, Secretary, Box 475.
	Brownsville, Texas	31	Sam. Naumann, Secretary, Box 166.
	Victoria, Texas	32	S. Shaw, Secretary, Box 134.
	Temple, Texas	34	A. R. Babcock, Secretary, 519 S. Fourth St.
	Abilene, Texas	494	W. C. Lawrey, Secretary, care Abilene Printing Co.
	Amarillo, Texas	525	Smith McLeroy, Box 147.
	Austin, Texas	138	J. M. Gilbert, President, 107 E. Sixteenth St.
	Beaumont, Texas	339	A. Marchbanks, Box 154.
	Cleburne, Texas	303	Travis Yeager, 504 S. Robinson St.
	Corsicana, Texas	234	C. B. Haley, Box 272.
	Corpus Christi, Texas	528	G. P. Blevins, Box 454.
	Dallas, Texas	173	Z. M. Duckworth, 1514 Main St.
	Denison, Texas	333	F. R. Lawhon, Box 394.
	El Paso, Texas	370	Everett Foster, Box 846.
	Fort Worth, Texas	198	C. L. Wood, President, 900 Florence St.
	Gainesville, Texas	531	W. W. Leverett, 517 Moran.
Typographical Union	Galveston, Texas	28	J. M. Carroll, 3212 Broadway.
	Greenville, Texas	409	B. F. Huckabay, Box 495.
	Houston, Texas	87	Guy C. Harris, 420 Temple Building.
	Marshall, Texas	572	Raymond Richardson, 306 University Ave.
	Mineral Wells, Texas	537	William C. Cox, Box 265.
	Palestine, Texas	472	Geo. W. Griffin.
	Paris, Texas	438	B. H. Boyd, 307 Grand Ave.
	San Antonio, Texas	172	E. G. Koerps, 706 Montana St.
	Sherman, Texas	471	J. T. Knott, care Democrat.
	Temple, Texas	688	J. P. Black, Box 347.
	Texarkana, Texas	313	Robert Womack, 2605 Walnut St.
	Tyler, Texas	404	G. A. Davis, 515 W. Common.
	Waco, Texas	188	P. A. Richards, Box 637.
	Wichita Falls, Texas	505	D. C. Walker, 1204 Twelfth St.
Painters and Decorators	Amarillo, Texas	544	P. W. Myers, Box 741. C. E. McPherson, 1003 Madison St.
	Austin, Texas	221	E. Hopkins, 201 W. Seventh St. C. T. Clark, 4012 Speedway.
	Bastrop, Texas	416	A. A. Schilling.
	Beaumont, Texas	243	O. R. Carter, Box 266. Ben Brown, Box 266.
	Childress, Texas	882	Joe J. Martin, Box 483. Emil Lassen, Box 213.
	Corpus Christi, Texas	917	J. R. Jordan, 205 Hughes St. P. C. Anderson, 308 Twigg St.
	Corsicana, Texas	107	J. R. Jordan, Box 109. P. C. Anderson, Box 109.
	Dallas, Texas	53	J. R. Welsh, 2226 Washington Ave. N. C. A. Prevost, 1612 S. Harwood.
	Dallas, Texas	756	Jno. P. Bounds, 1210 1-2 Main St. E. B. Lacomba, 412 Exposition Ave.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
	Dallas, Texas	873	M. E. George, 316 S. Harwood. A. W. Schulz, 1505 Mays Ave.
	Denison, Texas	536	W. H. Tabor, 919 W. Owens St. A. J. Brown, 1529 W. Elm St.
	El Paso, Texas	902	A. L. Coomes, 519 Myrtle Ave. H. S. Schofield, 811 Aurora St.
	Fort Worth, Texas	34	Ed Renno, 616 Kentucky Ave. Howard Thain, 915 Cherry St.
	Fort Worth, Texas	318	W. B. Keisel, 725 Porter St. E. C. Hardcastle, 1900 St. Louis Ave.
	Gainesville, Texas	764	W. F. Sandifer, Box 188. D. O. Allred, Box 188.
	Galveston, Texas	585	O. J. Reynolds, 2008 Avenue M. A. M. Burgess, 3902 Avenue M 1-2.
	Greenville, Texas	546	Geo. A. Wilson, Box 77. R. E. Chaney, 3921 Burchard St.
	Houston, Texas	130	Geo. W. Murphy, 313 Hamilton St. T. P. Carnes, Box 361.
	Kingsville, Texas	358	J. L. Baker. A. S. Chaney, Box 135.
	Longview, Texas	998	J. E. Johnson, 208 Fredonia St.
Painters and Decorators	Marlin, Texas	230	W. B. Donaldson.
	Marshall, Texas	436	J. A. Schnorbus, 406 N. La Fayette St.
	Mineral Wells, Texas	542	B. A. McGowan, Box 386.
	Palestine, Texas	782	Joe Preston, 206 N. Jackson St.
	Palestine, Texas	984	R. H. Deathe, 415 Conrad St.
	Paris, Texas	429	S. N. Brown, Clarksville and Twenty-second St. Chas. Moore, 812 N. Bennett St.
	Port Arthur, Texas	328	J. T. McBurnett, 922 Seventh St. O. T. Feray, 100 Fifth St.
	San Angelo, Texas	329	R. L. Wisdom, General Delivery. J. W. Strong, 201 N. Adams St.
	San Antonio, Texas	736	Pete F. Deleo, 420 Delgado St. M. L. Fitch, 1901 Virginia St.
	San Antonio, Texas	172	Jas. F. Young, 409 Hood St. W. D. Henderson, 118 Broad St.
	Sherman, Texas	492	P. S. Colton, 231 N. Cemetry St. R. N. Allen, 210 S. Elm St.
	Teague, Texas	761	G. B. Hendon. Jack Prather.
	Terrell, Texas	599	Allen Palmer, Box 181.
	Tyler, Texas	855	J. R. Beard, 577 N. Bois d' Arc Ave.

Painters and Decorators	Waco, Texas	673	J. B. Strother, 2105 Cleveland St. T. W. McLellan, Box 1002.
	Wichita Falls, Texas	393	F. E. Peace, 1412 Thirteenth St.
	Yoakum, Texas	730	E. R. Robins, Box 105. R. E. Lovelady, Box 105.

Union Labor Organizations.

Location and Name of Union	Number of Local	When Organized	Number of Members		Number of Apprentices		Working Hours per Day	Wages		Increase In Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Decrease in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Employment of Union Men Only Demanded	Agreement with Employers Regulating Conditions, etc.	Number of Strikes Since Aug. 31, 1910.
			Males	Females	Males	Females		Maximum	Minimum					
Barbers—														
Galveston	100	Dec., 1897	50				12		$13 00W			Yes	Yes	None
Greenville	432	Sept., 1902	30		2		12		12 50W	Scale 10c		Yes	No	None
Mineral Wells	572	Feb., 1907	12				12		15 00W			Yes	Yes	None
Wichita Falls	608	May, 1908	40				11		15 00W			Yes	Yes	None
Blacksmiths—														
Childress	435	Mar., 1900	24		2		9	$0 43H	0 24H	$ 04H		Yes	Yes	One
Bookbinders—														
Austin	118		12		3		8	27 00W	20 00W	2 00W		Yes	Yes	None
Waco	184	Feb., 1909	10	2		4	8	25 00W	20 00W	2 00W		Yes	Yes	None
Bakers—														
Galveston	251	Sept., 1902	40				10	21 00W	18 00W	2 00W		Yes	Yes	None
Boiler Makers—														
Denison	209	Aug., 1899	60		8		9		0 41H			Yes	Yes	None
Palestine	464		47		8		8	0 48H	0 48H			Yes	Yes	None
Bricklayers—														
Austin	8	May, 1889	57		6		8	0 75H	0 75H			Yes	Yes	None
Tyler	406	July, 1902	30		3		9	0 47H	0 19½H			No	Yes	None
Carpenters—														
Denison	371	1888	70		10		8	4 00D				Yes	Yes	None
Georgetown	572	Oct., 1901	26				8		0 45H			Yes	Yes	None
Houston		1887	650		30		8		0 50H			Yes	No	None
Marshall	1,429	Sept., 1907	49		5		9	0 37½H				No	Yes	None
Thurber	729	Nov., 1903	28		1		8	3 70D	3 70D			Yes	Yes	None
Waco	622	June, 1893	294				8	0 60H	0 45H	5c per H		Yes	Yes	One
Cigar Makers—														
Fort Worth	285	May, 1888	30	1	2		8	Piece Wk	Piece Wk			Yes	Yes	None
Coopers—														
San Antonio	99	June, 1898	26				8	3 60D	3 60D	0 40D		Yes	Yes	None

Garment Workers—														
Dallas	240	Mch., 1909	6	94	1		8	10 00W	4 00W			Yes	No	None
Fort Worth	181	Feb., 1904	12	264	3		8	18 00W	12 00W			Yes	Yes	None
Houston	81	Dec., 1907	4	94			8	Piece Wk	Piece Wk	5%		Yes	Yes	One
San Antonio	176	June, 1907	2	38			8	Piece Wk	Piece Wk			Yes	Yes	None
Leather Workers—														
Waco	36	June, 1899	30		3		9	3 50D				No	No	None
Longshoremen—														
Galveston	310	April, 1902	337				10	0 80H	0 40H			Yes	Yes	None
Port Bolivar	302	Sept., 1908	53				10	0 60H	0 40H			No	Yes	None
Texas City	704	Nov., 1905	150				9	7 00D		.03%		No	Yes	None
Mine Workers—														
Bridgeport	787	Mar., 1899	258				8	3 17D	1 10D			Yes	Yes	None
Lyra	894	Sept., 1903	203				8	3 20D	2 49D			Yes	Yes	None
Musicians—														
Dallas	147	May, 1901	97	5				25 00W	14 00W	10%		Yes	Yes	None
Houston	65	June, 1885	103	6					1 00H	10%		Yes	Yes	None
Paper Hangers—														
San Antonio	736	April, 1907	25		1		8	3 75D	3 75D			Yes	Yes	None
Plumbers—														
Denison	325	Mar., 1902	18		1		8	5 00D	5 00D			Yes	Yes	None
El Paso	231	Mar., 1906	32				8	6 00D				Yes	Yes	None
Houston	68	Oct. 1892	97		14		8	5 50D	5 00D			Yes	Yes	None
Printing Pressmen—														
Houston	71	Jan., 1895	64	1	8		8	5 00D	2 00D	5 to 20 %		Yes	Yes	None
Railway Carmen—														
Amarillo	235		65				9	0 30H	0 16H	0 05H		No	Yes	None
Baird	228	Feb., 1910	12				9		0 30½H			No	Yes	None
Big Springs	189	Sept., 1902	38		5		9	0 34½H	0 20H			No	Yes	None
Dallas	17	Sept., 1887	53				10	0 27½H	0 17H	15%		No	Yes	One
Hillsboro	15	Jan., 1909	31				10	0 25½H	0 17½H			No	Yes	One
Silsbee	79	1906	18				10	0 22½H	0 19H			No	Yes	None
Taylor	333	Aug., 1907	40		2		8	0 32½H	0 20H			No	Yes	None
Teague	306	July, 1907	50				9	80 00M	40 00M			No	Yes	None
Texline	255	Feb., 1910	20				9	0 30H	0 16H	6%		No	Yes	None
Railway Conductors—														
Dalhart	423		24					0 418H	0 418H	10%		No	Yes	None
Denison	53	Mar., 1877	142					165 00M	125 25M			No	Yes	None
El Paso	69	Jan., 1882	200					175 00M	127 50M			No	Yes	None
Ennis	88		88					165 00M	125 00M	10%		No	Yes	None
Fort Worth	57	April, 1878	325					165 00M	125 25M	10%		No	Yes	None
Houston	7	Aug., 1882	190				10					No	Yes	None
Kingsville	593	April, 1911	39					165 00M	120 00M			No	Yes	None

Location and Name of Union	Number of Local	When Organized	Number of Members		Number of Apprentices		Working Hours per Day	Wages		Increase In Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Decrease in Wages Since Aug. 31, 1910	Employment of Union Men Only Demanded	Agreement with Employers Regulating Conditions, etc.	Number of Strikes Since Aug. 31, 1910.
			Males	Females	Males	Females		Maximum	Minimum					
Railway Conductors—Continued.														
Marshall	454	Mar., 1904	41					$ 4 18D	$ 4 18D	10%		No	Yes	None
San Antonio	596	July, 1911	41							10%		No	Yes	None
Smithville	256	1890	65					165 00M	125 00M			No	Yes	None
Wichita Falls	515	Sept., 1907	71							10%		No	Yes	None
Railway Engineers—														
Fort Worth	501	1863	45									No	Yes	None
Kingsville	731	Sept., 1907	33									No	Yes	None
Sherman	604	Mar., 1903	33					0 55H	0 42H	12%		No	Yes	None
Smithville	475	Dec., 1894	96					5 80D	3 75D			No	Yes	None
Yoakum	427	June, 1889	70					6 50D	6 00D	$ 0 60D		Yes	Yes	None
Railway Firemen—														
Austin	491	Nov., 1892	36					3 00D	2 85D			No	Yes	None
Big Springs	372	Sept., 1887	87					3 35D	2 25D	10%		No	Yes	None
Bonham	616		40				10	0 31½H	0 31½H	10%		No	Yes	None
Commerce	548	1889	40		2			3 50D	2 50D			No	Yes	None
El Paso	135	Jan., 1883						120 00M	100 00M			No	Yes	None
El Paso	757	Aug., 1908	42					3 75D	3 00D			No	Yes	None
Fort Worth	83	Jan., 1882	210					100 00M	70 00M			No	Yes	None
Marshall	177	June 1883	95				10	4 00D	2 50D			No	Yes	None
San Antonio	263	May, 1883	118					3 55D	2 55D			No	Yes	None
Teague	702	June, 1907	82									Yes	Yes	None
Victoria	662	Jan., 1904	27					130 00M	70 00M			No	Yes	None
Railway Trainmen—														
Austin	455	April, 1892	44					142 95M	90 45M			No	Yes	None
Denison	15	July, 1884	142									No	Yes	None
Ennis	416	July, 1891	150									No	Yes	None
Houston	145	Sept., 1886	132				10	120 00M	80 00M			No	Yes	None
Houston	697	Dec., 1903	101				10	115 00M	90 00M	0 03H		No	Yes	None
Yoakum	399		104					3 21D		10%		No	Yes	None
Railway Clerks														
Texarkana	148	June, 1907	55				9½	85 00M	60 00M			No	No	None

Retail Clerks—															
Galveston	130		1901	72	16			9½		5 00W			Yes	Yes	None
Ennis	46	Nov.,	1910	20				12	82 00M	45 00M			No	Yes	None
Stage Employes—															
El Paso	153	Aug.,	1908	27				10	25 00W	15 00W			Yes	Yes	One
Steam Engineers—															
San Antonio	448	Jan.,	1901	35				8 and 12		0 50H			No	Yes	None
Stereotypers—															
Dallas	87		1908	15		5		8	22 00W		2 00W		Yes	Yes	None
Street Railway Employes—															
Beaumont	310		1903	45				12	0 22H	0 18H			No	Yes	No
Typographical—															
Austin	138	April,	1870	63		9		8		20 00W			Yes	Yes	None
Beaumont	339	May,	1900	37	3	4		8	0 62½H	0 38H			Yes	Yes	None
Dallas		Sept.,	1885	178	1	30		8		22 00W	2 00W		Yes	Yes	None
Denison	333	Feb.,	1902	20		4		8	21 00W	15 00W			Yes	Yes	None
Fort Worth	198	Aug.,	1882	114		23		8		19 75W	0 75W		Yes	Yes	None
Houston	87	July,	1872	200	3	20		8		22 00W	0 50W		Yes	Yes	One

SUGGESTIONS FROM WAGE EARNERS.

SUGGESTIONS FROM WAGE EARNERS.

In blanks mailed to wage earners and secretaries of labor organizations the questions: "What specific State legislation would benefit wage earners in your occupation?" and "By what inquiry or investigation can the Bureau of Labor Statistics best promote the interests of the wage earners and the people of the state?" In reply to these questions, the following suggestions and comments were received:

Brakeman—Inspection of boilers, track, bridges, and ignorant employes. These are all dangerous to life, when neglected.

Brakeman—Desirable conditions do not exist in all parts of Texas; local agitation with the assistance of the Bureau of Labor would be the best plan. The Labor Commissioner should be provided with ample assistance to see that the present laws are enforced.

Brakeman—I would like to see the full crew law changed to read "one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and two brakemen with trains of thirty cars or less, and with trains of over thirty cars, three brakemen.

Brakeman—Secretaries of labor organizations should make a monthly report to the Commissioner of Labor giving conditions in their respective divisions or territory. A law requiring the gravel decking of all railroad bridges to prevent their burning out and endangering the lives of employes and passengers.

Brakeman—The full crew law should be amended, increasing the number of brakemen on trains to three.

Brakeman—A sufficient number of men should be furnished the Labor Department for field work to see that laws are enforced, as laws are very often violated without coming to the notice of the Labor Department, due entirely to an insufficiency of inspectors.

Brakeman—An amendment to the full crew law requiring one more brakeman on freight trains.

Brakeman—Eight-hour law; full crew law; and an amendment to the present law allowing more men for inspection work for the Labor Department.

Brakeman—Eight-hour law and full crew law. Laws compelling factories and shops to have good sanitary working conditions, and limiting the number of hours employes may work.

Brakeman—Full crew law requiring three brakemen on freight trains and not less than two brakemen on passenger trains.

Brakeman—A law should be passed limiting the number of cars to be hauled in any one train, loaded or empty. A great many people have been injured in cabooses on account of long trains. A law also should be passed requiring all hand brakes being set from top of the car. What they call the platform brake should be discontinued as extremely unlawful. The said platform brake is a plank to stand on and set the brake. It is down at the end of the car about two feet from roof and brake wheel is just to clear roof of car. This platform is about eight inches wide and twenty-four inches long, and is very dangerous to those employes required to do this character of work.

Brakeman—A law limiting the number of cars to be hauled in any one train. Full crew law and eight-hour law.

Conductor—Investigate by means of universal solicitation of information from the individuals. I am in sympathy with your present methods. Strict enforcement of present laws; forbid child labor; compulsory education; and full crew law.

Conductor—You can best promote out interests by the system already in force in your department; and by getting a law passed that will compel railroad offi-

cials to make correct statement to the State of reasons why each application for employment is turned down. In numerous places the car inspectors can not possibly handle the volume of business, and as a consequence unsafe equipment is often allowed to go on the road. This condition should be remedied for the protection of employes and the traveling public. An employers' liability law would be of great benefit to employes and their families. It would reduce the expense of litigation.

Conductor—A law forcing corporations to compensate their employes when injured without the necessity of fighting the case through the courts. A law requiring railroad companies to give their employes better hospital facilities for the taxation that is required of us. A law requiring boiler inspection, and inspectors employed by the State.

Conductor—Two pay days per month; full crew law, and the increasing of the age limit would all be of much benefit to us.

Conductor—The Hospital Bill supported by our Legislative Committee.

Conductor—The passage of the Hospital Bill supported by our Legislative Committee.

Conductor—Better hospital facilities for the sick and injured employes should be required by law.

Conductor—Full crew law.

Conductor—A hospital law and a full crew law both have the endorsement of the organization. The bringing of products to the consumer at the least cost possible and the use of the State's agencies to see that correct measurement, together with pure food is sold the citizen, who is unprotected if the State does not look after him.

Conductor—An iron clad liability compensation law, or in the absence of such a law, a law which would prohibit damage suit lawyers from charging more than a fair fee for prosecuting such cases. Also the prohibition of railroad companies establishing such an age limit as would work a hardship on experienced men in prime of life and prevent them from securing employment when they were otherwise qualified. Also a law prohibiting railroad officials giving private information which would prevent discharged employes from obtaining employment with other companies. As a whole I consider that we are very fairly dealt with, except in case of death or injury by accident. I also favor a full crew law.

Conductor—A full crew law and a law requiring better hospital facilities be furnished by the railroad companies.

Conductor—An adequate compensation law, cutting out the waste between the industrial companies and injured employes would in my judgment be a great advance forward, especially for railroad employes.

Conductor—A law providing for semi-monthly pay days; and an adequate full crew law. Also an adequate compensation law.

Conductor—Semi-monthly pay day, full crew and hospital laws would each and all be of great benefit to us.

Engineer—Pursue any character of investigation that will bring about a square deal for both sides.

Engineer—I am of the opinion that there should be a law enacted prescribing the minimum air pressure to be carried by locomotives, as the low air pressure carried in some cases is very dangerous not only to the employes, but to the public as well.

Engineer—A law requiring semi-monthly pay days. Also a law requiring the railroad companies to equip their locomotives with fire box doors that can only be opened by hand, and that will not blow open when a flue bursts.

Fireman—A boiler inspection law, and a law prohibiting "loan sharks" from loaning money on salaries.

Fireman—In my opinion the best plan has been formed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics by having individual wage earners send in a statement of conditions under which they work.

Fireman—A law preventing employers from discharging an employe on account of his belonging to a labor organization should, in my opinion, be enacted. Also an employes' compensation law.

Fireman—A law limiting the number of cars in a train. Boiler inspection law.

Fireman—A law reducing the hours of service on railroads, and a law prescribing a maximum number of cars to be handled in any one train. Accidents often occur on account of exceeding long trains.

Fireman—Enactment of laws reducing the long working hours on railroads.

Fireman—By putting a limit on the emergency clause of some of our laws.

Fireman—Laws requiring semi-monthly pay day, and better hospital facilities for railroad employes.

Fireman—Passage of the Hospital Bill, requiring better hospital facilities for sick and injured railroad employes. Also laws reducing the long hours of service usually required of railroad employes. Boiler inspection law.

Fireman—Raise the child labor age limit. Reduce the long hours of service required of railroad employes. Passage of an adequate compulsory education law; and also an adequate anti-blacklisting law that will require corporations to furnish creditable service letters to resigned or discharged employes.

Fireman—Reduction of long hours of service. Semi-monthly pay day, and better hospital facilities for railroad employes.

Fireman—Limit the number of cars to be hauled in any one train by law. Reduce the sixteen-hour law. Boiler inspection law.

Bricklayers—Increase in efficiency of office of State Masonry Inspector.

Blacksmith—I think there should be a law enacted requiring corporations and other employers to furnish their employes good water for drinking purposes, and all employes furnish themselves with a separate cup. This would lessen the amount of disease and protect those in good health. Would also like to see the fellow servants' bill amended so shop employes will have the same protection as trainmen in case of accident.

Boilermaker—Boiler inspection law, with a sufficient number of men to see to its enforcement.

Boiler Maker—State boiler inspection law.

Boiler Maker—State boiler inspection law.

Boiler Maker—State boiler inspection law.

Boiler Maker—State boiler inspection law.

Boiler Maker—State boiler inspection law.

Boiler Maker—State boiler inspection law.

Boilermaker—Your present methods are good. Boiler inspection law. When a person is injured on duty, by the machinery or tools and rendered unable to work, his employer should pay him straight time for all time lost. In case of death from accident the wife and children should receive the same amount of wages paid the husband for at least ten years, payable monthly.

Boilermaker—A State boiler inspection law.

Carpenter—Eight-hour day. Constant inquiry into the conditions surrounding working people.

Carpenter—Compulsory education law, and a universal eight-hour law. Rigid enforcement of the child labor law.

Carpenter—An employes' compensation law, and compulsory education laws.

Carpenter—Better arbitration laws. All labor troubles should be settled by arbitration.

Carpenter—Compulsory education law.

Carpenter—A universal eight-hour work day. Better facilities for enforcing the child labor law. Abolish convict labor on public works.

Carpenter—Better mechanics' lien law. Convict labor should not be used in competition with free labor.

Carpenter—Good sanitary conditions in all schools. A free text-book system, similar to the one in the State of Washington.

Carpenter—Laws regulating the methods and condition of employment in mills and factories, and on State and municipal works.

Carpenter—Laws improving the conditions surrounding child labor; sanitation of factories, and compulsory education.

Carpenter—The sale of school land should be limited to 150 acres to each family. Compulsory education law.

Carpenter—An adequate mechanics' lien law, and an adequate eight-hour law.

Carpenter—Regulate the sale of convict-made goods. Better child labor conditions.

Carpenter—By furnishing sufficient factory inspectors that closer investigations of the mills and factories may be made, especially in connection with sanitation, ventilation, and child labor.

Car Repairer—Emergency clause made specific in the air brake inspection law. Enclosed car sheds. Better sanitary conditions around shops and factories. Law regulating safety conditions of machinery. Better child labor laws. Regulation of the handling of convict-made goods in competition with free labor. An adequate arbitration law, and board to settle disputes between employer and employes.

Car Repairer—A rigid enforcement of all the laws now on our statutes would better conditions wonderfully.

Car Repairer—An adequate arbitration law and board in case of labor disputes. The amendment of our car shed law, and better child labor laws.

Car Repairer—Semi-monthly pay day for employes. More rigid laws requiring the protection of railroad employes in bad weather.

Car Repairer—Better car shed law.

Garment Worker—A female factory inspector. An inspector in each branch of trade.

Garment Worker—Increased efficiency of State factory inspectors and increased power to enforce laws. A female inspector to be appointed from the working class.

Garment Worker—A law requiring the labeling of convict-made goods.

Garment Worker—Regulation of sale of convict-made goods.

Garment Worker—Requiring the labeling of convict-made goods would be of great benefit.

Garment Worker—A law requiring that all convict-made goods offered for sale in this State must be branded "Convict Made."

Mine Worker—More specific mining laws.

Mine Worker—An adequate employers' liability law.

Printing Pressman—A law requiring better sanitary conditions.

Railway Clerk—A law preventing the intimidation of employes by the railroad companies because they are members of labor organizations.

Screwman—A State free employment agency, and a strict enforcement of the "Spider Law."

Stationary Engineer—Boiler inspection law, and boiler inspector. State law requiring licensing of engineers.

Stationary Engineer—Examination and licensing of engineers. A law requiring three shifts of eight hours each in plants operating continuously.

Stationary Engineer—Boiler inspection law and inspector to enforce the same.

Stationary Engineer—Eight-hour law. A law requiring the examination and licensing of engineers.

Stationary Engineer—License law for engineers and firemen.

Stationary Engineer—An engineers' license law.

Tailor—Better child labor laws; compulsory education; require convict-made goods to be labeled as such.

Tailor—A law limiting the hours of labor for female employes.

Telegrapher—The telegraphers' eight-hour law should be amended to apply to all railroad telegraph and telephone operators handling train orders, and should be framed so as to stand the test of judges. A board of examiners should be established which should examine the ability of all operators handling train orders. Such operators should be at least 21 years of age, should have at least one year of experience as an operator. A rigid enforcement of child labor law; the age limit should also be raised.

Telegrapher—Require telegraph operators to pass an examination as to their ability before being allowed to handle train orders. Prevent the employment of operators under 21 years of age when their duties require them to handle train orders.

Towerman—It is a very common thing for a towerman to be on duty twenty-four hours or longer. In many instances we are required to double up, and sometimes work for twenty-four hours without rest. These conditions should certainly be remedied as our duties are very responsible, and a man can not be relied upon after having worked so long without rest. I would like to see an eight-hour law governing towermen.

Towerman—Our main grievance is too long hours. Twelve and fourteen hours per day is too long time for any one to be on duty every day in the year, especially where the work is as confining as that of a towerman. I thing eight hours should be a day's work.

Towerman—Serious accidents may occur through towermen being tired out and not giving proper attention to duties. We should have an eight-hour law for towermen.

Towerman—An eight-hour law governing towermen.

Towerman—Eight hours a day for towermen.

Typographer—Better sanitation in shops and factories.

Typographer—Continue as in the past, and build up a good department of labor statistics, properly supported by the State. Union label on all public printing; this is now done by agreement only.

Typographer—Union label on all State printing. Labeling of convict-made goods.

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT ON LABOR LAWS.

LAWS OF TEXAS RELATING TO LABOR.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS.

OPINIONS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT ON LABOR LAWS.

SAFETY APPLIANCE AND SIXTEEN-HOUR LAWS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, May 9, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of yours of the 1st inst. in which the following questions are submitted:

1. "When an air pump, by which the air brakes in a train are operated becomes disabled on a locomotive between terminals, is it lawful for a railroad company to require a train crew to proceed to the end of their run, using hand brakes for stopping power only?"

2. "In case of derailment of one or more cars between terminals, such derailment resulting in two hours delay to the train, is it lawful for the railroad company to require the crew operating said delayed train to remain on duty in excess of the sixteen hours prescribed by law. The railroads hold that in case of two hours' delay on account of a casualty the crew may remain on duty eighteen hours and not be affected by the law."

In answer to the above questions, we beg to advise first, that Chapter 26, Acts of the Thirty-first Legislature, provides:

"That from and after the first day of January, 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in intra-state commerce by railroad within the State of Texas to use on its lines in moving intra-state traffic within said State any locomotive engine not equipped with a power driving wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not a sufficient number of cars in it so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing such train can control its speed without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake for that purpose."

No provision is made in the Act for an emergency but we think that in case the apparatus for operating the air brakes becomes disabled between terminals or at some point where there are no shops, or any means of repairing the damages or disabled brakes, the train may be run to the nearest shops or terminal with the use of the hand brakes alone.

The Act of the Thirty-first Legislature, Chapter 101 commonly known as "The Sixteen-Hour Law," provides for just such emergencies as those mentioned in your letter. It contains the following proviso:

"Provided that the provisions of this Act shall not apply in any case of casualty or unavoidable accident, or the act of God; nor where the delay was the result of a cause not known to the carrier or its officer or agent in charge of any conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman left a terminal, and which act could not have been foreseen."

In view of the provisions of the Act above quoted, we think it would be lawful for a railroad company to require the crew operating a delayed train to remain on duty for more than sixteen hours in case of derailment of cars between terminals.

The Federal Sixteen-Hour Law is under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and we understand that the Commission has formulated rules concerning its enforcement and also for its interpretation.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JAS. D. WALTHALL,
Acting Attorney General.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, June 7, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your favor of the 5th inst., in which you ask for a ruling of this Department as to the construction of that part of Section 1, of Chapter 46, page 75, Acts of the Thirty-second Legislature, which provides that no child under the age of fifteen shall hereafter be employed "to labor in or about any manufacturing or other establishment using dangerous machinery." You desire to know whether under the above provision it would be permissible for an establishment having a number of buildings and employing a number of servants, some of the buildings containing dangerous machinery and others not having any such machinery in them, to employ children under fifteen years of age to work in or about any of said buildings which contain no dangerous machinery. In other words, if there is any dangerous machinery in connection with a business, would this provision prohibit the employment of children in all of the departments of said business, or would it merely prohibit the employment of children in buildings and places where they would come in contact with dangerous machinery.

The evident purpose of this provision of the law was to protect children of tender years from being exposed to injuries by coming in contact with dangerous machinery. There being nothing about the machinery which could in any way injure children except coming in contact with it and receiving personal injuries, we are inclined to the opinion that the words "in or about" as used in this statute, means that the prohibition is against employing children either in buildings where dangerous machinery is in operation or near enough to such dangerous machinery as would by any possibility lead to an injury to a child so employed. We do not believe that the Legislature intended to prohibit the emploment of a child to work in any building where there is no dangerous machinery simply because the person or establishment for whom the child is at work may own other buildings and other places having dangerous machinery therein, unless as above indicated the dangerous machinery is near enough to the place where the child is required to perform its duty as that it might be exposed to danger and run the risk of receiving a personal injury.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. E. MEAD,
Assistant Attorney General.

AIR BRAKE INSPECTION LAW.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, July 1, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter of June 30th, to which you attach a diagram showing the main line of a railroad 100 miles in length, extending from Station (A) to Station (B), with a branch line 23 miles in length, and extending from Station (C) to Station (D) and connecting with the main line at Station (C). You also state that an independent train is operated on said branch line, leaving Station (D) in the morning, running to Station (C) and returning to Station (D) in the afternoon. You ask for the opinion of this Department as to whether or not, under Chapter 63 of the Acts of the Thirty-second Legislature, Stations (C) and (D) should be considered "Division Terminals," and an inspector be placed at both places, and also whether or not an inspector is required at all on this branch line.

In reply thereto, you are respectfully advised that it is our opinion that in order to determine the length of a railroad under said law, the length of all connecting branch lines should be added to the main line and that if the length

of the main line plus the length of the branch lines connecting with the main line equal or exceed 40 miles in length, such railroad would be subject to the provisions of the Act above referred to, and in the case named by you, the length of the main and branch lines being 123 miles, such road would clearly be subject to the provisions of said Act.

An answer to your other inquiry calls for a construction of the words "Division terminals for such trains" as used in said Act. Without entering into a lengthy discussion as to the meaning of these words, but taking into consideration the purpose of the Act, we are of the opinion that Stations (C) and (D) are both terminal points for the independent trains operated on such branch lines, and that an inspector, such as is provided for in said Act, should be placed at both Stations (C) and (D). To give these words any other construction would practically destroy the purpose of the Act.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

ANTI-PASS LAW.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 19, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 17th inst. I beg to advise that this Department has heretofore given an opinion construing the particular section of the Anti-Pass Law about which you inquire. This opinion is as follows:

"* * * The provision referred to in the Anti-Pass Law of this State, 'ex-employe traveling for the purpose of entering the service of any such common carrier,' is a literal copy of the national act on this subject. We find that the Interstate Commerce Commission in construing this particular provision of the national act holds that a pass may be issued to a bona fide ex-employe of any carrier subject to the act who is traveling for the purpose of entering the service of any such common carrier whether such service has or has not previously been arranged for. We are inclined to follow the construction placed on this provision by the Interstate Commerce Commission but in every case, we think it should be the bona fide intention of the ex-employe in traveling upon a free pass to enter the service of the common carrier at the point to which he is going."

The foregoing opinion fully answers the question propounded by you in your letter. You will observe that the Anti-Pass Law does not *require* railroad companies to issue passes to anyone, but merely gives permission to issue passes to certain persons and as to whether or not the company will issue free passes to any of those who are permitted to receive them is a matter to be determined by the railroad company alone.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

AUTHORITY OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, September 11, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: Your inquiry as to whether or not you, as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, will be authorized under Chapter 24, Acts of Thirty-first Legislature, to enter a boarding house where five or more persons are employed while the

same is open and in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, such as are contemplated by said Act, etc.

In reply thereto, I beg to advise that Section 9 of said Act reads as follows:

"Upon the written complaint of two (2) or more persons, or upon his failure otherwise to obtain information in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall have the power to enter any factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or other establishment, or place where five or more persons are employed at work, when the same is open and in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, such as are contemplated by this Act, and for the purpose of examining into the methods of protecting employes from danger and the sanitary conditions in and around such building or place, of all of which the said Commissioner shall make and return into the Bureau of Labor Statistics a true and detailed record in writing."

Under the provisions of the above quoted section, I am of the opinion that you would be authorized to enter a boarding house under the circumstances and for the purposes named in said section and in your inquiry.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

RAILROADS—REQUIRED TO DO REPAIR WORK IN TEXAS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, October 4, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry of the 3rd inst., relating to the construction of Chapter 33 of the Acts of the Thirty-first Legislature with reference to repair work done by railroads, and asking our construction as to whether or not said Act referred to equipment owned or leased by railroad companies only, or whether it had reference also to equipment in possession of the railroad company but owned or leased by some other company. I beg to say that Section 1 provides, in substance, that all railroad companies operating in this State and having repair shops in this State are required to repair all defective or broken equipment owned or leased by such company in Texas when the same is in this State, provided, that such railway shall be under no obligation to provide proper facilities to do such work in this State, and provided further, that no railway company shall be required to violate the safety appliance Act of Congress, and provided further, that no railway company shall be required to haul such disabled equipment a greater distance for repairs in this State than would be necessary to reach repair shops in another State, and provided further, that no railway company shall haul for repair purposes any disabled equipment past any shop owned or operated by it where the same can be repaired at such shop in order to reach some other repair shop at a greater distance, and provided further, that this Act shall not apply to companies having less than 60 continuous miles of railroad in operation in this State.

I am of the opinion that the provisions of Section 1, as above set out, has reference to equipment owned or leased by such companies and not to any other equipment, and that it has no reference to equipment of a foreign line which may be in possession of a company in this State. This Act makes no provision for suits against a company for penalties, but provides that if any railroad company, lessee, receiver, superintendent or agent shall violate any of the provisions of the Act he shall, after conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500.

I would further suggest that I see no impropriety in the district or county attorney investigating the facts before a grand jury with a view of instituting criminal prosecutions for violation of this Act.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

AIR BRAKE INSPECTION LAW—EMERGENCY CLAUSE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, October 11, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of yours of the 25th inst., as follows:

"Referring to Chapter 63 of the laws passed by the regular session of the Thirty-second Legislature, requiring railroad companies to have their trains inspected at Division terminals before leaving; said inspections to be made by an inspector of at least three years experience, Section 2 of this Act reads in part as follows:

"'The provisions of this Act shall not apply in case of emergency where such companies can not obtain the employes mentioned in this Act who have the qualifications prescribed by the provisions thereof; then such companies may employ temporary inspectors.'

"I would thank you to advise me if, in your opinion, a strike among the carmen constitutes an emergency, thereby giving the said railroad company authority to either operate their trains without any inspection or by being inspected by incompetent men."

In answer to your question I beg to advise that a general strike among the carmen of a railroad company constitutes an emergency within the meaning of the Act referred to in your letter, and in such case the Act authorizes the railroad company to employ temporary inspectors not having the qualifications prescribed in the Act. That a general strike constitutes an emergency is generally recognized by the courts of this State.

In the case of Gulf, etc., Ry. Co. vs. Gatewood, 79 Texas. 95, the Supreme Court held that a railway strike obstructing the operation of the road and the carrying of freight will excuse the delay caused thereby. The same was announced in Gulf, etc., Ry. Co. vs. Levi, 76 Texas, 342. To the same effect is M., K. & T. Ry. Co. vs. Levi, 14 S. W. Rep., 1062. and I. & G. N. Ry. Co. vs. Server, 3rd Texas App. (Civil), 536.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JAS. D. WALTHALL,
Assistant Attorney General.

AIR BRAKE INSPECTION LAW—EMERGENCY CLAUSE—LENGTH OF TIME EMERGENCY WILL LAST.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, October 11, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., relating to the proper construction of Chapter 63 of the Acts of the Thirty-second Legislature as to what length of time constitutes an emergency whereby railroad companies may employ temporary inspectors, you are advised that Section 2 of said Acts provides that:

"The provisions of this Act shall not apply in case of emergency where such companies can not obtain the employes mentioned in this Act who have the qualifications prescribed by the provisions thereof; then such companies may employ temporary inspectors."

It is impossible for us to define any particular length of time that an emergency may exist. This fact would have to be determined from all the facts and surrounding circumstances in any given case, and the law does not define what length of time an emergency may exist; but under this Act, so long as the emergency does exist and the company can not obtain the employes who have the qualifications prescribed by the Act, they may employ temporary inspectors who do not possess those qualifications.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

SIXTEEN HOUR LAW—NOT APPLICABLE TO EMPLOYES WHILE ATTENDING COURT FOR COMPANY.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, November 2, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In yours of October 19th you say: "I have been requested to ask you for the following opinion on the compulsory rest law, towit: If a trainman is used as a witness at court and relieved from service as a witness at 5 p. m. after being at court all day, could he be used in train service immediately after being relieved as a witness? Or would he be required to have eight hours rest if the time attending court and the subsequent time on the road made 16 hours on duty in the aggregate in that 24-hour period?"

In answer to this question, I would put another question, towit: If a trainman has labored upon his own premises until 5 p. m., could he be used in train service immediately after ceasing to so labor upon his own premises? Or would the law require him to have eight hours rest if the time he labored upon his own premises and the subsequent time on the road made sixteen hours of labor in the aggregate in that 24-hour period?

I think the question I ask fully answers the question propounded. This compulsory rest law you speak of was enacted for the protection of the traveling public, but you will observe that it is impossible to make the law perfect. There is no way to control a man after he leaves the services of the company, whether attending court by process of law or his voluntary service upon his own premises, and the law did not contemplate that it could be done.

You will further observe that the Act of 1907, page 222, Section 1, provides that "It shall be unlawful for any person to permit any telegraph operator, etc., who spaces trains, to be on *duty* for more than eight hours in any twenty-four consecutive hours. Section 3 of this Act provides that "It shall be unlawful for any railroad telegraph or telephone operator to work more than eight hours in twenty-four consecutive hours *at such* occupation." The Act of 1909, page 108, Section 1, provides that "It shall be unlawful for any railroad company * * * to require or permit any conductor, etc., to be or remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours; and whenever any such conductor, etc., shall have been continuously on duty for sixteen hours, he shall be relieved and shall not be required or permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty; and no such conductor, etc., who has been on duty sixteen hours in the aggregate in any twenty-four-hour period shall be required or permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least eight consecutive hours off duty."

It will be observed that the statute uses the words "occupation" and "duty" in designating the number of hours at which the laborer is engaged in work, and in our judgment it was never contemplated that any one who had served in the capacity or occupation of a telegraph operator or trainman and who was summoned as a witness before one of our courts, that such time as he is required to attend court would be considered as a part of the time he was laboring at such occupation. If it should be so considered, then if a trainman or telegraph operator who was summoned by the court and kept for 24, 48, or any number of hours, it could be held that he was working at said occupation or performing his duty at such for 24, or 48 hours consecutively without rest and then he could be punished under this law. This proposition can not be supported by the law, and we would advise that when such propositions are again referred to you that you inform the inquirer that such questions should be submitted to the prosecuting officers of their several counties, who will be able to give all the law on the subject, and if in the judgment of such counsel as the law has provided for giving such advice, it should be concluded that the law has been violated, then complaint should be made and the matters left for the court to determine, and in this way these matters may be definitely and finally settled, but we would beg to suggest right here that we do not believe that any attorney would advise contrary to the opinion we have given in this case.

Yours truly,
(Signed) C. E. LANE,
Assistant Attorney General.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW—RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS—NOT APPLICABLE TO INTERURBAN OPERATORS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, November 10, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 4th inst., in which you refer to Chapter 122 of the regular session of the Thirtieth Legislature and make inquiry as to whether or not the eight-hour law therein provided applies to telegraph or telephone operators on interurban lines, I beg to say that from a reading of Section 1 of said Act I am impressed with the opinion that the Legislature had reference to steam railroads and that they did not intend to include interurban railroads within its provisions.

True, the language is rather broad, but taking the whole section, we think the impression is clear that reference was had to steam railroads only. I would not say that no law of this State relating to steam railroads would not apply to interurban railroads because it would depend upon the particular law and the language used in the act and you do not mention any particular act. Therefore, I prefer to withhold a decision of that question until our attention is directed to some particular act.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

CAR SHED LAW—APPLIES ALSO TO LOCOMOTIVES.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, November 10, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 9th inst., wherein you state that you have information that two different railroad companies in this State had their roundhouses and machine shops destroyed by fire about three years ago, and that one of these companies employs twelve to fifteen men daily, their employment consisting of inspection and repairs on locomotives where there is an average of ten locomotives daily, and that the other company employs from forty to fifty men on the same character of work where they make light repairs on an average of fifteen locomotives per day. You also state that the majority of these men work entirely in the open and that they are complaining of the hardships of the same.

You ask the following question: "I would thank you to advise me whether or not under these circumstances, locomotives and work on same constitute the *equipment* which comes within the provisions of the above mentioned law."

You are advised that the chapter referred to (Chapter 6, Fourth Called Session of Thirty-first Legislature), provides for the "repair of cars, trucks or other railroad equipment."

I am of the opinion that this term "or other railroad equipment" will include locomotives.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, November 12, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: Herewith returning correspondence with reference to two different railroad companies in this State whose roundhouses and machine shops were destroyed by fire about three years ago and whose men work entirely in the open. You ask the following question: "I would thank you to advise me whether or not, under these circumstances, locomotives and work on same constitute the *equipment* which comes within the provisions of the law, Chapter 6, Fourth Called Session of the Thirty-First Legislature."

See Ex Parte Roquemore, 60 Texas Cr. Reports, 282, and authorities cited. The expression used is *"Other Railroad Equipment"* and not *"such"* other railroad equipment.

I concur in the opinion of General Robertson.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. E. LANE,
Assistant Attorney General.

LABOR DEPARTMENT—LAW CREATING SAME COVERS RAILROADS AS WELL AS OTHER INDUSTRIES.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 7, 1912.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: You have submitted to this Department the question as to whether Section 6 of Chapter 24, Acts of the Thirty-first Legislature creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics applies to railroad companies, and whether such companies should be called upon to furnish you with statistics as to the number of persons employed, the hours employed per day, the amount paid in wages and number of employes injured in the railroad service in its various branches.

We are of opinion that the section referred to does apply to railroad companies and that they should be called upon by you for such statistics. In said section it is provided that "It shall be the duty of every owner, manager and superintendent of every factory, mill, work shop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or any other establishment or place where five or more persons are employed at work, to make to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, upon blanks being furnished by such Bureau, such reports and returns as said Bureau may require for the purpose of securing such labor statistics as are contemplated by this Act * * *"

While railroad companies are not, in terms, named in the Act, still I think it is broad enough to include them, especially since no reason can be perceived for exempting such companies, and it is extremely important that statistics, in connection with the railroad service should be filed. Railroad companies are very large employers of labor and such employment is necessarily hazardous. The compilation of labor statistics of this character is of course valuable to the Legislature in the enactment of laws for the protection and preservation of life and limb and in regulating the hours of employment, sanitary conditions, etc.

Trusting that the above sufficiently answers your inquiry, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JAS. D. WALTHALL,
Assistant Attorney General.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 10, 1912.

MY DEAR SIR: We have had under consideration your letter of June 15th asking for a construction of the eight-hour law passed by the Thirty-second Legislature, as same applies to employes of your city in its fire and water departments and trash haulers. Answer has been delayed somewhat because of the great difficulty in reaching a conclusion as to the scope of the Act. The language of the Act is not as specific as it might have been, and many difficulties are encountered in applying its provisions to the various classes of employes in the State, county and city governments.

I will not discuss the constitutionality of the law, as it has always been the uniform policy of this department not to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of the Legislature, except in cases where the act is void upon its face, but in all cases where a construction can be given it which comports with the Constitution, such course has been followed. The law in question provides that:

"It shall be unlawful for any corporation, individual, partnership, contractor, superintendent, foreman, engineer, or other person having the direction, charge, care, management or control of any public works undertaken by, or for account, or on behalf and benefit of the State of Texas or any subdivision thereof, or any municipal corporation within this State, to require any person * * * engaged in, on, or about such public works to work or remain on duty more than eight hours in each consecutive twenty-four hours."

The following exceptions are made in the law. First, persons employed as watchmen; second, work in cases of necessity for the safety of life or property occasioned by act of God or other cause beyond the control of persons in charge of such public works; third, State and county convicts serving out terms of service; fourth, persons employed in the performance of duties of officers created by the Constitution or laws of the State, or charter of the municipality; fifth, work on public roads not done by contract.

Some confusion is caused by the use of different terms in the statute. In Section 1 of the Act defining offenses penalized, the term "public works" appears three times. In Section 2. prescribing penalties and in the caption of the Act, the term "public work" is employed. In some of the authorities the term "public works" has a meaning different from "public work." In others they appear to be treated as synonymous. "Public Works" is defined in Webster's International dictionary as "all fixed works built by civil engineers for public use, as railways, docks, canals," etc. In the Century dictionary, "public works" is defined as "all fixed works constructed for public use, as railways, docks, canals, water works, roads," etc. The term "public work" is defined in 32 Cyc., p. 1256, as "a work in which the State is interested. Every species and character of work done for the public, and for which the taxpaying citizens are liable; work by and for the State, and by and for a municipal corporation and contractors therewith."

The question has suggested itself to my mind as to whether or not the Legislature intended to apply the prohibitions of the law to those engaged in the construction of some public work, such as water works, sewerage, roads, bridges and buildings, or other such character of permanent improvements, and that when same have been completed, those who are employed subsequently in connection with the operation of said completed works, are not within the terms of the statute. In other words, it can be urged with some force that persons engaged in constructing such permanent improvements are engaged upon "public work," while those who labor in connection with the works after they have been completed are merely performing "public work." If we should hold that persons engaged in the construction of a water works system could not be required to work more than eight hours per day because they are engaged on "public works," while on the other hand persons who operate the water works system, after same is completed, could be so required because they were only doing "public work," it occurs to me that such a construction would clearly be class legislation and render the whole Act unconstitutional. For instance, if the city bored an artesian well and employed a pumper to pump the water and sand out of the well while it is being bored, the person so employed would clearly be engaged on "public works" and could not be required to labor more than eight hours per day. After the well had been completed the city might use the same pump and the same men to pump water from the well for public use. Some of the authorities hold that such labor would be "public work," and if the law is construed so as to make the distinction which would prohibit the city from requiring him to work more than eight hours during the construction of the well, and on the other hand permit the city to require him to work more than eight hours after the construction of the well, it would clearly be class legislation and discrimination between men performing the same character of labor.

In the case of Opinion of Justices, 13 Fla., 699-720, the court said:

"Railroads or canals or other works of internal improvement and general utility, where operated and owned by the State, or by a county or an individual, are not public works by reason of the christening received by means of the legislative enactment, but because of their peculiar character, their uses and purposes and their general effect all combined."

Whereas, on the other hand, public work is "not confined to work which is to be done for the State or for a municipal corporation by the contractor, but includes work done by the State or municipality itself. The statute has in

view the nature of the work and not the person who hires it to be done. The intention of the law is the thing to be sought." McAvoy vs. City of New York, 65 N. Y. Supp., 274.

It therefore occurs to me that the only construction which can be placed on this Act so as to render it constitutional is to hold that it applies to all classes and character of labor performed for the city which is in its nature either manual or menial, except in cases specifically exempted by the Act.

I can see no legal distinction between the services performed by a person who hauls away rubbish while the street is being constructed and that of a person who hauls away trash and rubbish from the street after it has been completed. One may be engaged "on public works" and the other engaged "in public work," but in my judgment both persons must be included within the terms of the Act if it is to be upheld as a valid enactment. Since the Legislature has used the terms "public work" and "public works" interchangeably, it is manifest therefrom that they intended to give the Act a broader scope than labor upon permanent improvements in course of construction, but as used in this statute both terms include all kinds of manual or menial labor performed for the city, with the exception of exemptions provided therein.

I, therefore respectfully advise you that, except in cases hereinbefore referred to as exempted, all persons who are engaged in labor for and on behalf of the city, either manual or menial, come within the terms of the Act, and cannot be required to work or remain on duty more than eight hours in each consecutive twenty-four.

Another question presented is, whether or not any such person may work or remain on duty more than eight hours if he voluntarily desires so to do. You will notice that the statute uses the expression "to require any person," etc. The word "require" has a distinct legal meaning, and as used in this connection, means to compel, demand, prescribe, order or direct. The penalty for violation of the law is directed against any corporation, individual, partnership, contractor, superintendent, foreman, engineer, or other person having the direction, supervision, charge, care, management or control of any public works undertaken by or for account or on behalf and benefit of the State of Texas or any subdivision thereof or any municipal corporation who requires any person, etc., to work or remain on duty more than eight hours.. There is no provision of the law which prohibits the workmen from working or remaining on duty more than eight hours if he does so voluntarily of his own free will and accord, but he cannot be required to do so if he should wish to cease his labors at the expiration of the eight hours.

In some of the States where such laws have been enacted the statutes prohibit the employer from requiring or permitting the workmen to remain on duty more than eight hours. The law of this State, as originally passed in the House of Representatives, contained such language, but before final passage, the words "or permit" were stricken out, which leads to the logical conclusion that the Legislature did not wish to deprive the workingman of the right to labor more than eight hours if he voluntarily chose to do so.

It is therefore my opinion that any person coming within the terms of the Act may voluntarily labor more than eight hours if he so desires, but coercion of any kind, however slight, on the part of the employer, to require him to do so, or to exact of him additional hours, would violate the terms of the Act.

Trusting that this will suffice for your guidance, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JEWEL P. LIGHTFOOT,
Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 13, 1912.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your letter of July 10th, stating that the city of Cleburne is engaged in making certain improvements to its water works system, most of the work being done by contract. You desire to be advised as to whether or not the eight-hour law will prevent the contractors from entering

into voluntary contracts with the employes engaged in this work to work more than eight hours per day. In other words, you say "if the laborers are willing to work more than eight hours daily for compensation satisfactory to them, would a contract between them and their employers providing for such extra hours be a violation of the laws referred to?"

In reply I beg to advise you that in my opinion any contract between the contractors and laborers, by the terms of which the laborers are obligated to work for more than eight hours per day, would be a direct violation of the law. This fact cannot be altered by reason of the laborers being desirous of so contracting and voluntarily entering into same. Unless agreements are voluntarily entered into they would not be contracts at all. When such contract is executed the contractor requires under its terms the laborer to work more than eight hours a day right in the teeth of the statute, and the contractor would be liable to the penalties provided in the law.

If, however, the contractor does not *require* the laborer to work more than eight hours, it is not unlawful, in the opinion of this department, for such laborer to work over time and receive pay for so doing. The law imposes no duty on the contractor not to permit more than eight hours. In the original bill, as introduced in the Legislature, its penalties were pronounced against those requiring or permitting more than eight hours work per day, but as finally passed the words "or permit" were omitted. This fact, in our opinion, is conclusive of the proposition that the Legislature intended to impose no duty on the contractors or others to prevent more than eight hours work per day.

As an illustration of how laborers desiring to put in overtime on public works may do so without subjecting the contractor to penalties, let us suppose that a contractor proposes to pay his hands by the hour. He agrees to pay, say 35 cents per hour for not exceeding ten hours per day and requires each laborer to work only eight hours a day. If, in fact, he leaves it absolutely optional with the workmen as to whether they shall work overtime, he will not, in our opinion, be subjected to the penalty.

Hoping that this fully answers your inquiry, I am,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) O. C. FUNDERBURK,
Assistant Attorney General.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 18, 1912.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: Undertaking to answer your inquiry as to whether the Legislature is inhibited by the Constitution from enacting a law, authorizing school districts, by a vote of the people to fix the scholastic age and also to require indigent children to attend public schools, I beg to advise:

First. The Legislature has power, except when the Constitution limits it. Baldwin vs. State, 21 Crim. App., 591.

Second. In determining the constitutionality of an act the rule is to see if it is prohibited by the Constitution. Logan vs. State, 4 Crim. App., 306; Lastro, 3 Crim. App., 363; Holly, 14 Crim. App., 505; Logan, 5 Crim. App., 307; Simson, 71 Texas Rep., 222; Day Co. vs. State, 68 Texas Rep., 527.

The Legislature can confer a power on a municipality or political subdivision of a county to determine by vote of the people as to whether or not they will adopt or reject a law passed by the Legislature. Johnson vs. Martin, 75 Texas, 33; Stanfield, 83 Texas, 320.

An act authorizing cities and towns to take charge of the public schools is not a delegation of legislative power. Such act is general and is applicable to all cities and towns, and not a local or special law. Werner vs. City of Galveston, 67 Texas, 62.

Section 56 of Article 3, Constitution, provides that the Legislature shall not pass any local or special law regulating the affairs of counties, cities, towns, ward or school districts, or regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of public school houses and raising of money for such purposes; but as an act which would authorize school districts to submit to

the people the best method of regulating its schools would be general in its application and not local and unless it can be said that it undertakes to delegate legislative power, I do not think it would be held to be unconstitutional. I may say to you that the matter of the constitutionality of such act certainly is not clear to my mind and such question must be decided by the courts before it is finally settled. The better and safer policy would be to have the Constitution authorize the enactment of such a law as was done in relation to stock laws, fence laws and intoxicating liquor laws—Sections 20, 22 and 23, Constitution, Article 16.

Yours truly,
C. E. LANE,
Assistant Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 23, 1912.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: You refer me to the Acts of the Thirty-second Legislature, known as the Air Brake Inspection Law, and propound to me the following questions in the following manner: "The diagram attached shows the main line of a railroad 100 miles in length, with a branch 23 miles in length. From A to B regular trains are operated, and from C to D an independent train is operated, leaving D in the morning, running to C and returning to D in the evening, and there laying over until the next day, and again making similar trips day after day." Now you ask "Should stations C and D be considered 'Division Terminals' and an inspector be placed at both places? Or should an inspector be required at all on this branch, as the law provides that unless railroads are forty miles in length the law shall not apply to them?" In reply thereto, I would advise that in my opinion the branch line is to be considered as a part of the entire system and that the forty miles provision would not apply in the case mentioned.

Your second inquiry calls for a construction of the words "Division Terminals" as used in said Act. It is my opinion that there is quite a difference between the terms "Division Terminals" as used in this Act and the word "Terminal" as applied to the end of a railroad. For instance, the M., K. & T. Ry. of Texas has a division terminal at Houston, Texas, another at Smithville, another at Hillsboro, another at Fort Worth, and Dallas, and Denison. These are not terminals of the road, but they are known as division terminals, that is they are the terminations—not of the road—but of the particular divisions of the road. Now, I conclude that the term "Division Terminal" as used in the Act in question, when applied to branch roads, does not mean the termination point or end of the particular branch road, but it means the termination point of division where the trains on said branch stop or tie up for general inspection, repairs, etc., just as the division terminals on the main line are for the purpose of general inspection, changing the crews, general repairs, etc. It would be unreasonable to suppose as in the case of the Southern Pacific, where the Gonzales branch is only 12 miles in length, and connects with and leaves the main line at Harwood and extends to the city of Gonzales, a distance of 12 miles, the train on this division or branch road begins at Gonzales, runs over to Harwood, makes connection with the main line and returns to Gonzalees in the evening and lays over night, and again makes the same trip each succeeding day. In other words, it has no terminal point at Harwood, nor is Harwood a division terminal for the purpose of inspection, general repairs,, etc., but the terminal point of this train is Gonzales, where the cars and engines are inspected, repairs made, etc. I am confirmed in the above opinion more fully when I examine the different steps taken in the Thirty-second Legislature in the passage of the Act in question. The bill originally read that inspections should be made at the divisions or terminals, the word "or" being inserted between the words "divisions" and "terminals," but the Act before passage was amended by striking out the word "or" and made to read "division terminals," clearly indicating, in my mind, that it was not intended that an inspector should be

placed at the termination or end of the line, but that he should be placed at the division terminals, that is, the terminals of that particular division where an inspection is required. I believe that this will be the interpretation placed upon this Act by the courts should they ever be called upon to make an interpretation thereof.

Yours truly,
(Signed) C. E. LANE,
Assistant Attorney General.

LAWS OF TEXAS RELATING TO LABOR.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 3.—*Local or special laws regulating labor, etc., not to be passed.*

SECTION 56. The Legislature shall not, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, pass any local or special law, * * * regulating labor, trade, mining and manufacturing; * * *

ARTICLE 16.—*Exemption of Wages from Garnishment.*

SECTION 28. No current wages for personal service shall ever be subject to garnishment.

ARTICLE 16.—*Protection of Wages of Laborers on Public Works.*

SECTION 35. The Legislature shall, at its first session, pass laws to protect laborers on public buildings, streets, roads, railroads, canals and other similar public works, against the failure of contractors and subcontractors to pay their current wages when due, and to make the corporation, company or individual for whose benefit the work is done, responsible for their ultimate payment.

SEC. 37. Mechanics, artisans and material men of every class shall have a lien upon the buildings and articles made or repaired by them, for the value of their labor done thereon, or material furnished therefor; and the Legislature shall provide by law for the speedy and efficient enforcement of said liens.

STATUTES.

Boards of Arbitration.

ARTICLE 61a. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature growing out of the relation of the employer and employes, shall arise or exist between employer and employes, it shall be lawful, upon mutual consent of all parties, to submit all matters respecting such grievance or dispute in writing to a board of arbitrators to hear, adjudicate, and determine the same. Said board shall consist of five persons. When the employes concerned in such grievance or dispute as the aforesaid are members in good standing of any labor organization which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said central body shall have power to designate two of said arbitrators, and the employer shall have the power to designate two others of said arbitrators, and the said four arbitrators shall designate a fifth person as arbitrator, who shall be chairman of the board. In case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall designate two members of said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided; and in case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employes, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate two arbitrators for said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided; provided, that when the two arbitrators selected by the respective parties to the controversy, the district judge of the district having jurisdiction of the subject matter shall, upon notice from either of said arbitrators that they have failed to agree upon the fifth arbitrator, appoint said fifth arbitrator. R. S., 1895.

ART. 61b. Any board as aforesaid selected may present a petition in writing to the district judge of the county where such grievance or dispute to be arbitrated may arise, signed by a majority of said board, setting forth in brief terms the facts showing their due and regular appointment, and the nature of the grievance or dispute between the parties to said arbitration, and praying the license or order of such judge establishing and approving of said

board of arbitration. Upon the presentation of said petition it shall be the duty of said judge, if it appear that all requirements of this law have been complied with, to make an order establishing such board of arbitration and referring the matters in dispute to it for hearing, adjudication and determination. The said petition and order, or a copy thereof, shall be filed in the office of the district clerk of the county in which the arbitration is sought. Ib.

ART. 61c. When a controversy involves and affects the interests of two or more classes or grades of employes belonging to different labor organizations, or of individuals who are not members of a labor organization, then the two arbitrators selected by the employes shall be agreed upon and selected by the concurrent action of all such labor organizations, and a majority of such individuals who are not members of a labor organization. Ib.

ART. 61d. The submission shall be in writing, shall be signed by the employer or receiver and the labor organization representing the employes, or any laborer or laborers to be affected by such arbitration who may not belong to any labor organization, shall state the question to be decided, and shall contain appropriate provisions by which the respective parties shall stipulate as follows:

1. That pending the arbitration the existing status prior to any disagreement or strike shall not be changed.

2. That the award shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which said board of arbitration is held, and shall be final and conclusive upon both parties, unless set aside for error of law, apparent on the record.

3. That the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same, and that the same may be specifically enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit.

4. That the employes dissatisfied with the award shall not by reason of such dissatisfaction quit the service of said employer or receiver before the expiration of thirty days, nor without giving said employer or receiver thirty days' written notice of their intention so to quit.

5. That said award shall continue in force as between the parties thereto for the period of one year after the same shall go into practical operation, and no new arbitration upon the same subject between the same parties shall be had until the expiration of said one year. Ib.

ART. 61e. The arbitrators so selected shall sign a consent to act as such and shall take and subscribe an oath before some officer authorized to administer the same to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be immediately filed in the office of the clerk of the district court wherein such arbitrators are to act. When said board is ready for the transaction of business it shall select one of its members to act as secretary and the parties to the dispute shall receive notice of a time and place of hearing, which shall be not more than ten days after such agreement to arbitrate has been filed. Ib.

ART. 61f. The chairman shall have power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas for the production of books and papers and for the attendance of witnesses to the same extent that such power is possessed by the court of record, or the judge thereof in this State. The board may make and enforce the rules for its government and transaction of the business before it and fix its sessions and adjournment, and shall herein examine such witnesses as may be brought before the board, and such other proof as may be given relative to the matter in dispute. Ib.

ART. 61g. When said board shall have rendered its adjudication and determination its powers shall cease, unless there may be at the time in existence other similar grievances or disputes between the same class of persons mentioned in Article 61a, and in such case such persons may submit their differences to said board, which shall have power to act and adjudicate and determine the same as fully as if said board was originally created for the settlement of such difference or differences. Ib.

ART. 61h. During the pendency of arbitration under this chapter it shall not be lawful for the employer or receiver party to such arbitration, nor his agent, to discharge the employes parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty, or where reduction of force is necessary, nor

for the organization representing such employes to order, nor for the employes to unite in, aid or abet strikes or boycotts against such employer or receiver. Ib.

ART. 6li. Each of the said board of arbitrators shall receive $3.00 per day for every day in actual service, not to exceed ten days, and traveling expenses not to exceed 5 cents per mile actually traveled in getting to or returning from the place where the board is in session. The fees of witnesses of the aforesaid board shall be 50 cents for each day's attendance and 5 cents per mile traveled by the nearest route to and returning from the place where attendance is required by the board. All subpoenas shall be signed by the secretary of the board and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the board to serve the same, and the fees and mileage of witnesses and the per diem and traveling expenses of said arbitrators shall be taxed as costs against either or all of the parties to said arbitration, as the board of arbitrators may deem just, and shall constitute part of their award, and each of the parties to said arbitration shall, before the arbitration [arbitrators] proceed to consider the matters submitted to them, give a bond, with two or more good and sufficient sureties in an amount to be fixed by the board of arbitration, conditioned for the payment of all expenses connected with the said arbitration. Ib.

ART. 6lj. The award shall be made in triplicate. One copy shall be filed in the district clerk's office, one copy shall be given to the employer or receiver, and one copy to the employes or their duly authorized representative. The award being filed in the clerk's office of the district court, as hereinbefore provided, shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon accordingly at the expiration of ten days from such filing, unless within such ten days either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent on the record, in which case said award shall go into practical operation and judgment rendered accordingly when such exceptions shall have been fully disposed of by either said district court or on appeal therefrom. Ib.

ART. 6lk. At the expiration of ten days from the decision of the district court upon exceptions taken to said award as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in accordance with said decision, unless during the said ten days either party shall appeal therefrom to the court of civil appeals holding jurisdiction thereof. In such case only such portion of the record shall be transmitted to the appellate court as is necessary to the proper understanding and consideration of the questions of law presented by said exceptions and to be decided. The determination of said court of civil appeals upon said questions shall be final, and being certified by the clerk of said Court of Civil Appeals, judgment pursuant thereto shall thereupon be entered by said district court. If exceptions to an award are finally sustained, judgment shall be entered setting aside the award; but in such case the parties may agree upon a judgment to be entered disposing of the subject-matter of the controversy, which judgment, when entered, shall have the same force and effect as judgment entered upon an award. Ib.

Attachment and Garnishment—Wages Exempt from Garnishment.

ART. 252. No current wages for personal service shall be subject to garnishment; and where it appears upon the trial that the garnishee is indebted to the defendant for such current wages, the garnishee shall nevertheless be discharged as to such indebtedness. R. S., 1895.

Brands, Trade Marks, Emblems, Etc.

ART. 318c. Every person, association or union of working men, incorporated or unincorporated, having adopted a label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, as aforesaid, may proceed by suit to enjoin the wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale of any such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, and the manufacture, use, display or sale of any such counterfeit or imitation, and all courts having jurisdiction thereof shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale, and shall award the plaintiff in such suit such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale as by him may have been sustained. Where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this law may be commenced and prosecuted by any officer or mem-

ber of such association or union in his own name, for himself and for the use and benefit of such association or union. R. S., 1895.

ART. 318d. Every person, association or union of working men, incorporated or unincorporated, that has heretofore or shall hereafter adopt a label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, shall file the same in the office of the Secretary of State by leaving two copies, counterparts or fac similes thereof, with the Secretary of State, and said Secretary shall deliver back to such person, association or union so filing the same one of said copies, counterparts or fac similes, along with and attached to a duly attested certificate of the filing of same, for which he shall receive a fee of one dollar from such person, association or union. Such certificate of filing shall in all suits and prosecutions under this chapter be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, and of the right of such person, association or union to adopt the same. No label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisements shall be filed as aforesaid that would probably be mistaken for a label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement already of record; provided, that no person or associations shall be permitted to register as a label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, any emblem, design or resemblance thereto that has been adopted or used by any charitable, benevolent or religious society or association without their consent; and provided, further, that all persons, institutions or associations now using a label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement shall have thirty days' time after this law takes effect in which to file such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement under the provisions of this law, before the same can be registered by others. Ib.

Incorporation of Labor Organizations.

ARTICLE 641. Private corporations may be created by the voluntary association of three or more persons for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter mentioned. R. S., 1895.

ART. 642. The purposes for which private corporations may be formed are:

* * * * * * *

48. For the organization of laborers, workingmen, wage-earners and farmers to protect themselves in their various pursuits. Ib.

* * * * * * *

ART. 643. A charter must be prepared setting forth—

1. The name of the corporation.
2. The purpose for which it is formed.
3. The place or places where its business is to be transacted.
4. The terms for which it is to exist.
5. The number of its directors or trustees, and the names and residences of those who are appointees for the first year. Ib.

* * * * * * *

ART. 644. The charter of an intended corporation must be subscribed by three or more persons, two of whom at least must be citizens of this State, and must be acknowledged by them before an officer duly authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds; * * * Ib.

ART. 645. Such charter shall thereupon be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall record the same at length in a book to be kept for that purpose, and retain the original on file in his office. A copy of the charter, or of the record thereof certified under the great seal of the State, shall be evidence of the creation of the corporation. Ib.

Courts—Wages Preferred—In Receiverships.

ART. 1472. All moneys that come into the hands of a receiver as such receiver shall be applied as follows: First, to the payment of all court costs of the suit; second, to the payment of all wages of employes due by the receiver; * * * R. S., 1895.

Detectives—Employment of Non-Resident Detectives Prohibited.

ART. 1701a. No person, corporation or firm shall be permitted to employ any armed force of detectives, or other persons not residents of this State, in the State of Texas. R. S., 1895.

ART. 1701b. Any person, firm, or corporation employing such forces contrary to the provisions of preceding article shall be liable to pay to the State of Texas, as a penalty, not less than twenty-five nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction in this State; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to deprive any person, firm or corporation of the right of self defense or in defense of the property of said person, firm or corporation by such lawful means as may be necessary to such defense. Ib.

Exemptions—Property Exempt from Forced Sale.

ART. 2395. The following property shall be reserved to every family, exempt from attachment or execution and every other species of forced sale for the payment of debts, except as hereinafter provided:

1. The homestead of a family.
2. All household and kitchen furniture.
3. Any lot or lots in a cemetery held for the purpose of sepulture.
4. All implements of husbandry.
5. All tools, apparatus and books belonging to any trade or profession.
6. The family library, and all family portraits and pictures.
7. Five milch cows and their calves.
8. Two yoke of work oxen, with necessary yokes and chains.
9. Two horses and one wagon.
10. One carriage or buggy.
11. One gun.
12. Twenty hogs.
13. Twenty head of sheep.
14. All saddles, bridles and harness necessary for the use of the family.
15. All provisions and forage on hand for home consumption; and,
16. All current wages for personal services. R. S., 1895.

ART. 2396. The "homestead" of a family, not in a town or city, shall consist of not more than two hundred acres of land, which may be in one or more parcels, with the improvements thereon; the homestead in a city, town or village, consisting of a lot or lots, not to exceed in value five thousand dollars at the time of their designation as the homestead, without reference to the value of any improvements thereon; provided, that the same shall be used for the purpose of a home, or as a place to exercise the calling or business of the head of a family; provided, also, that any temporary renting of the homestead shall not change the character of the same when no other homestead has been acquired. Ib.

ART. 2397. The following property shall be reserved to persons who are not constituents of a family, exempt from attachment, execution and every other species of forced sale:

1. A lot or lots in a cemetery, held for the purpose of sepulture.
2. All wearing apparel.
3. All tools, apparatus and books belonging to any trade or profession.
4. One horse, saddle and bridle.
5. Current wages for personal services. Ib.

ART. 2401. The exemption of the homestead provided for in this chapter shall not apply where the debt is due—

1. For the purchase money of such homestead or a part of such purchase money.
2. For taxes due thereon.
3. For work and material used in constructing improvements thereon; but in this last case such work and material must have been contracted for in writing, and the consent of the wife, if there be one, must have been given in the same manner as is by law required in making a sale and conveyance of the homestead. Ib.

Injuries Resulting in Death—Actions For.

ART. 3017. An action for actual damages on account of injuries causing the death of any person may be brought in the following cases:

1. When the death of any person is caused by the negligence or carelessness of the proprietor, owner, charterer, hirer of any railroad, steamboat, stage coach or other vehicle for the conveyance of goods or passengers, or by the unfitness, negligence or carelessness of their servants or agents; when the death of any person is caused by the negligence or carelessness of the receiver or receivers or other person or persons in charge or control of any railroad, their servants or agents, and the liability of receivers shall extend to cases in which the death may be caused by reason of the bad or unsafe condition of the railroad or machinery or other reason or cause by which an action may be brought for damages on account of injuries, the same as if said railroad were being operated by the railroad company.

2. When the death of any person is caused by the wrongful act, negligence, unskillfulness or default of another. R. S., 1895.

ART. 3018. The wrongful act, negligence, carelessness, unskillfulness or default mentioned in the preceding article must be of such a character as would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured to maintain an action for such injury. Ib.

ART. 3019. When the death is caused by the willful act or omission, or gross negligence of the defendant, exemplary as well as actual damages may be recovered. Ib.

ART. 3021. The action shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of the surviving husband, wife, children and parents of the person whose death shall have been so caused, and the amount recovered therein shall not be liable for the debts of the deceased. Ib.

ART. 3022. The action may be brought by all of the parties entitled thereto, or by any one or more of them for the benefit of all. Ib.

ART. 3023. If the parties entitled to the benefit of the action shall fail to commence the same within three calendar months after the death of the deceased, it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator of the deceased to commence and prosecute the action, unless requested by all of the parties entitled thereto not to prosecute the same. Ib.

ART. 3024. The action shall not abate by the death of either party to the record if any person entitled to the benefit of the action survives. If the plaintiff die pending the suit, when there is only one plaintiff, some one or more of the parties entitled to the money recovered may, by order of the court, be made plaintiff and the suit be prosecuted to judgments in the name of such plaintiff for the benefit of the persons entitled. Ib.

ART. 3025. If the sole plaintiff die pending the suit, and he is the only party entitled to the money recovered, the suit shall abate. Ib.

ART. 3026. If the defendant die pending the suit, his executor or administrator may be made a party and the suit be prosecuted to judgment as though such defendant had continued alive. The judgment in such case, if rendered in favor of the plaintiff, shall be, to be paid in due course of administration. Ib.

ART. 3027. The jury may give such damages as they may think proportioned to the injury resulting from such death; and the amount so recovered shall be divided among the persons entitled to the benefit of the action, or such of them as shall be alive, in such shares as the jury shall find by their verdict. Ib.

Jury Service—Exemptions.

ART. 3142. All competent jurors are liable to jury service, except the following persons:

6. * * * Telegraph operators, railroad station agents. * * *

7. * * * Conductors and engineers of railroad companies when engaged in the regular and actual discharge of the duties of their respective positions. R. S., 1895.

Liens—Mechanics, Contractors, Builders and Material Men.

ART. 3294. Any person or firm, lumber dealer or corporation, artisan, laborer, mechanic or subcontractor who may labor or furnish material, machinery, fix-

tures or tools to erect any house or improvement or to repair any building or improvement whatever, or furnish any material for the construction or repair of any railroad within this State under or by virtue of a contract with the owner or his agent, trustee, receiver, contractor or contractors, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter shall have a lien on such house, building, fixtures, improvements on railroad, and all its properties, and shall also have a lien on the lot or lots of land necessarily connected therewith, to secure payment for the labor done, lumber, material, machinery or fixtures and tools furnished for construction or repair. The word "improvement," as used herein, shall be construed so as to include wells, cisterns, tanks, reservoirs or artificial pools or lakes made for supplying or storing water, and all pumps, syphons, wind mills or other machinery or appliances used for raising water for stock, domestic use or for irrigation purposes. R. S., 1895.

ART. 3295. In order to fix and secure the lien herein provided for, it shall be the duty of every original contractor, within four months, and every journeyman, day laborer or other person seeking to obtain the benefits of the provisions of this law, within thirty days after the indebtedness shall have accrued, to file his or their contract in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such property is situated, and cause the same to be recorded in a book to be kept by the county clerk for that purpose; provided, that if such journeyman, day laborer or other person have no written contract, it shall be sufficient for them to file an itemized account of their claim, supported by affidavit, showing that the account is just and correct, and that all just and lawful offsets, payments and credits known to the affiant have been allowed. Ib.

ART. 3296. Any person, firm or corporation who may furnish any material to any contractor, subcontractor, agent or receiver, to be used in the erection of any house, building or improvement, or to repair any house, building or improvement or to construct or repair any railroad or its properties, by giving written notice to the owner or his agent of such house, building or improvement, or the railroad company, its agent or receiver, of each and every item furnished, and by showing how much there is due and unpaid on each bill of lumber or material furnished by said lumberman, corporation or materialman under said contract, at any time within ninety days after the indebtedness shall have accrued, may fix and secure the lien provided for in this chapter as to the material furnished at the time or subsequent to the giving of the written notice above provided for, by filing in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such property is situated, and if it be a railroad company in any county through which its road may pass, an itemized account of his or their claim, as provided in this article, and cause the same to be recorded in a book kept by the county clerk for that purpose; provided, that in no case shall the owner be compelled to pay a greater sum for [or] account of labor performed or material, machinery, fixtures and tools furnished as provided in this chapter than the price or sum stipulated in the original contract between such owner and the original contractor or builder of such house, building, fixtures, improvements or repairs. Ib.

ART. 3297. If there be no written contract, it shall be the duty of the person seeking to obtain the benefit of this chapter to deliver to the clerk of the county court a sworn account as provided for in Articles 3295 and 3296, to be filed and recorded as therein provided, and in such cases when the labor is performed for or the material is furnished to the owner of the building or improvements, or the owner or receiver of any railroad, the following form may be used, and will be sufficient to fix the meaning contemplated by this chapter:

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
County of.....

A. B., affiant, makes oath and says that the annexed is a true and correct account of the labor performed (or material furnished) C. D., of..... county, Texas, and that the prices thereof as set forth in said account hereto annexed are just and reasonable, and the same is unpaid; that said labor was performed (or material furnished, or both) for said C. D. at the time in said account mentioned, under and by virtue of a contract between affiant (or affiant's principal) and C. D., and that due notice was given by affiant (or his principal) of the labor performed (or material furnished) in accordance with

Article 3296; and affiant further makes oath and says that he is informed that C. D. was at the time said contract was made and entered into and said labor was performed (or material furnished) the owner of the house (or improvements) described as follows: (Here describe the house or improvements.) And the said house (or improvements) is situated upon a certain lot or tract of land which affiant is informed is owned by said C. D., and which is described as follows: (Here describe the lot or lots or the land.) And this affiant (or his principal) claims a lien upon said house (or improvements) and upon said land. (Or if the material was furnished to any railroad company, its agent or receiver, to construct or repair its railroad or other property, then the affiant shall describe said railroad by giving its charter name and the name of the receiver, if any, and the agent of said company, if any, with whom the contract was made, and that affiant or his principal claims a lien on said railroad and its property); provided, however, substantial compliance with the above form shall be deemed sufficient to fix and secure the lien. Ib.

ART. 3298. If the labor is performed for or the material is furnished to a contractor, builder, agent or receiver, and not the owner of the property, then the following form shall be deemed sufficient to fix the lien provided for by this chapter:

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
County of.....

A. B., affiant, makes oath and says that the annexed is a true and correct account of the labor performed for (or the material furnished to) C. D., a contractor (builder, agent or receiver), by affiant (or his principal), and the prices therefor as set forth in the annexed account are just and reasonable, and that the same is unpaid (or the sum of $....., as shown by said account, is unpaid) after allowing all just and lawful offsets, payments and credits known to affiant; that said labor was performed (or material furnished, or both) for (or to) said C. D., to be used in the erection of a house (or building or improvements, or in the repair of a house, building or improvement, or in the construction or improvement of the railroad or its property), owned, as affiant is informed and believes, by E. F., of.....county, Texas, and that said labor was performed (or material furnished, or both) to (or for) said C. D. under and by virtue of his contract between affiant (or his principal) and said C. D. (And in case of material furnished affiant shall further swear that he has given to the owner, his agent or representative or receiver, notice in writing of each item of said account as required in Article 3296, as the same was furnished to said C. D.; provided, however, that a substantial compliance with the above form shall be deemed sufficient to fix and secure the lien.) Ib.

ART. 3299. In case the contract is filed and recorded as provided for in Article 3295, a like description of the house, building or improvement, and the lot or tract of land, shall accompany the same, as is required in the foregoing forms, except that the same is not required to be under oath. Ib.

ART. 3300. When a contract or account is filed and recorded as required by the preceding article it shall be deemed sufficient diligence to fix and secure this lien. If this lien is against land in a city, town or village, it shall extend to or into the lot or lots upon which such house, building or improvement is situated, or upon which such labor was performed; and if the lien is against land in the country, it shall extend to and include fifty acres upon which such house, building or improvements is situated, or upon which such labor has been performed; and if the lien is against a railroad company, it shall extend to and include all of its property. Ib.

ART. 3301. The lien herein provided for shall attach to the house, building, improvements or railroad for which they were furnished, or the work was done, in preference to any prior lien or encumbrance or mortgage upon the land upon which the houses, buildings or improvements, or railroad have been put, or labor performed, and the person enforcing the same may have such house, building or improvement, or any piece of the railroad property sold separately; provided, any lien, encumbrance or mortgage on the land or improvement at the time of the inception of the lien herein provided for shall not be affected thereby, and holders of such liens need not be made parties in suits to foreclose liens herein provided for. Ib.

ART. 3302. When the house, building, improvement or any piece of the railroad's property are sold separately, the officers making the sale shall place the purchaser in possession thereof, and such purchaser shall have the right to remove the same within a reasonable time from the date of the purchase. Ib.

ART. 3303. Every sale must be upon judgment rendered by some court of competent jurisdiction, foreclosing such lien and ordering sale of such property. Ib.

ART. 3304. When material is furnished, labor performed, erections or repairs made upon a homestead, if the owner thereof is a married man, then to fix and secure the lien upon the same, it shall be necessary for the person or persons who furnished the material or performed the labor, before such material is furnished or labor is performed, to make and enter into a contract in writing setting forth the terms thereof, which shall be signed by the owner and his wife, and privily acknowledged by her, as is required in making sale of homestead. And such contract shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk in the county where such homestead is situated, in a well-bound book to be kept for that purpose; provided, when such contract has been made and entered into by the husband and wife and the contractor or builder, and the same has been recorded, as heretofore provided, then the same shall inure to the benefit of any and all persons who shall furnish material or labor thereon for such contractor or builder. Ib.

ART. 3305. Every person, except the original contractor or builder, or those claiming under Article 3296, who may wish to avail himself of the benefits of this law, shall give at least ten days' notice in writing before the filing of the lien, as herein required, to the owner or owners, or agent, or either of them, that he holds a claim against such house, building or improvement, setting forth the amount and from whom the same is due; and thereafter said owner or owners, or agent, shall be authorized to retain in his hands the amount claimed until the same is settled or determined not to be owing. Ib.

ART. 3306. A compliance with the provisions of the preceding article shall be deemed sufficient diligence to fix the liability of the owner of such house, building or improvement for the payment of such demand, subject to the subsequent provisions of this law. Ib.

ART. 3307. Whenever any such account shall be placed in the hands of such owner or his authorized agent, it shall be the duty of such owner or his agent to furnish his contractor with a true copy of said attested account; and if said contractor shall not, within ten days after the receipt of said copy of attested account, give the owner written notice that he intends to dispute said claim, he shall be considered as assenting to the demand which shall be paid by the owner when it becomes due. Ib.

ART. 3308. In all cases when a lien shall be filed under a provision of this chapter, by any person other than the orignal contractor or builder, it shall be the duty of the original contractor to defend any action brought thereupon, at his own expense, and during the pending of such action the owner may withhold from the contractor or builder the amount of money for which such lien shall be filed, and in case of judgment against the owner or his property upon the lien, he shall be entitled to deduct from any amount due by him to the contractor the amount of said judgment and costs, and if he shall have settled with the contractor or builder in full, he shall be entitled to recover back from the contractor any amount so paid by the owner for which the contractor or builder was originally the party liable. But no owner or proprietor shall in any case be required to pay, nor his property be liable for any money that he may have paid to the contractor before the fixing of the lien or before he has received written notice of the existence of the debt, and all subcontractors, laborers and materialmen shall have preference over other creditors of the principal contractor or builder; provided further, a copy of each bill of lumber furnished to the contractor or builder, as the same is furnished, shall be delivered to the owner of said homestead, said bill specifying each item so furnished, how much is paid thereon and what is due for lumber or material furnished for said contract prior thereto; provided, when the debt is paid under the contract for such building or improvements, the party for whose interest the contract was recorded shall enter a relinquishment showing a full compliance of said contract to the extent of all money due them from the original contractor or builder on

account of labor done or material furnished, and the money due said original contractor or builder from the person owning or having improvements made shall not be garnisheed by other creditors to the prejudice of such subcontractors, mechanics, laborers or materialmen. Ib.

ART. 3309. When labor is performed by the day or week, then the indebtedness shall be deemed to have accrued at the end of each week during which labor is performed. When material is furnished the indebtedness shall be deemed to have accrued at the date of the last delivery of such material, unless there is an agreement to pay for such material at a specified time. Ib.

ART. 3310. The liens for work and labor done or material furnished, as provided in this chapter, shall be upon an equal footing without reference to date of filing the account or lien, and in all cases when a sale shall be ordered and the property sold, which may be described in any account or lien, the proceeds arising from such sale, if not sufficient to discharge all the liens against the same, without reference to the date of filing the account or lien, shall be paid pro rata on the respective liens; provided, such accounts or liens shall have been filed and suit brought as provided by this law; provided, that nothing in this law shall be so construed as in any manner affecting the contract between said owner and original contractor as to the amount, manner or time of payment of said contract price. Ib.

ART. 3311. All parties who are authorized under this law to file a lien, and have done so and had such lien recorded, shall, when such lien is paid or satisfied, or have received their proper lienable parts for which the owner of the building would be liable under this law, shall record a relinquishment and satisfaction of such lien. Ib.

Liens—Railroad Laborers.

ART. 3312. All mechanics, laborers and operatives who may have performed labor, or worked with tools, teams or otherwise, in the construction, operation or repair of any railroad, locomotive, car or other equipment of a railroad, and to whom wages are due or owing for such work or for the work of tools or teams thus employed, or for work otherwise performed, shall hereafter have a lien prior to all others upon such railroad and its equipments for the amount due him for personal services, or for the use of tools or teams. R. S., 1895.

ART. 3313. In all suits for wages due by a railroad company for such labor as heretofore mentioned, upon proof being satisfactorily made that such labor had been performed, either at the instance of said company, a contractor or subcontractor, or agent of said company, and that such wages are due, and the lien given by the preceding article is sought to be enforced, it shall be the duty of the court having jurisdiction to try the same to render judgment for the amount of wages found to be due, and to adjudge and order said railroad and equipments, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold to satisfy said judgment. In all suits of this kind it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to make other lienholders defendants thereto, but such lienholders may intervene and become parties thereto and have their respective rights adjusted and determined by the court. Ib.

ART. 3314. Suits by mechanics, laborers and operatives, for their wages due by railroad companies, may be instituted and prosecuted in any county in this State where such labor was performed, or in which the cause of action or part thereof accrued, or in the county in which the principal office of such railroad company is situated, and in all such suits service of process may be made in the manner now required by law. Ib.

ART. 3315. The lien created by Article 3312 shall cease to be operative in twelve months after the creation of the lien, if no steps be sooner taken to enforce it. Ib.

Liens—Mechanics May Retain Possession of Article Repaired, When.

ART. 3320. Whenever any article, implement, utensil or vehicle shall be repaired with labor and material, or with labor and without furnishing material, by any carpenter, mechanic, artisan or other workman in this State, such carpenter, mechanic, artisan or other workman is authorized to retain possession of said article, implement, utensil or vehicle until the amount due on same for repairing by contract shall be fully paid off and discharged. R. S., 1895.

ART. 3321. In case no amount is agreed upon by contract, then said carpenter, mechanic, artisan or other workman shall retain possession of such article, implement, utensil or vehicle, until all reasonable, customary and usual compensation shall be paid in full. Ib.

ART. 3322. When possession of any of the property embraced in the four preceding articles has continued for sixty days after the charges accrue, and the charges so due have not been paid, it shall be the duty of the persons so holding said property to notify the owner, if in the State and his residence be known, to come forward and pay the charges due, and on his failure within ten days after such notice has been given him to pay said charges the persons so holding said property, after twenty days' notice, are authorized to sell said property at public sale and apply the proceeds to the payment of said charges, and shall pay over the balance to the person entitled to the same. Ib.

ART. 3323. If the owner's residence is beyond the State or is unknown, the person holding said property shall not be required to give the ten days' notice mentioned in the preceding article before proceeding to sell. Ib.

ART. 3324. If the person who is legally entitled to receive the balance mentioned in this chapter is not known, or has removed from the State or from the county in which such repairing was done or such property was so held, it shall be the duty of the person so holding said property to pay the balance to the county treasurer of the county in which said property is held, and take his receipt therefor. Ib.

ART. 3325. Whenever any balance mentioned in this chapter shall remain in the possession of the county treasurer for the period of two years unclaimed by the party legally entitled to the same, such balance shall become a part of the county fund of the county in which the property was so sold, and shall be applied as any other county fund or money of such county is applied or used. Ib.

ART. 3326. Nothing in this title shall be construed or considered as in any manner impairing or affecting the right of parties to create liens by special contract or agreement, nor shall it in any manner affect or impair other liens arising at common law or in equity, or by any statute of this State, or any other lien not treated of under this title. Ib.

Liens—An Act to Protect Accountants, Bookkeepers, Artisans, Craftsmen, Factory Operatives, Mill Operatives, Servants, Mechanics, Quarrymen, Common Laborers, and Farm Hands.

SECTION 1. That whenever any clerk, accountant, bookkeeper, artisan, craftsman, factory operative, mill operative, servant, mechanic, quarryman, or common laborer, farm hand, male or female, may labor or perform any service in any office, store, saloon, hotel, shop, mine, quarry, manufactory or mill of any character, or on any farm under or by virtue of any contract or agreement, written or verbal, with an person, employer, firm, corporation, or his, her or their agent or agents, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, in order to secure the payment of the amount due by such contract or agreement, written or verbal, the hereinbefore mentioned employes shall have a first lien upon all products, machinery, tools, fixtures, appurtenances, goods, wares, merchandise, chattels or thing or things of value, of whatsoever character that may be created in whole or in part by the labor of such persons or necessarily connected with the performance of such labor or service, which may be owned by or in the possession of the aforesaid employer, person, firm, corporation, or his, her or their agent or agents, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees; provided, that the lien herein given to a farm hand shall be subordinate to the landlord's lien now provided by law. Acts of 1897, p. 218.

SEC. 2. Whenever any person, employer, firm, corporation, his, her or their agent or agents, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, shall fail or refuse to make payments as hereinafter prescribed in this act, the said clerk, accountant, bookkeeper, farm hand, artisan, craftsman, operative, servant, mechanic, quarryman or laborer, who shall have performed service of any character, shall make or have made duplicate accounts of such service, with amount due him or her for the same, and present or have presented, to aforesaid employer, person, firm or corporation, his, her or their agent or agents, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, one of the aforesaid duplicate accounts within thirty days after

the said indebtedness shall have accrued. The other of the said duplicate accounts shall, within the time hereinbefore prescribed, be filed with the county clerk of the county in which said service was rendered, and shall be recorded by the county clerk in a book kept for that purpose. The party or parties presenting the aforesaid account shall make affidavit as to the correctness of the same. A compliance with the foregoing requirements in this section shall be necessary to fix and preserve the lien given under this act; and the liens of different persons shall take precedence in the order in which they are filed; provided, that all persons claiming the benefit of this act shall have six months within which to bring suit to foreclose the aforesaid lien; and provided further, that a substantial compliance with the provisions of this section shall be deemed sufficient diligence to fix and secure the lien hereinbefore given; provided, that any purchaser of such products from the owner thereof shall acquire a good title thereto, unless he has at the time of the purchase actual or constructive notice of the claim of such lienholder upon such products, said constructive notice to be given by record of such claim, as provided for in this act, or by suit filed. Ib.

SEC. 3. Under the operations of this act, all wages, if service is by agreement performed by the day or week, shall be due and payable weekly, or if by the month, shall be due and payable monthly. All payments to be made in lawful money of the United States. Ib.

SEC. 4. Any of the parties named in Section 1 of this act may transfer or assign their rights hereunder, and their assignee or assignees shall have the same rights and privileges as are conferred upon such persons enumerated in Section 1. Ib.

SEC. 5. The lien created by this act shall cease to be operative after six months after the same is fixed, unless suit is brought within said time to enforce such lien. Ib.

SEC. 6. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to repeal Chapter 2, of Title LXVI, of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, relating to liens of mechanics, contractors, builders, and materialmen. Ib.

Liens—Providing for Speedy Enforcement of.

SECTION 1. Whenever any mechanic or artisan shall perform any labor or service for any contractor, subcontractor, agent or receiver, in the erection of any house, building, fixture or improvement, or to repair any house, building, fixture or improvement, or as a necessary incident in connection with such work of construction or repair, it shall be the duty of the owner of such property, or such agent or receiver, to retain in his hands, to secure the payment of the artisans and mechanics who may perform such labor or service ten per cent of the contract price of such building, fixture or improvement, or the repair thereof, and in the event there be no fixed contract price then a sum equivalent to ten per cent of the value of such building, fixture or improvement or the repair thereof; provided, that the amount so retained by the owner, agent or receiver as the work progresses shall not fall below one-tenth of the value of such building, fixture or improvement, or the repair thereof, measured by the proportion that the work done bears to the work to be done thereon, and using the contract price or the reasonable value of the completed building, fixture or improvement, or the repair thereof, as a basis of computation of value. Such fund or funds shall be retained by the owner or agent or receiver for the purpose herein named during the progress of the work of construction upon such building, fixture or improvement, or the repair thereon, and for thirty days subsequent to the completion thereof. Any mechanic or artisan who may file a mechanic's lien upon said building, fixture or improvement so made or erected or repaired in accordance with the law applying thereto shall have a preference lien upon said fund so retained in the hands of such owner or agent or receiver; provided, that all mechanics and artisans filing such lien shall be entitled to share ratably therein. In the event the owner of such building, fixture or improvement or such agent or receiver shall refuse or fail to comply with the provisions of this act, and to retain such fund or funds in his hands as herein provided, the mechanics and artisans performing work thereon and in

connection therewith who may file liens thereon in accordance with law shall have ratably among themselves preference liens, to be preferred above all other liens and claims whatsoever, upon such house, building, structure, fixture or improvement, and all its properties, and on the lot or lots of land necessarily connected therewith, to secure payment for such labor thereon. Acts of 1909, p. 184.

SEC. 2. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to deprive artisans and mechanics of the remedies given them for enforcement of their liens as set out in the acts heretofore passed concerning the same, except in so far as they may be in conflict herewith, and the provisions of this act shall be cumulative of the provisions of all such acts heretofore passed. Ib.

SEC. 3. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed. Ib.

Limitation of Personal Actions.

ART. 3353a. Causes of action upon which suit has been or may hereafter be brought by the injured party for personal injuries other than those resulting in death, whether such injuries be to the health or to the reputation or to the person of the injured party, shall not abate by reason of his death, nor by reason of the death of the person against whom such cause of action shall have accrued, but in the case of the death of either or both, such cause of action shall survive to and in favor of the heirs and legal representatives of such injured party and against the person, receiver or corporation liable for such injuries and his legal representatives; and so surviving such cause may be thereafter prosecuted in like manner and with like legal effect as would a cause of action for injuries to personal property. R. S., 1895.

Contracts—Relating to Unreasonable Stipulations.

ART. 3379. No stipulation in any contract requiring notice to be given of any claim for damages as a condition precedent to the right to sue thereon shall ever be valid unless such stipulation is reasonable, and any such stipulation fixing the time within which such notice shall be given at a less period than ninety days shall be void, and when any such notice is required, the same may be given to the nearest or any other convenient local agent of the company requiring the same; provided, that no stipulation in any contract between a person, corporation or receiver operating a railroad or street railway or interurban railroad and an employe or servant requiring notice of a claim by an employe or servant for damages for injury received to the person, or by a husband, wife, father, mother, child or children of a deceased employe for his or her death, caused by negligence as a condition precedent to liability, shall ever be valid. In any suit brought under this and the preceding article it shall be presumed that notice has been given, unless the want of notice is especially pleaded under oath. R. S., 1895, as amended by Acts of 1907, p. 241.

Right of Actions for Injuries—Limitation.

SECTION 1. There shall be commenced and prosecuted within two years after the cause of action shall have accrued, and not afterwards, all actions or suits in courts of the following description:

(1) Actions for injuries done to the person of another. * * * Acts of 1897, p. 12.

Railroads—Conductors, etc., Shall Wear Badges.

ARTICLE 4503. Every conductor, baggage master, engineer, brakeman or other servant of such railroad corporation employed in a passenger train or at stations for passengers shall wear upon his hat or cap a badge which shall indicate his office, and the initial letters of the style of the corporation by which he is employed. R. S., 1895.

ART. 4504. No conductor or collector without such badge shall demand or be entitled to receive from any passenger any fare, toll, ticket, or exercise any of the powers of his office, and no other of the said officers or servants, without such badge, shall have any authority to meddle or interfere with the passengers, their baggage or property. Ib.

Railroads—Brakes and Brakemen to Be Provided on Rear Cars.

ARTICLE 4517. Every such company shall have a good and sufficient brake upon the hindmost car on all trains transporting passengers and merchandise, and also permanently stationed there a trusty and faithful brakeman, under a penalty of not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered by suit in the name of the State. R. S., 1895.

[The foregoing Article No. 4517, was held by the Court of Civil Appeals in the case of the State vs. I. & G. N. Railroad, to apply to mixed trains only.]

Railroads—Employment of Labor—Notice of Reduction of Wages.

ARTICLE 4544. All persons in the employment of such railway company shall be entitled to receive thirty days' notice from said company before their wages can be reduced by such company, and in all cases of reduction the employe shall be entitled to receive from such company wages at his contract price for the full term of thirty days after such notice is given, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction. R. S., 1895.

ART. 4545. The notice referred to in the preceding article is declared to mean thirty full days immediately prior to the day upon which such reduction is to take effect, and may be given by posting written or printed handbills, specifying the parties whose wages are to be reduced and the amount of such reduction, in at least three conspicuous places in or about each shop, section house, station, depot, train or other places where said employes are at work; provided, such employes shall, within fifteen days from the date of such notice, inform such railway company, by posting like notices as given by such railway company, whether he will or will not accept such reduction, and if no such information is given such company by such employe, then such employe shall forfeit his right to such notice, and such reduction shall take effect from the date of such notice. instead of at the expiration of thirty days. Ib.

ART. 4546. Any railway company violating or evading any of the provisions of the preceding article shall pay to each employe affected thereby one month's extra wages, to be recovered by such employe in any court of competent jurisdiction. Ib.

Railroads—Placing Operation of Double-Header Trains Under the Jurisdiction of Railroad Commission.

SECTION 1. Where an unreasonable degree of hazard results to its employes it is hereby declared to be an abuse of its franchise and privileges for any railroad company, or receiver, operating a line of railroads in this State, to run or operate more than one working locomotive at the same time in propelling or moving any one train of cars, except in moving trains up steep grades, or where a locomotive propelling the train becomes temporarily disabled after leaving the terminal; and it shall be the duty of the Railroad Commission to investigate such abuses and see that the same are corrected, regulated or prohibited as hereinafter provided. Acts of 1900, p. 15. (Special Session.)

SEC. 2. After such investigation should the Railroad Commission decide to regulate or forbid the practice of using more than one working locomotive in the operation of any train at the same time on any railroad or part of railroad within this State, then it shall be their duty to make and record an order fully setting forth their decision and clearly designating the railroad or part of railroad on which such practice is forbidden or regulated, and how regulated. Notice of said order shall be served upon said railroad affected by it. Said notice shall contain in full a copy of said order and shall be directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county where the general offices of such railroad are located, and a copy of the same shall be delivered by the officer executing the same to the president or vice president, or the genral manager, or the general superintendent, or any general officer of said railroad in this State residing in said county; and said officer executing said writ shall make his return on the original and deliver the same with his return forthwith to the Commission. Ib.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of such railroad to obey said order, and any railroad corporation or receiver, who shall at any time after such notice shall have

been served for ten days violate the order of the Commission shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than $500 nor more than $5000 for each offense, and such penalty shall be recovered and suits therefor shall be brought in the name of the State of Texas in the proper court having jurisdiction thereof in Travis county, Texas, or in any county into or through which such railroad may run, by the Attorney General or under his direction, and such suit shall be subject to the provisions of Article 4577 of the Revised Civil Statutes. Ib.

SEC. 3a. Employes of railway companies employed by said companies in the operation of trains within this State propelled by two or more engines, shall not be held to assume the risk (if any there be) incident to their employment; provided, they be injured while engaged in operation of any such trains; and provided further, that such injury was occasioned by reason of the operation of two or more engines on such train instead of one. Ib.

(See Appendix, p. 44.)

Railroads—Authorizing Railroad Commission to Have Installed Interlocking, or Other Safety Appliances or Devices, at Railroad Crossings.

SECTION 1. That where it should become necessary for the track of one railroad company to cross the track of another railroad company, it shall be the duty of the Railroad Commission of the State of Texas to ascertain and define by its decree the mode of such crossings which will occasion the least probable injury upon the rights of the company owning the road which is intended to be crossed; and if it should appear to the said Commission that it is reasonable and practicable to avoid a grade crossing, said Commission shall by its order prevent the same. Acts of 1901, p. 255.

SEC. 2. That in any case where the tracks of two or more railways cross each other at a common grade in this State it shall be the duty of such railroad company to protect such crossings by interlocking or other safety devices and regulations to be designated by the Railroad Commission of Texas, to prevent trains colliding at such crossings; provided, that all railway companies in this State shall have one year after the passage of this bill in which to comply with the provisions hereof. Ib.

SEC. 3. In case any railway company shall hereafter seek to cross at grades with its track or tracks, the track or tracks of another railroad, the railroad seeking to cross at grade shall be compelled to interlock, or protect such crossings by safety devices to be designated by the Railroad Commission and to pay all costs of appliances, together with the expense of putting them in; provided, that this act shall not apply to crossings of side tracks. Ib.

SEC. 4. Whenever interlocking or other safety devices are constructed and maintained in good order to the satisfaction of the Railroad Commission in compliance with Sections 2 and 3 of this act, then and in that case it shall be lawful for the engines and trains of such railroad or railroads to pass over such crossings without stopping.

SEC. 5. Any company, corporation, receiver or person operating any railroad who shall refuse or neglect to comply with any order made by the said Railroad Commission in pursuance with the terms of this act shall forfeit and pay to the State of Texas a penal sum of five hundred dollars per week for each week of such refusal and neglect, which said sum may be recovered in suit or suits to be brought by the Attorney General of the State of Texas in the name of the State of Texas, upon duly verified information of such refusal and neglect, by any such railway company being lodged with said Attorney General by the said Railroad Commission. Ib.

ARTICLE 1010a. A bell of at least thirty pounds weight and a steam whistle shall be placed on each locomotive engine, and the whistle shall be blown and the bell rung at the distance of at least eighty rods from the place where the railroad shall cross any public road or street, and such bell shall be kept ringing until it shall have crossed such public road, or stopped; and each locomotive engine approaching a place where two lines of railway cross each other, shall, before reaching such railway crossing, be brought to a full stop; and any engineer having charge of such engine, and neglecting to comply with any of the provisions of this article, shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars for such neglect, and the corporation oper-

ating such railway shall be liable for all damages which shall be sustained by any person by reason of any such neglect; provided, however, that the full stop at such crossings may be discontinued when the railroads crossing each other shall put into full operation at such crossing an interlocking switch and signal apparatus, and shall keep a flagman in attendance at such crossing. Penal Code, 1895.

Railroads—Liability of Railroad Companies for Injuries to Employes.

SECTION 1. That every person, receiver, or corporation operating a railroad or street railway the line of which shall be situated in whole or in part in this State, shall be liable for all damages sustained by any servant or employe thereof while engaged in the work of operating the cars, locomotives or trains of such persons, receiver, or corporation, by reason of the negligence of any other servant or employe of such person, receiver or corporation, and the fact that such servants or employes were fellow servants with each other shall not impair or destroy such liability. Acts of 1897, p. 14. (Special Session.)

Hand cars are cars within the meaning of this section. 67 S. W. Rep., 137.

A member of a section gang carrying tools on foot and others using a hand car for the same purpose were held not to be fellow servants. 57 S. W. Rep., 802.

SEC. 2. All persons engaged in the service of any person, receiver or corporation, controlling or operating a railroad or street railway, the line of which shall be situated in whole or in part in this State, who are intrusted by such person, receiver, or corporation with the authority of superintendence, control or command of other servants or employes of such person, receiver, or corporation, or with the authority to direct any other employe in the performance of any duty of such employe, are vice principals of such person, receiver or corporation, and are not fellow servants with their coemployes. Ib.

SEC. 3. All persons who are engaged in the common service of such person, receiver, or corporation, controlling or operating a railroad or street railway, and who while so employed are in the same grade of employment and are doing the same character of work or service and are working together at the same time and place and at the same piece of work and to a common purpose, are fellow servants with each other. Employes who do not come within the provisions of this section shall not be considered fellow servants. Ib.

SEC. 4. No contract made between the employer and employe based upon the contingency of death or injury of the employe and limiting the liability of the employer under this act or fixing damages to be recovered shall be valid or binding. Ib.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act shall be held to impair or diminish the defense of contributory negligence when the injury of the servant or employe is caused proximately by his own contributory negligence. Ib.

The act is constitutional. 88 S. W. Rep., 257.

It covers the operation of a logging railroad. 87 S. W. Rep., 358.

The negligent act of a vice principal need not be one of superintendence, the dual capacity theory being precluded. 89 S. W. Rep., 797.

A section foreman was given damages for injuries caused by the negligence of a subordinate. 85 S. W. Rep., 62.

Railroads—Liability of Employers for Injuries to Employes—Assumption of Risk.

SECTION 1. That in any suit against a person, corporation, or receiver operating a railroad or street railway for damages for the death or personal injury of an employe or servant, caused by the wrong or negligence of such person, corporation, or receiver, that the plea of assumed risk of the deceased or injured employe where the ground of the plea is knowledge or means of knowledge of the defect and danger which caused the injury or death shall not be available in the following cases:

First. Where such employe had an opportunity before being injured or killed to inform the employer or a superior intrusted by the employer with the authority to remedy or cause to be remedied the defect, and does notify or cause to be notified the employer or superior thereof within a reasonable time; provided, it shall not be necessary to give such information where the employer or such superior thereof already knows of the defect.

Second. Where a person of ordinary care would have continued in the service with the knowledge of the defect and danger and in such case it shall not be necessary that the servant or employe give notice of the defect as provided in subdivision 1 hereof. Acts of 1905, p. 386.

Railroads—Relating to Liability to Employes.

SECTION 1. That every corporation, receiver, or other person operating any railroad in this State, shall be liable in damages to any person suffering injury while he is employed by such carrier operating such railroad; or in case of the death of such employe, to his or her personal representative for the benefit of the surviving widow and children, or husband and children, and mother and father of the deceased, and if none, then of the next kin dependent upon such employe for such injury or death resulting in whole or in part from the negligence of any of the officers, agents, or employes of such carrier; or by reason of any defect or insufficiency due to its negligence, in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, works, boats, wharves, or other equipment; provided, the amount recovered shall not be liable for the debts of deceased and shall be divided among the persons entitled to the benefit of the action, or such of them as shall be alive, in such shares as the jury, or the court trying the case without a jury shall deem proper; and provided in case of the death of such employe the action may be brought without administration by all the parties entitled thereto, or by any one or more of them for the benefit of all, and if all parties be not before the court the action may proceed for the benefit of such of said parties as are before the court. Acts of 1909, p. 279.

SEC. 2. That in all actions hereafter brought against any such common carrier by [or] railroad under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act to recover damages for personal injuries to an employe, or where such injuries have resulted in his death, the fact that the employe may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employe; provided, that no such employe who may be injured or killed shall be held to have been guilty of contributory negligence in any case where the violations by such common carrier of any statute enacted for the safety of employes contributed to the injury or death of such employe. Ib.

SEC. 3. That any action brought against any common carrier under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act to recover damages for injuries to, or the death of any of its employes, such employe shall not be held to have assumed the risks of his employment in any case where the violation of such common carrier of any statute enacted for the safety of employes contributed to the injury or death of such employe. Ib.

SEC. 4. That any contract, rule, regulation, or device whatsoever, the purpose or intent of which shall be to enable any common carrier to exempt itself from any liability created by this act, shall to that extent be void; provided, that in any action brought against any such common carrier under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act, such common carrier may set off therein any sum it has contributed or paid to any insurance, relief, benefit, or indemnity that may have been paid to the injured employe or the person entitled thereto on account of the injury or death for which said action was brought. Ib.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be held to limit the duty or liability of common carriers or to impair the rights of their employes under "The Assumed Risk Law," enacted by the Twenty-ninth Legislature and known as Chapter 163, page 386, of the General Laws of the Twenty-ninth Legislature, or any other act or acts of the Legislature of this State, though in case of conflict this law shall prevail, or to affect the prosecution of any pending proceeding or right of action under the laws of this State. Ib.

Railroads, Etc.—Prohibiting Issuance of Free Passes, Etc.

SECTION 1. That if any steam or electric railway company, street railway company, interurban railway company or other chartered transportation company, express company, sleeping car company, telegraph or telephone company, or person or association of persons operating the same or the receivers or lessees thereof or any officer, agent or employe of any such company in this State,

shall knowingly haul or carry any person or property free of charge or give or grant any person, firm, association of persons or corporation, a free pass, frank, a privilege or a substitute for pay or a subterfuge which is used or which is given to be used instead of the regular fare or rate for transportation, or any authority to permit whatsoever to travel or to pass or convey or transport any person or property free, or sell any transportation for anything except money or for any greater or less rate than is charged to all persons under the same conditions, over any railway or other transportation line or part of line in this State; or shall knowingly permit any person to transmit any message free in this State or shall give any frank or right or privilege to transmit messages free in this State or property free of charge or for greater or less fare or rate charged is charged other persons in this State for similar service; except such persons as are hereinafter exempted under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any action brought on this account, and for that purpose, shall pay to the State of Texas the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000) for each and every act which violates the provisions of this section; and any person, president, director, officer, employer or agent of any such corporation or association of persons who shall sell any transportation for anything except money, or knowingly give, grant, issue or cause to be issued a free pass, a frank, a privilege, or any substitute for or in lieu thereof, for the transportation of any person, article or thing, or the sending or transmitting of any message over the wire or other means of transmitting messages in this State, except to such persons as are hereinafter exempted from the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a felony under the laws of this State, and upon conviction for such act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than two thousand ($2000), and may, in addition thereto, in the discretion of the jury, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not less than six (6) months nor more than two (2) years.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall not be held to prohibit any steam or electric interurban railway, telegraph company or chartered transportation company or sleeping car company or the receivers or lessees thereof or persons operating the same, or the officers, agents or employes thereof, from granting free or exchanging free passes, franks, privileges, substitute for pay or other thing herein prohibited to the following persons: The actual bona fide employes of any such companies and the members of their families. The term employes shall be construed to embrace the following persons only: All persons actually employed and engaged in the service of any such companies, including its officers, bona fide ticket, passenger and freight agents, physicians, surgeons and general attorneys and attorneys who appear in courts to try cases and who receive a reasonable annual salary; furloughed, pensioned and superannuated employes, persons who have become disabled or infirm in the employment of a carrier, and ex-employes traveling for the purpose of entering the service of any such common carrier. And the term families as used in this paragraph shall include the families of the persons named in this provision; also the families of persons killed while in the service of any such common carrier; also persons actually employed on sleeping cars, express cars, also officers and employes of telegraph and telephone companies, newsboys employed on trains, railway mail service employes and their families, postoffice inspectors, chairmen and bona fide members of grievance committees of employes, bona fide custom and immigration inspectors employed by the Government, the State Health Officer and one assistant, and Federal health officers, county health officers, the State Railroad Commissioners, State Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds; the State Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner and his two chief deputies; also Government representatives accompanying from the Texas fish hatcheries shipments of fish for free distribution in the waters of this State; the Dairy and Food Commissioner and two chief deputies; also when live stock, poultry, fruit, melons or other perishable produce is shipped, the necessary caretakers while en route and return; also trip passes to the indigent poor when application therefor is made by any religious or charitable organization; Sisters of Charity, or members of any religious society of like character; delegates to the different farmers' institutes and farmers' congresses and farmers' unions; also all delegates to the State and district firemen's conventions from volunteer fire companies, and Confederate veterans who are or have been or who

hereafter may be admitted to the Confederate Home; managers of Young Men's Christian Associations or other eleemosynary institutions while engaged in charitable work; also the officers or employes of industrial fairs during the continuance of any of said fairs and six months prior thereto; provided, that no more than four officers or employes of any one fair or fair association shall receive passage in any one year; also persons injured in wrecks upon the road of any such company immediately after such injury, and the physicians and nurses attending such persons at the time thereof; also persons and property carried in cases of general epidemic, pestilence or other calamitous visitations at the time thereof or immediately thereafter; also the United States marshals and not more than two deputies of each such marshal; State rangers; constables; the members of the State militia in uniform and when called into service for the State; sheriffs and not more than two deputies to each constable or sheriff; chiefs of police or city marshals, whether elective or appointive. Any bona fide policeman or fireman in the service of any city or town in Texas may have the right to ride upon free transportation furnished by any steam railroad company, any street railway company, any interurban railway company, or other lines of public transportation, when such policeman or fireman is in the discharge of his public duty; but this provision shall not be construed so as to apply to men holding commissions as special policemen or firemen. Any other bona fide peace officer shall enjoy the same privilege, when their duties are to execute criminal processes; provided, that if any such railroad or transportation company shall grant to any sheriff a free pass over its lines of railroad, then it shall issue like free transportation to each and every sheriff in this State who may make to it written application therefor; and provided, further, that said sheriffs and other peace officers above mentioned using such free passes or transportation shall deduct the money value of the same, at the legal rate per mile, from any mileage accounts against the State and litigants earned by them in executing process when such pass was used or could have been used; also members of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission or their inspectors, of Texas, not exceeding twenty-five (25) in number for any one year; any person who has by many years of actual labor aided, assisted and been instrumental in securing the passage of statutes by the Congress of the United States requiring the equipment of railroad trains with adequate safety appliances for the protection of the persons and lives of the employes and passengers; provided, that such person was not at such time a public officer, National, State or local, nor employed directly or indirectly by any railroad company; provided, that nothing in this Act shall prevent any such companies, the receivers or lessees thereof and their families or the officers, agents or employes from granting to ministers of religion reduced rates of one-half (1-2) the regular fare, nor shall anything in this Act prevent any such companies, their receivers or lessees from transporting free of charge any article being sent to any orphan home or other charitable institution; provided, further, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit any such companies, their receivers or lessees or officers, agents or servants from making special rates for special occasions or under special conditions, but no such rate shall ever be made without first obtaining authority from the Railroad Commission of Texas; and provided, further, that no persons who hold any public office in this State shall at any time during their term of office be entitled to any such pass or transportation, privilege or franks or substitute for fare or charges over any railway or other company mentioned in Section one (1) of this Act, except employes operating trains when in the actual discharge of their duties as such and the officers hereinbefore exempted; provided, further, that nothing in this Act shall prohibit any street railway company from transporting, free of charge, police officers and firemen in any city where said company is authorized so to do by any ordinance or authority from the city council of any such city; provided, however, that no person or persons, beneficiaries of free transportation herein permitted, shall ride on a free pass or enjoy free transportation to or from any political convention or on any political errand; that nothing in this Act shall prohibit any express company from hauling or carrying free of charge the packages and property of its actual and bona fide officers, attorneys, agents and employes who are actually in the employment of any such company, its receivers or lessees, at the time such free transportation or the right thereto was given; and provided, further, that

nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit any telegraph or telephone company from carrying and transmitting free of charge the messages of its bona fide officers, attorneys, agents and employes and their families who are actually in the employment of such company, its receivers or lessees at the time when such free transportation or the right thereto was given; provided, the actual bona fide officers and employes upon annual salaries of railway and telephone companies, and telegraph companies, are hereby permitted to exchange franks, privileges and free transportation over their respective lines of railway and telegraph or telephone; and provided, further, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the right of contract between railway companies and publishers, editors or proprietors of newspapers or magazines from making an exchange of mileage for advertising space in such newspapers or magazines; and provided, further, that the contract between the railway companies and publishers, editors or proprietors of such newspapers shall be upon the same basis of charge as is charged the public generally for a like service, and that the said exchange shall be on a basis of value received in all cases, and providing that such contract shall be in writing and shall not be operative until approved by the Railroad Commission of this State and filed in the office of the Commission as a part of the records thereof, subject at all reasonable times to public inspection; and that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent railway, express, railway news and other companies, persons and corporations performing service for or in connection with the operation of railways, from issuing to or exchanging with each other, franks, passage and free transportation of persons and property to each other and to their respective company's officers and employes for the use of the respective facilities; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit actual bona fide employes from riding on a pass if he at the same time holds the position of school trustee or notary public.

Railroads—Regulating Number of Hours Certain Employes Shall Work.

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or association operating a railroad within this State to permit any telegraph or telephone operator who spaces trains by the use of telegraph or telephone under what is known and termed "Block System," defined as follows: Reporting trains to another office or offices or to a train dispatcher operating one or more trains under signals, and telegraph or telephone levermen who manipulate interlocking machines in railroad yards or on main tracks out on the lines connecting sidetracks or switches, or train dispatchers in its service whose duties substantially as hereinbefore set forth pertain to the movement of cars, engines or trains on its railroads by the use of the telegraph or telephone in dispatching or reporting trains, or receiving or transmitting train orders as interpreted in this section, to be on duty for more than eight hours in any twenty-four consecutive hours; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to railroad telegraph or telephone operators at stations where the services of only one operator is needed. Acts of 1907, p. 222.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted that any person, corporation or association that shall violate Section 1 of this Act shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars for each violation of this Act. Ib.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any railroad telegraph or telephone operator to work more than eight hours in twenty-four consecutive hours at such occupation, and any such operator violating this section shall pay a fine in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; provided, that in case of an emergency any operator may remain on duty for an additional two hours. Ib.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted that the fine mentioned in Section 2 of this Act shall be recovered by an action of debt in the name of the State of Texas, for the use of the State, who shall sue for it against such person, corporation or association violating this Act, said suit to be instituted in any court in this State having appropriate jurisdiction. Ib.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted that the said fine, when recovered as aforesaid, shall be paid into the public school funds of the State of Texas. Ib.

Railroads—Limiting Hours of Service of Certain Employes.

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company or receiver of any railroad company operating any line of railroad in whole or in part in this State, or any officer, or agent of such railroad company or receiver to require or permit any conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman to be or remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours; and whenever any such conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman shall have been continuously on duty for sixteen hours, he shall be relieved and shall not be required or permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty; and no such conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman who has been on duty sixteen hours in the aggregate in any twenty-four-hour period shall be required or permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least eight consecutive hours off duty. Acts of 1909, p. 180.

SEC. 2. That any railroad company or receiver of any railroad operating a line of railroad in whole or in part in this State, or any officer or agent of such railroad or receiver who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a penalty of not to exceed $500 for each and every violation, and any such penalty shall be recovered and suit therefor shall be brought in the name of the State of Texas in any court having jurisdiction of the amount, in Travis county or in any county into or through which said railroad may pass. Any suit or suits to recover a penalty or penalties for violating any of the provisions of this Act may be brought either by the Attorney General or under his direction, or by the county attorney or district attorney of any county or judicial district into or through which said railroad may pass, and such attorney bringing any such suit or suits shall be entitled to compensation of one-third of any penalty or penalties recovered therein. In all prosecutions under this Act against any railroad company, or receiver of any railroad company, such company or receiver shall be deemed to have had knowledge of all acts of all of its officers and agents; provided, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply in any case of casualty or unavoidable accident, or the act of God; nor where the delay was the result of a cause not known to the carrier or its officer or agent in charge of any conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman at the time such conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman left a terminal, and which act could not have been foreseen; provided, further, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to crews of wrecking or relief trains. Ib.

Railroads—Requiring Sheds to Protect Employes from Inclement Weather.

SECTION 1. That every person, corporation or receiver engaged in constructing or repairing railroad cars, trucks or other railroad equipment, shall erect and maintain a building or shed at every station or other point where as many as five men are regularly employed on such repair work, the building or shed to cover a sufficient portion of its track so as to provide that all men regularly employed in the construction and repair of cars, trucks or other railroad equipment shall be sheltered from rain and protected from other inclement weather. The provisions of this Act shall not apply at points where less than five men are regularly employed in the repair service, nor at division terminals or other points where it is necessary to make light repairs only on cars. nor to cars loaded with time or perishable freight, nor to cars when trains are being held for the movement of said cars.

SEC. 2. Any person, corporation or receiver who shall violate the provisions of this Act shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and each ten days of such failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be considered a separate infraction authorizing the recovery of a separate penalty.

Suit for recovery of penalties hereunder shall be brought by the Attorney General of this State or by the county or district attorney of the county in which suit is brought, and the county or district attorney, as the case may be, shall receive a fee of ten per cent upon each penalty recovered and collected by him in addition to the fee allowed him by law at this time, and said fee shall be over and above the fees allowed under the general fee Act in force in this State.

SEC. 3. That Chapter 53 of the Acts of the Regular Session of the Thirty-first Legislature, entitled "An Act to require all railroad companies doing busi-

ness in this State to provide suitable premises and shelter for the protection from the weather of their employes while engaged in labor in the service of said railroad companies," be and the same is hereby repealed; that this Act shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of this Special Session; but that all persons, corporations or receivers affected by this Act shall have until June 1, 1911, within which to comply with the provisions thereof [hereof].

Railroads—Required to Do Repair Work in Texas.

SECTION 1. That all railroad corporations operating in the State of Texas, and having their repair shops within the State, shall, and are hereby required to repair, renovate or rebuild in the State of Texas, any and all defective or broken cars, coaches, locomotives or other equipment owned or leased by said corporations in the State of Texas, when such rolling stock is within the State of Texas; provided, that such railway shall have or be under obligation to have proper facilities in the State, to do such work, and provided, this Act shall not be construed as to require any railway corporation to violate the safety appliance law of the Congress of the United States; and provided further, that no railway shall be required to haul such disabled equipment a greater distance for repairs at a point within the State of Texas, than would be necessary to reach their repair shops in another State; and provided further, that no such railway company shall haul or be permitted to haul for purposes of repair any disabled equipment by or past any shop owned or operated by any such company, where said disabled equipment can be repaired, in order to reach some other repair shop at a greater distance for purposes of repairing said disabled equipment; provided, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to companies having less than sixty continuous miles of railroad in operation in this State. Acts of 1909, p. 73.

SEC 2. Be it further enacted, that all railroad corporations operating in the State of Texas, and having their repair shops within the State, shall be prohibited from sending or removing any of their cars, coaches, locomotives or other equipment out of the State of Texas to be repaired, renovated or rebuilt, when the same is in a defective or broken condition, and within the State. Ib.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply in cases of strikes, fires, or other unforeseen casualties and emergencies. Ib.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, that any railway corporation, lessee, receiver, superintendent, or agent who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall, after conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred ($100) dollars nor more than five hundred ($500) dollars. Ib.

Railroads—Requiring Electric Headlights.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every railroad corporation, or receiver, or lessee thereof, operating any line of railroad in this State, within six months after the passage of this Act, or within such additional time as may be prescribed by order of the Railroad Commission of Texas, after a proper showing of their inability to comply by the railroad has been made, to equip all locomotive engines used in the transportation of trains over said railroad with electric headlights of not less than 1500 candle-power, measured without the aid of a reflector, or other headlights of not less than 1500 candle-power, measured without the aid of a reflector; provided, that this Act shall not apply to locomotive engines regularly used in the switching of cars or trains. Acts of 1907, p. 54.

SEC. 2. Any railroad company, or the receiver or lessee thereof, doing business in the State of Texas, which shall violate the provisions of this Act shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense, and such penalties shall be recovered and suit brought in the name of the State of Texas, in a court of proper jurisdiction in Travis county, Texas, or in any county in or through which such line of railroad may run, by the Attorney General, or by the county or district attorney in any county, in or through which such line of railroad may be operated, and such suits shall be subjected to the provisions of Article 4577, Revised Statutes of the State of Texas. Ib.

Railroads—Requiring Switch Lights and Derail Switches.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every railway corporation operating any line of railway in the State of Texas, within six months after the passage of this Act, to place good and sufficient switch lights on all their main line switches connected with the main line, and to keep the same lighted from sunset until sunrise. Provided, that this section of this Act shall not apply to railroads which have all their road locomotives equipped with electric headlights. Acts of 1905, p. 77.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every railway corporation operating any line of railway in the State of Texas, within six months after the passage of this Act, to place good and safe derailing switches on all of their sidings connecting with the main line of such railway, and upon which sidings cars are left standing; provided, that no derailing switches shall be required where the siding connects with main line on an up grade in the direction of the main line of one-half of one per cent or over. Provided further, that no derailing switches shall be required on inside tracks at terminal points where regular switching crews are employed. Ib.

SEC. 3. Any railway corporation which shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense, and such penalty shall be recovered and suits therefor be brought by the Attorney General or under his direction in the name of the State of Texas, in Travis county, or in any county through which such railway may be run or operated, and such suits shall be subject to the provisions of Article 4577 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas; provided, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall not apply on railroad lines or divisions on which no trains are regularly run or operated at night. Ib.

This Act is constitutional. 109 S. W. Rep., 1104.

Railroads—Defining What Shall Be a Full Crew on Trains and Engines.

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company or receiver of any railroad company doing business in the State of Texas, to run over its road or part of its road outside of the ward limits, any passenger train with less than a full passenger crew, consisting of four persons, one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and one brakeman. Acts of 1909, p. 179.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company or receiver of any railroad company doing business in the State of Texas to run over its road, or part of its road, outside the yard limits, any freight train, gravel train or construction train with less than a full crew, consisting of five persons, one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and two brakemen. Ib.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company or receiver of any railroad company doing business in the State of Texas to run over its road, or part of its road, outside of the yard limits, any light engine without a full train crew, consisting of three persons, one engineer, one fireman and one conductor; provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as applying in case of disability of one or more of any train crew while out on the road between division terminals, or to switching crews in charge of yard engines or which may be required to push trains out of yard limits. Ib.

SEC. 4. Any railroad company or any receiver of any railroad company doing business in the State of Texas which shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1000 for each offense; and such penalty shall be recovered and suit brought in the name of the State of Texas, in a court of proper jurisdiction in Travis county, Texas, or in county in or through which such lines of railroad may run, by the Attorney General or under his direction, or by the county or district attorney in any county, or through which said line of railroad may be operated, and such suits shall be subject to the provisions of Article 4577, Revised Statutes of the State of Texas. Ib.

SEC. 4a. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to or include any railroad company, or receiver or manager thereof, of any line of railroad in this State less than twenty miles in length. Ib.

Railroads—Requiring Certain Safety Appliances.

SECTION 1. That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in intrastate commerce by railroad within the State of Texas to use on its lines in moving intrastate traffic within said State any locomotive engine not equipped with a power driving wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not a sufficient number of cars in it so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing such train can control its speed without requiring brakeman to use the common hand brake for that purpose, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not all of the power or train brakes in it used and operated by such engineer, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not at least 75 per centum of the cars in it equipped with power or train brakes; and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect the objects of this Act the Railroad Commission of Texas may, from time to time, after full hearing by public order, increase the minimum percentage of cars in any train which shall be equipped with power or train brakes, and after such minimum percentage has been so increased it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to run any train in such traffic which does not comply with such increased minimum percentage. Acts of 1909, p. 64.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in commerce as aforesaid to haul or permit to be hauled or used on its line of railroad within the State of Texas any locomotive, tender, car or similar vehicle employed in moving intrastate traffic within said State which is not equipped with couplers, coupling automatically by impact, and which can be coupled and uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of locomotives, tenders, cars, and similar vehicles. Ib.

SEC. 3. That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in commerce as aforesaid to use in moving intrastate traffic within said State any locomotive, tender, car or similar vehicle any drawbar of which, when measured perpendicularly from the level of the tops of the track rails upon which such locomotive, tender, car or similar vehicle is standing, to the center of such drawbar is more than thirty-four and one-half (34 1-2) inches in height, or less than thirty-one and one half (31 1-2) inches in height. Ib.

SEC. 4. That from and after the first of January, A. D. 1910, when any person, firm, company, corporation, or receiver engaged in commerce as aforesaid shall have equipped a sufficient number of its locomotives, tenders, cars and similar vehicles so as to comply with the provisions of Section 1 of this Act, it may lawfully refuse to receive from connecting lines of road or shippers any locomotives, tenders, cars or similar vehicles not equipped sufficiently, in accordance with the first section of this Act, with such power or train brakes as will work and readily interchange with the brakes in use on its own locomotives, tenders, cars and similar vehicles as required by this Act. Ib.

SEC. 5. That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in commerce as aforesaid to use in moving intrastate traffic within said State any locomotive, tender, car or similar vehicle which is not provided with sufficient and secure grab irons, hand holds and foot stirrups. Ib.

SEC. 6. That every such common carrier, whether a co-partnership, a corporation, a receiver, or an individual or association of individuals, violating any of the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than $200 nor more than $1000 for each offense, and such penalty shall be recovered and suit brought in the name of the State of Texas, in any court of proper jurisdiction in the county of Travis, or in any other county in said State into or through which such line of railroad may run, by the Attorney General or under his direction, or by the county or district attorney in the county in which the suit is brought and the attorney bringing such suit shall receive a fee of $50 for each penalty recovered and collected by him, and 10 per cent of the amount collected, to be paid by the State, and the fees and compensation so allowed shall be over and above the fees allowed by such attorney under the general fee act. Ib.

SEC. 7. That any employe of any common carrier engaged in commerce as

aforesaid who may be injured or killed shall not be held to have assumed the risks of his employment or to have been guilty of contributory negligence if the violation of such carrier of any provision of this Act contributed to the injury or death of such employe. Ib.

Railroads—Requiring Ash Pans That Clean Automatically.

SECTION 1. That on and after the first day of January, 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in moving commerce in the State of Texas by railroad to use in moving such commerce in said State any locomotive not equipped with an ash pan which can be dumped or emptied and cleaned without the necessity of any employe going under such locomotive. Acts of 1909, p. 67.

SEC. 2. That any such common carrier using any locomotive in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars and of not more than one thousand dollars for each offense, and such penalty shall be recovered and suit brought in the name of the State of Texas in any court of proper jurisdiction in Travis county, Texas, or in any county into or through which such carrier may be operating a line of railroad, by the Attorney General or under his direction, or by the county or district attorney in any such county. The rules of evidence in suits arising under this Act shall be the same as in ordinary civil actions, and the same compensation shall be allowed to the attorney bringing such suit as is provided in Article 4577 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Texas. Ib.

SEC. 3. That the term "common carrier" as used in this Act shall include the receiver or receivers, or other persons or corporations charged with the duty of managing and operating the business of a common carrier. Ib.

SEC. 4. That nothing contained in this Act shall apply to any locomotive upon which by reason of the use of oil, electricity or other such agency an ash pan is not necessary. Ib.

Blacklisting—Defining and Prescribing Penalty Therefor.

SECTION 1. No corporation, company, or individual shall blacklist or publish, or cause to be blacklisted or published, an employe, mechanic or laborer discharged by such corporation, company or individual with the intent and for the purpose of preventing such employe, mechanic or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company or individual. Acts of 1901, p. 264.

SEC. 2. If any officer or agent of any corporation, company or individual, or other person shall blacklist or publish or cause to be blacklisted or published any employe, mechanic or laborer discharged by such corporation, company or individual, with the intent and for the purpose of preventing such employe, mechanic or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company or individual, or shall in any manner conspire or contrive, by correspondence or otherwise, to prevent such discharged employe from procuring employment, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty or more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty or more than ninety days, or both. Ib.

SEC. 3. But this Act shall not be construed as prohibiting any corporation, company or individual from giving in writing, on application from such discharged employe, or any corporation, company or individual who may desire to employ such discharged employe, a truthful statement of the reason for such discharge; provided, that said written cause of discharge, when so made by such person, agent, company or corporation, shall never be used as the cause for an action for libel, either civil or criminal, against the person, agent, company or corporation so furnishing same. Ib.

SEC. 4. He is guilty of blacklisting who places or causes to be placed the name of any discharged employe, or any employe who has voluntarily left the service of any individual, firm, company or corporation on any book or list, or publishes it in any newspaper, periodical, letter or circular, with the intent to prevent said employes from securing employment of any kind with any other person, firm, corporation or company, either in a public or private capacity. Ib.

SEC. 5. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed. Ib.

Blacklisting—Prohibiting Same.

SECTION 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, corporation or firm, or any agent, manager or board of managers or servant of any corporation or firm in this State to coerce or require any servant or employe to deal with or purchase any article of food, clothing or merchandise of any kind whatever from any person, association, corporation or company, or at any place or store whatever. And it shall be unlawful for any such person or persons, or agent, manager, or board of managers or servant to exclude from work, or to punish or blacklist any of said employes for failure to deal with any such person or persons, or any firm, company or corporation, or to purchase any article of food, clothing or merchandise whatever at any store or any place whatever. Acts of 1903, p. 89.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons, company or corporation or association, or any agent, manager or managers, or servant of any company, corporation or association, described in the foregoing section who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense. Ib.

Blacklisting—Defining and Prohibiting Same.

SECTION 1. Either or any of the following acts shall constitute discrimination against persons seeking employment:

1. Where any corporation, or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any agent or officer of any such corporation or receiver shall blacklist, prevent, or attempt to prevent, by word, printing, sign, list or other means, directly or indirectly, any discharged employe, or any employe who may have voluntarily left said corporation's service, from obtaining employment with any other person, company, or corporation, except by truthfully stating in writing on request of such former employe the reason why such employe was discharged, or why his relationship to such company ceased.

2. Where any corporation, or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver, shall by any means, directly or indirectly, communicate to any other person or corporation any information in regard to a person who may seek employment of such person or corporation, and fails to give such person in regard to whom the communication may be made, within ten days after demand therefor, a complete copy of such communication, if in writing, and a true statement, if by sign or other means, not in writing, and the names and addresses of all persons or corporations to whom said communication shall have been made.

3. Where any corporation, or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any agent or employe of such corporation or receiver, shall have discharged an employe, and such employe demands a statement in writing of the cause of his discharge, and such corporation, receiver, agent or employe thereof fails to furnish a true statement of the same to such discharged employe within ten days after such demand, or where any corporation or receiver of the same, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver, shall fail, within ten days after written demand for the same, to furnish to any employe voluntarily leaving the service of such corporation or receiver, a statement in writing that such employe did leave such service voluntarily, or where any corporation or receiver of the same doing business within this State shall fail to show in any statement under the provisions of this Act the number of years and months during which said employe was in the service of the said corporation or receiver in each and every separate capacity or position in which he was employed; and whether his services were satisfactory in each such capacity or not, or where any such corporation or receiver shall fail, within ten days after written demand for the same, to furnish to any such employe a true copy of the statement originally given to such employe for his use in case he shall have lost or is otherwise deprived of the use of the said original statement.

4. Where any corporation, or receiver of same, doing business in this State, or any agent or officer of the same, shall have received any request, notice or communication, either in writing or otherwise, from any person, company or corporation, preventing or calculated to prevent the employment of a person

seeking employment, and shall fail to furnish to such person seeking employment, within ten days after a demand in writing therefor, a true statement of such request, notice or communication, and, if in writing, a true copy of same, and, if otherwise than in writing, a true statement thereof, and a true interpretation of its meaning, and the names and addresses of the persons, company or corporation furnishing the same.

5. Where any corporation, or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver, discharging an employe, shall have failed to give such employe a true statement of the causes of his discharge within ten days after a demand in writing therefor, and shall thereafter furnish any other person or corporation any statement or communication in regard to such discharge, unless at the request of the discharged employe.

6. Where any corporation, or receiver of same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver shall discriminate against any person seeking employment on account of his having participated in a strike.

7. Where any corporation or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation, or receiver shall give any information or communication in regard to a person seeking employment having participated in any strike, unless such person violated the law during his participation on such strike, or in connection therewith, and unless such information is given in compliance with Subdivision 1 of Section 1 of this Act. Acts of 1909, p. 160.

Examination and Licensing of Plumbers.

SECTION 1. That every city in this State, whether organized under the general laws of the State or by special act of the Legislature, having underground sewers or cesspools, shall pass ordinances regulating the tapping of said sewers and cesspools, regulating house draining and plumbing, creating a board for the examination of plumbers to be known as the Examining and Supervising Board of Plumbers, to provide for an inspection of plumbing. The said board shall consist of the following five persons:

A member of the local board of health if there be such a board of health, and if there be no local board of health, then the city physician or the city health officer, the city engineer, the city inspector of plumbing, a master plumber of not less than ten (10) years' active and continuous experience as a plumber, and one journeyman plumber of not less than five (5) years of such active and continuous experience; the mayor and the board of aldermen or the board of commissioners, as the case may be, shall regulate the length of term each member shall serve; they shall fill all vacancies occurring in the Examining and Supervising Board of Plumbers, appointments to said vacancies to be for the unexpired term of the member whose place is filled; providing, that in any such city where there is no city inspector of plumbing provided for by special charter the board of commissioners or board of aldermen, as the case may be, shall elect such inspector of plumbing, who shall hold office for a period of time to be fixed by such board; provided, that such city inspector of plumbing may be the city engineer, if the board should see fit to elect him. Acts of 1909, p. 162.

SEC. 2. The Examining and Supervising Board of Plumbers herein created shall examine and pass upon all persons now engaged in the business of plumbing, whether as a master plumber, employing plumber, or journeyman plumber, in their respective cities, and all persons who may hereafter wish to engage in the business of plumbing as master plumber, employing plumber, or journeyman plumber, within their respective jurisdictions, and also all persons who may apply for the office of plumbing inspector. They shall issue a license to such persons only as shall successfully pass a required examination. They shall also register in a book to be kept for that purpose the names and places of business of all persons to whom a plumber's license is issued. They shall not issue license for more than one year, but the same shall be renewed from year to year, upon proper application. Acts of 1897, p. 236.

SEC. 3. Each applicant for examination for plumber's license shall pay to such persons as the Examining and Supervising Board of Plumbers may designate to receive the same, the sum of three ($3.00) dollars for each master plumber examined, and the sum of two ($2.00) dollars for each journeyman plumber examined, which fees may be used by said board to defray any of its

legitimate expenses, the residue, if any, to be paid over to the treasurer of the city in which said board shall operate. Members of the Examining and Supervising Board of Plumbers shall receive no compensation for their services on said board. Said license shall be non-transferable, and said examination and examination fee shall not be required of the same person more than once. Ib.

SEC. 4. That license shall not be issued to any person or firm to carry on or work at the business of plumbing, or to act as inspector of plumbing, until he or they shall have appeared before the Examining and Supervising Board for examination and registration, and shall have successfully passed the required examination. Every firm carrying on the business of plumbing shall have at least one member who is a practical plumber. Ib.

SEC. 5. Any person, whether as master plumber, employing or journeyman plumber, engaged in, working at, or conducting the business of plumbing without license as provided in this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than twenty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars. Ib.

This Act is constitutional. 96 S. W. Rep., 774.

Street Cars—Protection of Employes on Street Railways—Inclosed Platforms.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any corporation or receiver operating a line of electric street railway in the State of Texas to require or permit the operation upon its lines of any electric car, other than train cars attached to motor cars, during the periods beginning November 15 and ending March 15 of each year, unless the forward end of such car is provided with a screen or vestibule which shall fully protect the motorman or other person directing the motive power by which such car is propelled from wind and storm; provided, that when excursionists are visiting any city, summer or open cars without such vestibule or screen may be operated as specials in addition to regular service. Acts of 1903, p. 178.

SEC. 2. Any corporation or receiver operating a line of electric street railway in the State of Texas who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense. * * * Ib.

This law is unconstitutional. See 122 S. W. Rep., 615.

Elections—Protection of Employes as Voters.

SECTION 175. Any person or corporation who refuses to an employe entitled to vote the privilege of attending the polls, or subjects such employe to a penalty or deduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege is guilty of a misdemeanor. Acts of 1905, p. 520. (Special Session.)

Workingmen May Organize—Labor Combinations Not Unlawful.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be lawful for any and all persons engaged in any kind of work or labor, manual or mental, or both, to associate themselves together and form trades unions and other organizations for the purpose of protecting themselves in their personal work, personal labor, and personal service, in their respective pursuits and employments. Acts of 1899, p. 262.

SEC. 2. And it shall not be held unlawful for any member or members of such trades unions or other organization or association, or any other person, to induce or attempt to induce by peaceable and lawful means, any person to accept any particular employment, or quit or relinquish any particular employment in which such person may then be engaged, or to enter any pursuit, or refuse to enter any pursuit, or quit or relinquish any pursuit in which such person may then be engaged; provided, that such member or members shall not have the right to invade or trespass upon the premises of another without the consent of the owner thereof. Ib.

SEC. 3. But the foregoing sections shall not be held to apply to any combination or combinations, association or associations of capital, or capital and persons, natural or artificial, formed for the purpose of limiting the production or consumption of labor's products, or for any other purpose in restraint of trade; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with

the terms and conditions of private contract with regard to the time of service, or other stipulations between employers and employes; provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, affect or diminish the force and effect of any statute now existing on the subject of trusts, conspiracies against trade, pools and monopolies. Ib. See Appendix, p. 44.

Employment of Children—Age Limit.

SECTION 1. Any person, or any agent, or any employe of any person, firm or corporation who shall hereafter employ any child under the age of fifteen years to labor in or about any manufacturing or other establishment using dangerous machinery, or about the machinery in any mill or factory, or in any distillery, brewery, or to labor in any capacity in the manufacture of goods for immoral purposes, or where their health may be impaired or morals debased, or shall send any such child to any disorderly house, bawdy house, or assignation house, or having the control of such child, shall permit him or her to go to any such house, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and each day the provisions of this Act are violated shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 1a. Such person, firm or corporation, or any agent thereof shall give free access at all times to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the State of Texas, and his deputies, for the inspection of their premises and of the methods employed, to insure compliance with the provisions of the foregoing section.

SEC. 2. Any person, agent, or any employe of any person, firm or corporation, who shall hereafter employ any child under the age of 17 years to labor in or about any quarry or mine shall be punished as provided for in Section 1 of this Act.

SEC. 2a. Such person, firm or corporation, or any agent thereof, shall give free access at all times to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the State of Texas and his deputies, for the inspection of their premises and of the methods employed to insure compliance with the provisions of the foregoing section.

SEC. 3. Chapter 28 of the General Laws of the Twenty-eighth Legislature, Regular Session, being "An Act to regulate the employment of children in factories, mills, mines, breweries, manufacturing establishments and other establishments using machinery, and to provide penalties for the violation of the same," be and the same is hereby expressly repealed, and any and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Anti-trust Law—Boycotting, etc.

SECTION 1. A trust is a combination of capital, skill or acts by two or more persons, firms, corporations or associations of persons, or either two or more of them for either, any, or all of the following purposes (Acts of 1903, p. 119):

1. To create or which may tend to create or carry out restrictions in trade or commerce or aids to commerce or in the preparation of any product for market or transportation, or to create or carry out restrictions in the free pursuit of any business authorized or permitted by the laws of this State.

2. To fix, maintain, increase or reduce the price of merchandise, produce, or commodities, or the cost of insurance, or of the preparation of any product for market or transportation.

3. To prevent or lessen competition in the manufacture, making, transportation, sale or purchase of merchandise, produce or commodities, or the business of insurance, or to prevent or lessen competition in aids to commerce, or in the preparation of any product for market or transportation.

4. To fix or maintain any standard or figure whereby the price of any article or commodity of merchandise, produce or commerce, or the cost of transportation, or insurance, or the preparation of any product for market or transportation, shall be in any manner affected, controlled or established.

5. To make, enter into, maintain, execute or carry out any contract, obligation or agreement by which the parties thereto bind, or have bound, themselves not to sell, dispose of, transport or to prepare for market or transportation any article or commodity, or to make any contract of insurance at a price below a common standard or figure, or by which they shall agree in any manner to keep the price of such article or commodity or charge for trans-

portation or insurance, or the cost of the preparation of any product for market or transportation at a fixed or graded figure, or by which they shall in any manner affect or maintain the price of any commodity or article or the cost of transportation or insurance or the cost of the preparation of any product for market or transportation between them or themselves and others, to preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or others in the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity or business of transportation or insurance or the preparation of any product for market or transportation, or by which they shall agree to pool, combine or unite any interest they may have in connection with the sale or purchase of any article or commodity or charge for transportation or insurance or charge for the preparation of any product for market or transportation whereby its price or such charge might be in any manner affected.

6. To regulate, fix or limit the output of any article or commodity which may be manufactured, mined, produced or sold, or the amount of insurance which may be undertaken, or the amount of work that may be done in the preparation of any product for market or transportation.

7. To abstain from engaging in or continuing business or from the purchase or sale of merchandise, produce or commodities partially or entirely within the State of Texas, or any portion thereof. Ib.

SEC. 3. Either or any of the following acts shall constitute a conspiracy in restraint of trade:

1. Where any two or more persons, firms, corporations, or associations of persons who are engaged in buying or selling any article of merchandise, produce or any commodity, enter into an agreement or understanding to refuse to buy from or sell to any other person, firm, corporation, or association of persons any article of merchandise, produce or commodity.

2. Where any two or more persons, firms, corporations or associations of persons shall agree to boycott or threaten to refuse to buy from or sell to any person, firm, corporation or association of persons for buying from or selling to any other person, firm, corporation or association of persons. Ib.

SEC. 4. Any and all trusts * * * and conspiracies in restraint of trade as herein defined, are hereby prohibited and declared to be illegal. Ib.

SEC. 11. Each and every firm, person, corporation or association of persons who shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of this Act shall for each and every day that such violation shall be committed or continued, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, which may be recovered in the name of the State of Texas in any county where the offense is committed or where either of the offenders reside, or in Travis county, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, or the district or county attorney under the direction of the Attorney General, to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and the fees of the prosecuting attorney for representing the State in proceedings under this Act shall be over and above the fees allowed him under the general fee bill. Ib.

SEC. 12. Any contract or agreement in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be absolutely void and not enforcible [enforceable] either in law or equity. Ib.

SEC. 13. And in addition to the penalties and forfeitures herein provided for, every person violating this Act may further be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years. Ib.

Mine Regulations.

SECTION 1. (a) Any shaft in process of sinking and any opening projected for the purpose of mining coal of all kinds shall be subjected to the provisions of this Act.

(b) At the bottom of every shaft and every caging place therein a safe, commodious passageway must be cut around said landing place, to serve as a traveling way by which employes shall pass from one side of the shaft to the other without passing under or on the cage.

(c) The upper and lower landings at the top of each shaft, and the openings of each intermediate seam from or to the shaft shall be clear and free from loose materials and shall be securely fenced with automatic or other gates or bars so as to prevent either men or materials from falling into the shaft.

(d) Every hoisting shaft must be equipped with substantial cages fitted to

guide rails running from the top to the bottom. Said cages must be safely constructed, they must be furnished with suitable boiler iron covers to protect persons riding thereon from falling objects, and they must be equipped with safety catches. Every cage on which people are carried must be fitted with iron bars, rings, or chains in proper place and in sufficient number to furnish a secure handhold for every person permitted to ride thereon. At the top landing, cage supports, where necessary, must be carefully set and adjusted so as to work properly and securely hold the cages when at rest.

In all cases where the human voice cannot be distinctly heard there shall be provided a metal tube or telephone from the top to the bottom of the shaft or slope through which conversation may be held between persons at the bottom and top of such shaft or slope, and that there shall also be maintained an efficient system of signaling to and from the top of the shaft or slope and each seam or opening.

Every underground place on which persons travel, worked by self-acting engines, windlasses or machinery of any description shall be provided with practical means of signaling between the stopping places and the ends of the plane, and shall further be provided, at intervals of not more than sixty feet, with sufficient manholes for places of refuge.

Every mine shall be supplied with props and timbers of suitable length and size, and if from any cause the timbers are not supplied when required, the miners shall vacate any and all such working places until supplied with timber needed.

All openings worked out or abandoned portions of every operated mine likely to accumulate explosive gases or dangerous conditions shall be securely gobbed and blocked off from the operated portions thereof so as to protect every person working in such mines from all danger that may be caused or produced by such worked out portions of such mines. Acts of 1907, p. 331.

SEC. 2. (a) Throughout every mine there shall be maintained currents of fresh air sufficient for the health and safety of all men and animals employed therein, and such ventilation shall be produced by a fan or some other artificial means; provided, a furnace shall not be used for ventilating any mine in which explosive gases are generated.

(b) The quantity of air required to be kept in circulation and passing a given point shall be not less than one hundred cubic feet per minute for each person and not less than three hundred cubic feet per minute for each animal in the mine, measured at the foot of the downcast, and this quantity may be increased at the discretion of the inspector whenever in his judgment unusual conditions make a stronger current necessary. Said current shall be forced into every working place throughout the mine so that all parts of the same shall be reasonably free from standing powder smoke and deleterious air of any kind.

(c) The measurement of the current of air shall be taken with an anemometer at the foot of the downcast, at the foot of the upcast and at the working face of each division or split of the air current.

(d) The main current of air shall be split or subdivided [so] as to provide a separate current of reasonably pure air to every one hundred men at work, and the inspector shall have authority to order separate currents for smaller groups of men if in his judgment special conditions make it necessary.

(e) The air current for ventilating the stable shall not pass into the intake air current for ventilating the working parts of the mine.

(f) Whenever the inspector shall find men working without sufficient air he shall at once give the mine manager or operator notice and a reasonable time in which to restore the current, and upon his or their refusal or neglect to act promptly the inspector may order the endangered men out of the mine. Ib.

SEC. 3. Immediate notice must be conveyed by the miner or mine owner to the inspector upon the appearance of any large body of fire damp in any mine, whether accompanied by any explosion or not, and upon the concurrence [occurrence] of any serious fire within the mine or on the surface. Ib.

SEC. 4. Cages on which men are riding shall not be lifted or lowered at a rate greater than six hundred feet per minute, except with the written consent of the inspector. No person shall carry any tools or material with him on a cage in motion, except for use in making repairs, and no one shall ride on a cage while the other cage contains a loaded car. No cage having an unstable or self-dumping platform shall be used for the carriage of men or materials

unless the same is provided with some convenient device by which said platform can be securely locked, and unless it is so locked whenever men or material are being conveyed thereon. Ib.

SEC. 5. No miner or other person shall carry powder into the mine except in the original keg or in a regulation powder can securely fastened, and the can in otherwise air-tight condition. Ib.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the mine foreman to see that proper cut throughs are made in all the pillars at such distances as in the judgment of the mine inspector may be deemed requisite, not more than twenty yards nor less than ten yards apart, for the purpose of ventilation and the ventilation shall be conducted through said cut throughs into the rooms and entries by means of check doors made of canvas or other material, placed on the entries or in other suitable places, and he shall not permit any room to be opened in advance of the ventilating current. Should the mine inspector discover any room, entry, air way or other working place being driven in advance of the air current contrary to the requirements of this section he shall order the workmen in such places to cease work at once until the law is complied with. Ib.

SEC. 7. At any mine where the inspector shall find fire damp is being generated so as to require the use of a safety lamp in any part thereof, the operator of such mine upon receiving notice from the inspector that one or more such lamps are necessary for the safety of the men in the mines, shall at once procure and keep for use such number of safety lamps as may be necessary. Ib.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any miner, workman or other person knowingly or carelessly to injure any shaft, safety lamp, instrument, air course or brattice, or to obstruct or throw open any air way, or to carry any open lamp or lighted pipe or fire in an form into a place worked by the light of safety lamps or within three feet of any open powder, or to handle or disturb any part of the hoisting machinery, or to enter any part of the mine against caution, or to do any wilful act whereby the lives or health of persons working in mines or the security of the mine machinery thereof is endangered. Ib.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of every operator to post on the engine house and at the pit top of his mine, in such manner that the employes of the mine can read them, rules not inconsistent with this Act, plainly printed in the English language, which shall govern all persons working in the mine. And the posting of such notice, as provided, shall charge all employes of such mine with legal notice of the contents thereof. Ib.

SEC. 10. The owner or operator of every mine shall provide adequate and accurate scales for weighing coal, and it shall be the duty of the mine inspector to examine such scales and if same are not found to be accurate he shall notify the owner to repair same, and if such owner fails or refuses to repair same within a reasonable time said inspector shall institute proceedings under the law against the proper parties. Ib.

SEC. 11. The employes in any mine in this State shall have the right to employ a check weighman at their own option and their own expense. Ib.

SEC. 12. No miner or other person employed in a mine shall use any kind of oil other than a good quality of lard oil for lighting purposes, except when repairing downcast or upcast shafts. Ib.

SEC. 13. Any person who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months. Ib.

SEC. 14. For the purpose of securing efficiency in the mine inspection service a board of examiners to be known as the State Mining Board, whose duty it shall be to make formal inquiry into and pass upon the practical and technical qualifications and personal fitness of persons seeking appointments as State Inspector of Mines, shall be appointed by the Governor. Ib.

SEC. 15. Said board shall be composed of seven members, three of whom shall be practical miners, three shall be mine operators, and it shall be the first duty of the six members thus appointed to nominate to the Governor the seventh member of said board; provided, that if the six members aforesaid shall fail for a period of ten days after their appointment to so nominate the seventh member, the same shall be appointed by the Governor. Such board shall be appointed by the Governor within ninety days after the passage of this Act. Said board shall hold office for a period of two years and until their successors have been appointed and qualified. Ib.

SEC. 16. The board shall meet in the capitol building at Austin within thirty days after its appointment and biennially thereafter, for the purpose of hearing applications for the office of State Mining Inspector. It shall be the duty of the board to thoroughly examine all applicants who may come before it, and to select from among such applicants the person who in its opinion is best qualified to perform the duties of State Mining Inspector, and upon the nomination of said board the Governor shall appoint the person so recommended. Ib.

SEC. 17. The State Mine Inspector shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State of Texas for one year, of temperate habits, of good repute, a man of personal integrity, shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have had at least five years' experience working in and around coal mines, and shall not have any pecuniary interest whatever in any mine in this State. He shall hold office for a period of two years unless sooner removed as provided herein. Ib.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the State Mining Board to exercise supervision over the acts of the State Mine Inspector, and in the event of his incompetency or the neglect of his duty being proved to the board, said board shall recommend to the Governor that he be removed from office and his successor shall be chosen as herein provided. Ib.

SEC. 19. The State Mining Board shall meet twice each year and at such time and place as the majority may select for the purpose of receiving reports from the inspector and instructing him in the performance of his duty. Ib.

SEC. 20. The members of the State Mining Board shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of five dollars per day for a period not exceeding thirty days in any one year and traveling expenses in going to and returning from board meetings. Ib.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the State Mining Inspector to enforce the provisions of this Act under the instructions of the State Mining Board, and to make a report to said board at its semi-annual meetings, and oftener if required. He shall receive for his services the sum of two thousand ($2000) dollars per year and actual traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty; provided, that his traveling expenses shall not in any one year exceed the sum of one thousand ($1000) dollars. Said mining inspector shall file an itemized statement, showing the actual amounts expended, and the number of times he inspected each mine or mines. Acts of 1909, p. 163.

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the State Mining Inspector to enforce the provisions of this Act, under the instruction of the State Mining Board, and to make report to said board at its semi-annual meetings, and oftener if required. Provided, that neither the instructions of said board nor the acts of said inspector shall ever discriminate in favor of or against any mine or mines, nor against any owner, operator, or employe of any mine or mines, but said acts, either of the board, or of the inspector, shall be impartial, fair and just to all persons or corporations, subject to this Act.

Before receiving his appointment by the Governor, the inspector of mines shall be required to enter into and deliver to the Governor a good and sufficient bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, with at least three good lawful and sufficient securities, for the faithful and impartial performance of his duty, and the sureties herein required shall make affidavit before some officer authorized to administer oaths that they, in their own right, over and above all exemptions, are worth the full amount of the bond they sign as sureties, said bond to be approved by the Governor provided he is satisfied as to its sufficiency, and said bond shall be conditioned that there shall be no discrimination in favor of or against any mine or mines, nor against any owner, operator or employe of any mine or mines. Provided, further, if the fact may be shown that said inspector has discriminated against and to the injury of any mine or mines, or against and to the injury of any owner, operator or employe, then the said owner, operator or employe may sue upon the bond herein provided for, and shall be entitled to recover such liquidated damages as may be proven and shown in such suit. Ib.

Mine Regulations.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for the owner, agent, lessee, receiver or operator of any mine in this State to employ any person or persons in said

mine for the purpose of working therein unless there are in connection with every stream or stratum of coal or ore worked in such mine not less than two openings or outlets, separated by a stratum of not less than one hundred and fifty feet at surface and not less than thirty feet at any place, at which openings or outlets safe and distinct means of ingress and egress shall at all times be available for the persons employed in such mine. The escapement shafts or slopes shall be fitted with safe and available appliances by which the employes of the mine may readily escape in case of accident. In slopes used as haulage roads where the dip or incline is ten degrees or more there must be provided a separate traveling way which shall be maintained in a safe condition for travel and kept free from dangerous gases. Acts of 1903, p. 103.

SEC. 2. The time which shall be allowed for completing such escapement shaft or opening as is required by the terms of this Act shall be: For mines already opened when this Act shall become a law, one year for sinking any shaft or slope two hundred feet or less in depth, and one additional year or pro rata portion thereof for every additional two hundred feet or fraction thereof; but for mines which shall be opened after the taking effect of this Act the time allowed shall be two years for all shafts or slopes more than two hundred feet in depth, and one year for all shafts two hundred feet in depth or less; and the time shall be reckoned in all cases from the date on which coal or ore is first hoisted from the original shaft or slope for sale or use. Ib.

SEC. 3. Any person, owner, agent, lessee, receiver or operator of any mine in this State who shall violate or suffer or permit the violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and each day such violation continues shall constitute a separate offense. Ib.

Claims—Regulating Presentation and Collection Of.

SECTION 1. That hereafter any person in this State, having a valid, bona fide claim against any person or corporation doing business in this State, for personal services rendered or labor done, * * * may present the same to such person or corporation or to any duly authorized agent thereof in any county where suit may be instituted for the same; and if, at the expiration of thirty days after the presentation of such claim, the same has not been paid or satisfied, he may immediately institute suit thereon in the proper court, and if he shall finally establish his claim, and obtain judgment for the full amount thereof, as presented for payment to such person or corporation in such court, he shall be entitled to recover the amount of such claim and all costs of suit, and in addition thereto a reasonable amount as attorney's fees; provided, he has an attorney employed in the case, not to exceed twenty ($20.00) dollars, to be determined by the court or jury trying the case; provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or in any manner affect any provision of the law now in force giving a remedy to persons having claims of the character mentioned in this Act, but the same shall be considered as cumulative of all other remedies given to such a person or persons. Acts of 1909, p. 93.

Locomotive Engineers and Conductors—Qualifications Of.

SECTION 1. If any person shall run or operate any locomotive engine upon any railroad in the State of Texas, without having served three (3) years prior thereto as a fireman or engineer on a locomotive engine, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and each day he so engages shall constitute a separate offense. Acts of 1909, p. 92.

SEC. 2. If any person shall act or engage to act as a conductor on a railroad train in this State without having for two (2) years prior thereto served or worked in the capacity of a brakeman or conductor on a freight train on a line of railroad, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and each day he so engages shall constitute a separate offense. Ib.

SEC. 3. If any person shall knowingly engage, promote, require, persuade, prevail upon or cause any person to do any act in violation of the provisions

of the two preceding sections of this Act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and each day he so engages shall constitute a separate offense. Ib.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as applying to the running or operating of engines, in taking said engines to or from trains at division terminals by engine hostlers, or of the shifting of cars or making up trains, or doing any work appurtenant thereto at engine houses, tram or freight yards by switchman or yardman, or in the case of the disability of an engineer or a conductor while out on the road between division terminals. In case of emergency where such companies cannot obtain the employes mentioned in this Act who have the qualifications prescribed by the provisions thereof, then such companies may employ temporary firemen, engineers and conductors, who have not the qualifications prescribed by this Act, but no such employment shall continue longer than such companies can supply their respective places with men who have the qualifications prescribed by this Act; and, provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall relieve any of such companies from the negligence of any of its employes. Ib.

SEC. 4a. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any railroad company within this State or the receiver, lessee thereof, whose line of railway is less than twenty-five miles in length. Ib.

Bureau of Labor Statistics—Creating Same.

SECTION 1. That a Bureau of Labor Statistics is hereby created, which shall be under the charge and control of a Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Acts of 1909, p. 59.

SEC. 2. That a Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall be appointed by the Governor immediately upon the taking effect of this Act, who shall hold office until the first day of February, 1911, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, after which the term of office of each commissioner shall begin on the first day of February of every odd-numbered year, and shall continue for two (2) years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and all appointments shall be made by the Governor of this State. The commissioner may be removed for cause by the Governor, record thereof being made in his office, and any vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall give bond in the sum of two thousand ($2000) dollars, with sureties to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and he shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution. He shall have an office in the capitol building, and, except as hereinafter provided, he shall safely keep and shall deliver to his successor all records, papers, documents, correspondence and property pertaining to or coming into his hands by virtue of his office. Ib.

SEC. 3. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports to the Governor statistical details relating to all departments of labor in Texas, and especially as affecting or bearing upon the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the employes and their families, the means of escape from dangers incident to their employment, the protection of life and health in factories and other places of employment, the labor of children and of women and the number of hours of labor exacted of them, and in general all matters and things which affect or tend to affect the prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of this State, and of the persons employed therein. Said commissioner shall also, as fully as may be done, collect reliable reports and information from each county, showing the amount and condition of the mechanical, mining and manufacturing interests therein, and all sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the location and operation of any of the different branches of industry, and he shall, by correspondence with interested parties in other parts of the United States, or in foreign countries, impart to them such information as may tend to induce the location of manufacturing and producing plants within the State, together with such information as may tend to increase the employment of labor and the products of such employment in Texas. Ib.

SEC. 4. In each biennial report the commissioner shall give a full statement of the business of the bureau since the last preceding report, and such information as may be of value to the industrial interests and to persons employed therein, showing, among other things, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics and apprentices, the wages earned, the savings from the same, the age and sex of the persons employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary conditions of places where persons are employed, the restrictions put upon apprentices when indentured, the proportion of married employes living in rented houses, with the average rental paid, the value of property owned by such employes, and a statement as to the progress made in schools in operation for the instruction of students in mechanic arts, and what systems have been found most practical, but such reports shall not contain more than six hundred printed pages, and the same shall be printed and distributed in such manner as is or may be provided by law. Ib.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall have power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths and take testimony in all matters related to the duties herein required of the said bureau, but such testimony must be taken in the vicinity of the residence or office of the person testifying. Any person duly subpoenaed under the provisions of this Act who shall wilfully neglect or fail to attend or testify at the time and place mentioned in the subpoena shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed fifty dollars ($50) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed thirty (30) days. Provided, however, that no witness shall be compelled to go outside of the county in which he resides in order to testify. Ib.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every owner, manager and superintendent of every factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or any other establishment or place where five or more persons are employed at work, to make to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, upon blanks to be furnished by such bureau, such reports and returns as said bureau may require for the purpose of securing such labor statistics as are contemplated by this Act, and such reports and returns shall be made within not to exceed sixty (60) days from the receipt of the blanks furnished by the Commissioner or by the bureau, and the same shall be verified under oath. Any owner, manager, superintendent, or other person in charge or control of any factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or other establishment or place, where five or more persons are employed at work, who shall neglect or refuse to make such reports and returns as are required by the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed thirty (30) days. Ib.

SEC. 7. In the reports made by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to the Governor the names of individuals, firms or corporations supplying information under the provisions of this Act shall not be disclosed, nor shall the name of any such individual, firm or corporation be communicated to any person or persons, except such as are employed in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and any officer or employe of such bureau violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety (90) days. Ib.

SEC. 8. No report or return made to the said bureau under the provisions of this Act and no schedule, record or document gathered or returned by its officers or employes shall be destroyed within two (2) years of the collection or receipt thereof, but at the expiration of two (2) years all such reports, returns, schedules, records and documents as shall be considered by the commissioner to be of no further value, shall be destroyed; provided, that the permission of the Governor shall first be obtained for such destruction. Ib.

SEC. 9. Upon the written complaint of two (2) or more persons, or upon his failure otherwise to obtain information in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall have the power to enter any factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or other establishment, or place where five (5) or more persons are employed

at work, when the same is open and in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, such as are contemplated by this Act, and for the purpose of examining into the methods of protecting employes from danger and the sanitary conditions in and around such building or place, of all of which the said Commissioner shall make and return into the Bureau of Labor Statistics a true and detailed record in writing. Ib.

SEC. 10. If the Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall learn of any violation of the law with respect to the employment of children, or fire escapes, or the safety of employes, or the preservation of health, or in any other way affecting the employes, he shall at once give written notice of the facts to the county or district attorney of the county in which the law has been violated, or of some other county, if any there be, having jurisdiction of the offense, and the county or district attorney to whom such notice has been given shall immediately institute the proper proceedings against the guilty person. Ib.

SEC. 11. Any owner, manager, superintendent or other person in charge or control of any factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or other establishment or place, where five (5) or more persons are employed at work, who shall refuse to allow any officer or employe of the said Bureau of Labor Statistics to enter the same, or to remain therein for such time as is reasonably necessary, or who shall hinder any such officer or employe, or in any way prevent or deter him from collecting information, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed sixty (60) days. Ib.

SEC. 12. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall receive a salary of two thousand ($2000) dollars per annum, payable monthly, and he shall also be allowed a clerk, a factory inspector and an inspector of safety appliances at a salary of one hundred ($100) dollars per month each, to be appointed by him, and such other employes and assistants as the Legislature shall at any time in the future authorize. The Commissioner shall also be allowed all necessary postage, stationery and other expenses of a similar character necessary to the transaction of the business of the Bureau, and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid as in the case of other State officers. In addition to his salary, the Commissioner and any employe of the said Bureau shall be allowed his actual and necessary traveling expenses while in the performance of his duties under this Act, but the total expenses of the said Bureau, outside of the salaries paid, shall not exceed ($3000) three thousand dollars per annum.

Mines—Prohibiting the Feeding of Animals in, and the Storage of Feed.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, association of persons, corporation or receiver, owning, operating or managing any mine in this State, to feed or permit to be fed any work animal in said mines, or to store or keep any feed for such animals in said mines.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, association of persons, corporation or receiver, owning, operating or managing any mine in this State, to permit any work animal to remain in any mine longer than ten consecutive hours.

SEC. 2a. It is further provided that Sections 1 and 2 shall not apply to mines complying with the following provisions:

All stables in mines in which work animals are kept shall be equipped with fire proof doors at each opening, with a door frame of concrete, stone or brick, laid in mortar, and such stable door shall be kept closed during working hours of mines.

All feed, hay, grass, cane, etc., except corn, corn chops, bran and shelled oats, shall not be taken down the hoisting shaft until after the regular day shift is out of the mine.

It is further provided that no open light shall be taken into any underground stable by any person.

It is further provided that not over twenty-four (24) hours' supply of hay, grass or cane, or any other kind of inflammable stock food, except corn, corn chops, bran and shelled oats, shall be taken down in any one day.

SEC. 3. Each and every person, company, corporation or receiver who shall

in any manner violate any of the provisions of this Act shall for each and every offense committed forfeit and pay to the State a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and it shall be the duty of the district or county attorney to institute suit in the name of the State for the recovery of same.

SEC. 4. In addition to the penalties provided in Section 3 of this Act, every person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than one year.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the State Mining Inspector to see that the provisions of this Act are complied with, and he shall report all violations thereof to the State Mining Board and to the district or county attorney of the county where the offense is committed.

Mines—Requiring Owners and Operators of to Insulate Live Wires to Protect Persons and Animals.

SECTION 1. From and after September 1, 1911, in all mines in this State where electricity is or hereafter shall be used as a part of the system, power or means of mining and procuring the coal or other mineral from any of said mines, that the owners or operators of every such mine shall cause all wires conducting electricity in and about said mine to be carefully and thoroughly insulated or protected in a safe manner, so that the persons or animals coming in contact therewith shall not be injured thereby; all wires as aforesaid shall either be thoroughly insulated or placed where persons employed in and about the mines cannot come in contact therewith, or shall be covered, protected or shielded in a safe manner, so as to prevent any injuries or accidents therefrom to those in or about the mines; provided, however, it shall not be necessary to insulate or cover trolley wires, but they shall all be hung and kept not less than five feet and six inches above the rail, and shall be securely fastened, and not permitted to sag less than said height. Where there is sufficient height in existing entries to permit this, but where sufficient height is not available in existing entries, then the trolley wires shall be placed to one side of the entry, six inches outside the rail; and in all such cases the trolley wire shall be placed on the side of the entry opposite from the working rooms, except where there are rooms on both sides of the entry, in which event the trolley wires may be placed over the opening of said rooms, said trolley wires to be safely shielded; provided, where it is impracticable in existing entries to place trolley wires six inches outside of the rail, or five feet six inches high, and where separate travel way is not provided, then the trolley wire shall be safely shielded; and it is further provided that this Act shall not apply to entries that are not used as travel ways for workmen or work animals; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to mines in operation in this State on January 1, 1902, and prior thereto, and which have developed until there is at least two thousand (2000) feet distance from the shaft to the face of the coal being operated, except as to extensions of trolley wires made and to be made after January 1, 1910, in such mines.

SEC. 2a. Each and every person, company, corporation or receiver, who shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall for each and every offense committed forfeit and pay to the State a penalty of not less than one hundred ($100) dollars nor more than five hundred ($500) dollars, and it shall be the duty of the district or county attorney to institute suit in the name of the State for the recovery of same.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the State Mining Inspector to see that the provisions of this Act are complied with, and shall report all violations hereof to the State Mining Board and to the district or county attorney of the county where the offense is committed.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every operator of a coal mine in the State of Texas to make a map of the underground workings of every mine in his charge, under operation on the first day of January, 1912, or that may be opened

thereafter; said map shall be drawn on a scale of one inch to one hundred feet. and shall indicate the surface land lines as well as the rooms, entries or openings underground. It shall be brought up to date at least once each month. covering operations for the preceding month. The original of said map shall be on file at the office of the operator at or near said mine. Said map shall be extended or brought up to date at any time requested by the State Mine Inspector, at least every three months; if, for any reason, a mine should be closed. then a final map shall be made and filed; provided, however, that maps existing on the date of the passage of this Act may be continued on the same scale as begun, if not smaller than one-half inch to one hundred feet.

SEC. 5. The penalty for non-compliance with Section 4 hereof shall be by a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25) dollars nor more than fifty ($50) dollars for each offense.

Inspector of Railway Brakes—Providing for the Inspection of Same by Competent Inspectors.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or receiver to operate or cause to be operated any train, on any line of railroad in this State. without first having the air brakes and air brake attachments inspected and tested before leaving the division terminals for such trains, by a competent inspector, who shall have at least three years' experience as a car inspector or car repairer. Provided, that this Act shall not apply to tram roads engaged in hauling logs to any saw mill.

SEC. 2. The provisions of this Act shall not apply in case of emergency where such companies cannot obtain the employes mentioned in this Act who have the qualifications prescribed by the provisions thereof; then such companies may employ temporary inspectors. Provided, the provisions of this Act do not apply to railroads under forty miles in length.

SEC. 3. Any person, corporation or receiver violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be fined not less than fifty ($50) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars, and each operation of any such train without inspection first having been made, as provided herein, shall constitute a separate offense.

Legal Holidays.

ARTICLE 2939. What days are legal holidays. The first day of January, the twenty-second day, of February, the second day of March, the twenty-first day of April, the third day of June, the fourth day of July, the first Monday in September, the twelfth day of October, and the twenty-fifth day of December, of each year, and all days appointed by the President of the United States, or by the Governor, as days of fasting or thanksgiving, and every day on which an election is held throughout the State, are declared holidays, on which all the public offices of the State may be closed, and shall be considered and treated as Sunday or the Christian Sabbath for all purposes regarding the presenting for payment or acceptance and of protesting for and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes placed by the law upon the footing of bills of exchange.

State Inspector of Masonry—Providing for the Creation of Said Office and Prescribing Qualifications, Duties and Compensation.

SECTION 1. That the office of State Inspector of Masonry, Public Buildings and Works is hereby created, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of two years from the date of his appointment, and shall be paid an annual salary of $2000, one-twelfth (1-12) thereof to be paid at the end of each month's service, and his actual and necessary traveling expenses while in the performance of his duties under this Act; provided, however, that such expenses shall not exceed $1500 per annum, such expenses to be paid monthly at the end of each month on itemized accounts signed and sworn to by the Inspector of Masonry, and filed with the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said Inspector of Masonry to carefully examine and inspect the material and workmanship of all buildings, and other struc-

tures and additions thereto, that may be constructed by contract or otherwise for the State of Texas, out of brick or stone, or substitutes therefor, and to see that such buildings are constructed in accordance with the contract, the plans and specifications therefor, and such buildings, structures or additions shall be constructed under the supervision of the State Inspector of Masonry, and the work, workmanship and material thereof shall be subject to his approval.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to said office except a skilled mechanic, who has had at least ten years' practical experience next prior to his appointment, in brick and masonry work and the substitutes therefor.

Compresses—Required to Tie Bales of Cotton so as to Be Free from Dangerously Exposed Ends of Bands, Etc.

SECTION 1. That every person, firm, corporation or association of persons owning or operating a compress in this State, and their agents and employes, are hereby required, in compressing, recompressing, baling or rebaling cotton bales, to so bind and tie every bale of cotton by them compressed, recompressed, baled or rebaled, so that no such bale shall be delivered to any railroad company or other common carrier by such person, firm, corporation or association of persons, their agents or employes, unless such bale of cotton shall be free from all or any dangerously exposed ends of bands or buckles, or any dangerously exposed or protruding part of the ties, bands, buckles or splices used in tying or binding such bale of cotton. And any such person, firm, corporation or association of persons who shall fail to bind or tie any bale of cotton by them compressed, recompressed, baled or rebaled, in the manner above provided, and shall deliver or cause to be delivered any such bale of cotton to any railroad company or other common carrier, such person, firm, corporation or association of persons shall forfeit and pay to the State of Texas the sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, which may be recovered in a civil suit brought in the name of the State of Texas in a court of competent jurisdiction; provided that any person, firm, corporation or association of persons receiving for storage, loading for transportation, or transporting any such compressed bale or bales of cotton, in this State, containing any dangerously exposed ends of bands or buckles, or any dangerously protruding part or parts of the ties, bands, buckles or splices used in tying or binding such bale or bales of cotton, shall be liable in damages for injury to any person in the employ of such person, firm, corporation or association of persons, occasioned by reason of such dangerously exposed ends of bands or buckles, or any dangerously exposed or protruding part or parts of the ties, bands, buckles or splices used in tying or binding such bale or bales of cotton while in the discharge of the duties of such employment. The duty of inspection of such bales of cotton shall be on the employer and not on the employe.

SEC. 2. It shall be especially the duty of the Commissioner of Labor and his deputies, to see that the provisions of Section 1 hereof are observed and enforced, and in pursuance thereof he shall obtain and collect evidence of all violations of said provisions upon the part of persons, firms, corporations and associations of persons engaged in the business of compressing cotton, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of Section 1 hereof. The Commissioner of Labor shall file annual statements with the Governor showing in detail all expenses incurred by him in connection with his duties under this Act.

Eight-Hour Law.

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any corporation, individual, partnership, contractor, superintendent, foreman, engineer, or other person having the direction, supervision, charge, care, management or control of any public works undertaken by or for account, or on behalf and benefit of the State of Texas, or any subdivision thereof, or any municipal corporation within this State to require any person other than persons employed as watchmen engaged in, on or about such public works to work or remain on duty more than eight (8) hours in each consecutive twenty-four hours, except in case of necessity for safety of life and property occasioned by act of God or other causes beyond the control of persons in charge of such public works, provided nothing in this Act shall apply to State and county convicts while serving out their term of service in obedience to law. And excepting further, that this Act shall not apply to those

employed in the performance of any duty of any office created by the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, or by the charter of any city or municipality in said State, nor shall it apply to work done on the public road of any county where said work is not done by contract.

SEC. 2. That any corporation, individual, partnership, contractor, superintendent, foreman, engineer, or other person having the charge, care, management or control of any public work who shall violate the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars for each and every violation thereof, and each day any employe is required to work more than eight hours in any one consecutive twenty-four hours shall constitute a separate offense, and the penalty for the violation of the provisions of this Act shall be recovered, and suit therefor shall be brought in the name of the State of Texas, in the county in which the work is being performed, by either the Attorney General of the State of Texas, or the district or county attorney of the county in which said work is being done.

NOTE.—The Eight-Hour Law shown above was on April 1, 1911, vetoed by the Governor, but on November 1. 1912, in the case of R. B. Minor et al. vs. C. C. McDonald, Secretary of State, the law was made effective by decision of the Supreme Court of Texas.

UNITED STATES.

STATUTES.

Bankruptcy.

(Page 3423. Act of July 1, 1898.)

SECTION 4. (a) Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(b) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, * * * may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this Act. * * *

SEC. 6. This Act shall not affect the allowance to bankrupts of the exemptions which are prescribed by the State laws in force at the time of the filing of the petition in the State wherein they have had their domicile for the six months or the greater portion thereof immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

SEC. 64. (a) The court shall order the trustee to pay all taxes legally due and owing by the bankrupt to the United States, State, county, district, or municipality in advance of the payment of dividends to creditors. * * *

(b) (As amended by Act of June 15, 1906.) The debts to have priority, except as herein provided, and to be paid in full out of bankrupt estates, and the order of payment shall be (1) the actual and necessary cost of preserving the estate subsequent to filing the petition; (2) the filing fees paid by creditors in involuntary cases; (3) the cost of administration, including the fees and mileage payable to witnesses as now or hereafter provided by the laws of the United States, and one reasonable attorney's fee, for the professional services actually rendered, irrespective of the number of attorneys employed, to the petitioning creditors in involuntary cases, to the bankrupt in involuntary cases while performing the duties herein prescribed, and to the bankrupt in involuntary cases, as the court may allow; (4) wages due to workmen, clerks, traveling or city salesmen, or servants which have been earned within three months before the date of the commencement of the proceedings, not to exceed three hundred dollars to each claimant; and (5) debts owing to any person who by the laws of the States or the United States is entitled to priority.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The preference granted in Subdivision (4) is effective, even though the wage claim had been assigned prior to the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. 128 Fed. Rep., 170.

Liens for wages, perfected under State laws, have precedence over wage claims not so preserved. 95 Fed. Rep., 116.

PENAL CODE.

Sunday Labor.

ARTICLE 196. Any person who shall hereafter labor, or compel, force, or oblige his employes, workmen or apprentices to labor on Sunday. * * * shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars. Penal Code, 1895.

ART. 197. The preceding article shall not apply to household duties, works of necessity or charity; nor to necessary work on farms or plantations in order to prevent the loss of any crop; nor to the running of steamboats and other water crafts, rail cars, wagon trains, common carriers, nor to the delivery of goods by them or the receiving or storing of said goods by the parties or their agents to whom said goods are delivered; nor to stages carrying the United States mail or passengers; nor to foundries, sugar mills or herders who have a herd of stock actually gathered and under herd; nor to persons traveling; nor to ferrymen or keepers of toll bridges, keepers of hotels, boarding houses and restaurants and their servants; nor to keepers of livery stables and their servants; nor to any person who conscientiously believes that the seventh or any other day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, and who actually refrains from business and labor on that day for religious reasons. Ib.

ART. 199. Any merchant, grocer, or dealer in wares or merchandise, or trader in any business whatsoever, * * * who shall sell, barter or permit his place of business * * * to be open for the purpose of traffic * * * on Sunday, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars. * * * Ib.

ART. 200. The preceding article shall not apply to markets or dealers in provisions as to sale of provisions made by them before 9 o'clock a. m., nor to the sale of burial or shrouding material, newspapers, ice, ice cream, milk, nor to the sending of telegraph or telephone messages at any hour of the day, nor to keepers of drug stores, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, livery stables, bath houses or ice dealers, nor to telegraph or telephone offices. Ib.

Intimidation of Employes.

ARTICLE 299. An "unlawful assembly" is the meeting of three or more persons with intent to aid each other by violence or in any other manner either to commit an offense or illegally to deprive any person of any right, or to disturb him in the enjoyment thereof. Penal Code, 1895.

ART. 309. If the purpose of the unlawful assembly be to prevent any person from pursuing any labor, occupation or employment, or to intimidate any person from following his daily avocation, or to interfere in any manner with the labor or employment of another, the punishment shall be by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. Ib.

Strikers who prevented a train from running and being operated were guilty of an offense under this section, as interfering with the labor and employment of the conductor in charge of said train. 23 C. App., 330.

ART. 324. If any person, by engaging in a riot, shall prevent any other person from pursuing any labor, occupation or employment, or intimidate any other person from following his daily avocation, or interfere in any manner with the labor or employment of another, he shall be punished by confinement in the county jail not less than six months nor more than one year. Ib.

ART. 600. Any person who shall, by threatening words, or by acts of violence or intimidation, prevent or attempt to prevent another from engaging or remaining in or from performing the duties of any lawful employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or by confinement not less than one nor more than six months in the county jail. Ib.

ART. 806. Any person or persons who shall, by force, threats, or intimidation of any kind whatever, against any railroad engineer or engineers, or any conductor, brakeman, or other officer or employe employed or engaged in running any passenger train, freight train, or construction train, running upon any railroad in this State, prevent the moving or running of said passenger, freight or construction train, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof each and every person so offending shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and also im-

prisoned in the county jail for any period of time not less than three months nor more than twelve months. Ib.

ART. 807. Each day said train or trains mentioned in the preceding article are prevented from moving on their road, as specified in the preceding article, shall be deemed a separate offense, and shall be punished as prescribed in the preceding article. Ib.

Offense Against Labels, Trade Marks, Etc.

ARTICLE 918d. Whenever any person, association, private corporations or union of workingmen, incorporated or unincorporated, have adopted or shall hereafter adopt for their protection any label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, indicating that goods to which such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement shall be attached, were manufactured by such person, association, private corporations or union, or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful for any person, inclusive of officers, agents, receiver or receivers of corporations, to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement or to use such counterfeit or imitation of such label, trade mark, design, device, imprint or form of advertisement, knowing the same to be counterfeit or imitation, or to aid, assist, countenance or knowingly permit such counterfeit or imitation or the use of such counterfeit or imitation for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of any corporation of which he may then be an officer, agent or receiver. Every person, whether in his individual capacity, or as an officer, agent or receiver of a corporation, violating this article shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and each day's violation of this article shall be considered a separate offense. Penal Code, 1895.

ART. 918e. Every person, whether in his individual capacity or as the officer, agent or receiver of a corporation, who shall wilfully and knowingly use or display the genuine label, trade mark, design, device, imprint, or form of advertisement, or name of any person, association or union, incorporated or unincorporated, not being authorized to use or display the same, or shall aid, assist, countenance or knowingly permit the use of same, not being authorized to use the same, shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars. Ib.

Seamen.

ARTICLE 971. No sailor or portion of the crew of any foreign seagoing vessel shall engage in working on the wharves or levees of ports in the State of Texas beyond the end of the vessel's tackle. Any officer, sailor or member of the crew of a foreign seagoing vessel violating this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for no less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court or jury.

A similar Louisiana statute was held (66 Fed. Rep., 63) not to prohibit the crews of foreign vessels from loading and unloading their ship, as such a prohibition would be void as contravening the provisions of the Constitution relating to commerce between nations. Penal Code, 1895.

Employment of Women and Minors in Saloons.

SECTION 19. Every retail liquor dealer or malt liquor dealer, * * * who shall have in his employ about his place of business, * * * any minor * * * shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not longer than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Acts of 1909, p. 293.

SEC. 25. No retail liquor dealer or retail malt dealer shall employ or suffer to be employed, other than a member of his family, any female as a servant, bartender or waitress in his place of business, * * * and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not

more than twelve months or by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment. Ib.

Vagrants—Hiring Out Children to Support Parents in Idleness.

SECTION 1. The following persons are and shall be punished as vagrants, viz.: * * *

(n) All persons who are able to work and do not work, but hire out their minor children or allow them to (be) hired out and live upon their wages, being without other means of support. Acts of 1909, p. 111.

Badges, Labels and Buttons—To Prohibit the Unlawful Wearing.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall wilfully and without due authority use or wear the badge, label or button or other emblem of * * * any labor organization, or any order, society or organization in the State of Texas, or who shall use or wear the same to obtain aid or assistance or patronage thereby within this State, unless he shall be entitled to use or wear the same under the rules and regulations of * * * any labor organization, or any order, society or organization in the State of Texas, whose badge, label or button or other emblem was so used or worn, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $50, or imprisonment for a term of not exceeding sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court or jury trying the case.

SEC. 2. That any act or acts in conflict with the above are hereby repealed. Acts of 1909, p. 134.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS.

Railroads—Hours of Service Laws, Safety Appliance Laws.

In the case of Mondou vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, January 15, 1912 (32 United States Supreme Court Reporter, 169), it was ruled that State laws are superseded by Federal laws on the same subject. The following language is quoted from the above mentioned case:

"The grant of power to Congress in the Constitution to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, it is conceded, is paramount over all legislative powers which, in consequence of not having been granted to Congress, are reserved to the States. It follows that any legislation of a State, although in pursuance of an acknowledged power reserved to it, which conflicts with the actual exercise of the power of Congress over the subject of commerce, must give way before the supremacy of the national authority.

"True, prior to the present Act the laws of the several States were regarded as determinative of the liability of employers engaged in interstate commerce. * * * But that was because Congress, although empowered to regulate that subject, had not acted thereon and because the subject is one which falls within the police power of the State in the absence of action by Congress. * * * And now that Congress has acted, the laws of the States, in so far as they cover the same field, are superseded, for necessarily that which is not supreme must yield to that which is."

This decision on the part of the United States Supreme Court renders absolutely useless the Hours of Service and Safety Appliance Laws of this State. Since the date of this decision (January 15, 1912) all complaints for violation of either of these laws have to be filed in the Federal courts under the Federal laws, rather than in the State courts under the State laws.

When this decision was rendered several cases were pending in the various county courts on which no action had been taken, and necessarily these cases were dismissed.

Railroads—Required to Do Repair Work in Texas

This law is rather ineffective since it provides that "railroad companies operating in the State of Texas, and having their repair shops in the State, shall, and are hereby required to repair, renovate or rebuild in the State of Texas, any and all defective or broken cars, coaches, locomotives or other equipment owned or leased by said corporations in the State of Texas. * * *"

The railroad companies, according to this law (see ruling of Attorney General's Department on another page in this report) are required only to do such repair work in Texas on such equipment as that company may own or have leased. Equipment foreign to a particular company and not leased, may be shipped any place the officials of the company may see fit.

Owing to this defective condition of the law, this Department has been able to do but little toward its enforcement.

Railroads—Air Brake Inspection.

This law provides a penalty for any person, corporation, or receiver to operate or cause to be operated, any train without first having the air brakes and air brake attachments inspected and tested before leaving the division terminals for such trains, by a competent inspector who shall have had at least three years experience as a car inspector or car repairer.

When this law was passed by the Thirty-second Legislature, a goodly number of the railroad companies took the necessary steps to comply with this law immediately. However, a number of roads in the State had to be notified concerning the passage of the law; while others failed to comply with its provisions until suit was brought to recover penalties.

In this law there is a provision which states that "The provisions of this

Act shall not apply in case of emergency where such companies cannot obtain the employes mentioned. * * *" Since the latter part of the year 1911 there has been strikes on two of the largest systems of railroad in our State among the shop men. For time immemorial the higher courts of Texas, as well as of other States and of the United States, have held a strike among the employes of a railroad to constitute an emergency.

There has been considerable criticism on the part of the striking shopmen, as well as others, because of the fact that this law has not been enforced on these roads where the strikes exist. But so long as the strike shall last, it is the opinion of many, the emergency lasts. The companies are unable to secure the men of the required experience under the law, and therefore, temporary inspectors may be employed.

In all cases where the inspectors from this Department have found violations of this law, and in cases reported to the Department from other sources, the matter has been taken up and compliance demanded. We have been instrumental in placing many inspectors, and practically all the roads in the State comply willingly with the law.

Railroads—Requiring Shelter for Employes.

The provisions of this law require the erection and maintenance of a "shed or building" sufficiently large to shelter all persons regularly employed in repairing, or constructing cars, trucks and (or) other equipment and provides a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each violation of this law; each ten days after June 1, 1911, constituting a separate offense.

Practically all the railroad companies have what they consider sheds complying with this law, however, very few of them are considered by this Department, or by the Attorney General, to comply with the provisions of same. Most of the sheds are merely a roof with little or no side walls, which in no case would protect the employes from inclement weather and in most cases will not even protect them from the sun.

This law provides in part that: "The provisions of this law shall not apply at points where less than five men are regularly employed in the repair service, nor at division terminals or other points where it is necessary to make light repairs only on cars. * * *"

There is a vast difference of opinion among the different railroad authorities as to what constitutes light repairs. Some of the companies consider that all repairs costing $5 and over are heavy repairs; while others consider nothing less than $25 as heavy repairs.

Owing to this difference of opinion, and the inability of this Department to secure action in the courts where cases have been filed for violations of this law, very little progress has been made toward the enforcement of the provisions of the law. We now have pending in different courts of the State, several cases for violations of this law, but on account of the uninterested condition of the court officials no action has been taken.

We have an unusual condition to deal with in this State in connection with this law. In the Southern portion of the State the winter temperatures seldom go below the freezing point, while in the northern portion, just the reverse is the case; the temperature for about four months in the year seldom being above the freezing point. On account of climatic conditions a vast difference is necessary in the construction of these shelters in different parts of the State. The law provides that a "building or shed" shall be erected, but it does not specify in any particular the character of structure.

We are putting forth a strenuous effort to get some action in some of the courts and expect to succeed in the near future. In these cases we hope to have the courts decide what is light repairs, as well as, if possible, the character of sheds required.

Boards of Arbitration.

The provisions of this law may be found in Chapter .. of this report entitled "Laws of Texas Relating to Labor." There are of course no provisions in this law requiring parties to a labor dispute to submit to arbitration, but the law merely legalizes such procedure, and specifies the methods to be used in case differences between employer and employes are submitted for arbitration.

During the latter months of the year 1911 two very extensive strikes were called by the Federated Shopmen on two of the largest railroad systems in Texas (these strikes cover other States as well as Texas, but this report of course covers Texas only). These two strikes affected many hundreds of men.

Shortly after the strikes were called this Department notified the proper officials of the labor organizations affected of the provisions of this law, and offered the assistance of the Department in such arbitration, or any other manner in which we might be of service. Their reply was to the effect that they "had nothing to arbitrate."

Other than the two cases mentioned above, no other occasions have arisen where the provisions of this law might have been used.

See under Chapter "Recommendations" my recommendations concerning a new and better law of this character for Texas.

"Spider Law"—Regulating Baling of Cotton.

This law, if not the best, is one of the best safe guard laws we have on our statute books. Prior to its passage it was not at all an uncommon occurrence for many accidents to occur in the course of a day's work among the men who handle cotton on the Galveston and other wharfs along the Gulf Coast, and although since this law has been in effect accidents often occur, they are as a rule, of a less serious nature and have been reduced in number to a very low mark.

Practically all of the cotton shipped to these ports from Texas points, is baled in accordance with the law. The majority of the compresses throughout the State employ a man especially for the purpose of looking after the cotton baling before it leaves the press, thereby insuring compliance with the law. A great deal of cotton comes to our Texas ports from Oklahoma and Arkansas, and some from Louisiana. None of these States have a law on this subject and as a consequence the cotton coming from points therein does not conform to the provisions of our law. There is a move on foot at the present time to make an effort to secure the passage of a similar law in these States, and when this is done the number of accidents will be reduced a great deal more. The fraternal delegate from the Texas State Federation to the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor has been instructed to put forth every effort possible to have that body endorse a law of this character and secure its passage by the next session of the Oklahoma Legislature.

During the cotton season ending August 31, 1911, there was exported via the two most important ports, 3,269,436 bales of cotton. Should the entire Texas production during that year have been shipped via these two ports, the cotton coming from the other States would have been 220,027 bales, since the Texas production was 3,049,409 bales. These figures prove conclusively the absolute necessity of Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana each passing a law to conform with that of Texas, before the number of accidents is reduced to the loweset minimum.

Child Labor.

Prior to the regular session of the Thirty-second Legislature our child labor law provided a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars against any person employing any child under the age of twelve years to labor in or about establishments using dangerous machinery; or under fourteen years of age when unable to read and write simple sentences in the English language; or under sixteen years of age in or about any mine, distillery or brewery.

The Thirty-second Legislature repealed this law and passed one to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person, or any agent, or any employe of any person, firm or corporation who shall hereafter employ any child under the age of fifteen years to labor in or about any manufacturing or other establishment using dangerous machinery, or about the machinery in any mill or factory, or in any distillery, brewery, or to labor in any capacity in the manufacture of goods for immoral purposes, or where their health may be impaired or morals debased, or shall send any such child to any disorderly house, bawdy house, or assignation house, or having the control of such child, shall permit him or her to go to any such house, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and each day the provisions of this Act are violated shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 1a. Such person, firm or corporation, or any agent thereof shall give free access at all times to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the State of Texas and his deputies for the inspection of their premises and of the methods employed, to insure compliance with the provisions of the foregoing section.

SEC. 2. Any person, agent, or any employe of any person, firm or corporation, who shall hereafter employ any child under the age of 17 years to labor in or about any quarry or mine shall be punished as provided for in Section 1 of this Act.

SEC. 2a. Such person, firm or corporation, or any agent thereof, shall give free access at all times to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the State of Texas and his deputies, for the inspection of their premises and of the methods employed, to insure compliance with the provisions of the foregoing section.

See "Analysis of Factory Inspection" for information concerning the enforcement of this law.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

A. L. Garrett, Factory Inspector.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY INSPECTION TABLES.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Austin Texas.

DEAR SIR: I beg to submit herewith an analysis of my factory inspection work during the year beginning September 1, 1911, and ending August 31, 1912.

I have endeavored to enforce the laws coming under the jurisdiction of the Department, without malice to anyone, or without fear or favor. I have tried to be conservative and conscientious in all my official acts toward those in contact with whom my duties have brought me.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. GARRETT,

Factory Inspector.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

During the year beginning September 1, 1911, and ending August 31, 1912, three hundred and eighty-nine industrial plants were visited and inspected. The number of employes in these industries were: Males, 18,097; females, 5263; total, 23,360. Number of children removed from service on account of child labor law, 182.

The following recommendations were made to safeguard or correct defects in machinery:

Engine fly wheel pits	6
Set screws and keys	242
Emery grinders and polishing wheels	10
Saws and woodworking machines	22
Exposed gearing	15
Laundry and other machinery	213
Stairways and elevators without hand rails or partially guarded	117
Number of industries inspected employing female help and not providing separate closets	35
Number of places in which improvement in sanitation and ventilation was recommended	30
Number of industrial plants inspected using steam as motive power and having regular boiler inspections	130
Number of industrial plants inspected, using steam as motive power and not having any boiler inspections	62

The motive power used in industrial establishments inspected is steam, electric, gas, gasoline or naphtha, crude oil and water.

About the only inspection of boilers or generators of steam in Texas is done by the Boiler Insurance Companies. A great number of boilers used in industrial plants receive no inspection whatever, thereby endangering the life and limb of thousands of employes, as well as those not employes of such institutions, as a great many of these industries are located in close proximity to residence and school buildings and should an explosion occur, naturally it would cause injury or panic.

We have adopted the policy whereby it has been possible to, and owners and managers of industrial plants would consent to, comply with our recommendations for safeguarding dangerous machinery, and such other places in their plants as would conserve the health, life and limb of employes; not instituting or filing any suits for such conditions, believing it to be to the best interest of all concerned to be conservative and educate the employers of labor, as well as the employes, to the protection of themselves from such dangers by using and employing all possible safeguards and protective devices. All employers of labor in industrial plants have evidenced a disposition to take these matters up, when such conditions were brought to their attention, and make such changes when conditions would permit, and our recommendations have borne much fruit.

I am of the opinion that our laws at present are totally inadequate in that they do not cover the situation and should be made absolutely compulsory along the lines of health, safety and comfort of employes. Texas has been, and is now, far in the rear in this respect. The great number of States that have adopted laws covering the health, safety and comfort of employes make it absolutely necessary that this State be placed upon an equal footing.

The manufacturers of machinery should be compelled by law to reasonably protect by some manner of safeguards and other devices. The purchaser of his product can then reasonably protect his employes from injury. It is not reasonably fair to have the purchaser of machinery manufactured in this State, and that which is shipped into it, safeguard such, when it can be done far better and at less expense at the factory where such machinery is made. However, that which is now in operation can be protected at a small expense to the operators.

Child Labor.

Since the enactment of our new Child Labor Law, and the raising of the age limit, I have used every means available to educate the employes and employers along this line. I have found such a number of employers of labor who were under the impression that the old law was in effect that I deemed it not advisable to file any suits where they would comply with the law. I find a greater disposition upon the part of the parents to force their children into employment and thereby make statements and false affidavits that the children are older than they really are. I have adopted the plan of compelling them to bring a certificate of their scholastic age from the school census, when such is available. A law should be passed that would compel all children seeking employment to produce a certificate of birth, baptism, or passport, in order that the inspector can properly determine their age. And above all, a certificate of good health should be filed by them, with the inspector, made and examined by a practicing physician. These certificates and examinations should be made twice yearly. Under our present law the employer of such children can have parents and guardians of such children go before a notary public and make affidavit that such child is past fifteen years of age and then we can do nothing in so far as ascertaining the age of the child or children is concerned.

I also believe our present child labor law should be so amended as to prohibit the employment of boys under 15 years of age, as at present; but prohibiting the employment of boys under eighteen years of age except between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. in all telephone and telegraph and messenger or delivery service, as at the present time boys can be and are employed and sent to all manner of places, much to their detriment, both morally and physically, at all hours of day and night. I also advocate, as a means to assist in the enforcement of the child labor law, a compulsory education law for children under 15 years of age, and believe the State or county should furnish free text-books to the indigent children, or such children who are not able to purchase the proper text-books.

The question is often asked "what will become of these children when turned out of employment in factories and shops?" The reply would naturally be "send them to school." In numbers of cases the parents or guardians are not able to do so and the result is the child must seek other employment or be led off into mischief. This I believe could all be avoided by a system of compulsory education and vocational training.

Prosecutions.

The Department adopted the plan of settling violations of labor laws out of court where they will comply with the laws readily. Only in extreme cases do we deem it necessary to file complaints. Out of 389 inspections made the Department in the past year has only filed one case for Child Labor Law violation. And with this only one prosecution, I have been successful in removing from factories and work shops 182 children who were employed under the age limit of fifteen years.

Four complaints for penalties were filed against contracting firms doing municipal work in violation of the eight-hour law.

Accidents.

The number of accidents occurring from machinery in industrial plants has been a hard matter to establish and the character of injury hard to determine. Of the industries inspected a great many keep no record of injury and that where liability insurance is carried. The managers and superintendents usually rely on memory when questioned in regard to injuries occurring, and should any occur they will use their pleasure in reporting such to an inspector, so that perhaps he might be able to suggest some safeguard against any future injury at such places.

The greatest number of injuries occurring are from saw mills, unguarded woodworking, and cotton ginning machinery. I believe we will never be able to handle the safeguarding feature of our inspections, and especially for the health, safety and comfort of employes and the conservation of life and limb, until such

safeguarding is made absolutely compulsory upon all owners and operators of such plants, and a penalty provided for the violation of such laws.

The danger of death and injury to those who are working about and operating machinery should always be apparent. The employers of labor, superintendents and foremen in charge, through some systems of bonus for increased production, will not give machinery, pulleys, set screws, shafting and other matters the attention necessary to properly protect the employe.

Operators of machine shops will leave the accumulation of refuse laying on the floors and as a rule machines are crowded together in as small a space as possible, with the result that the operator is usually injured by falling over such accumulations.

Running on footboards along all shafting should be provided with hand rails as a preventive from falling.

The accumulation of saw dust and debris in saw and planing mills should be prohibited.

Stakes should be provided for all lumber trucks used in transporting lumber from one portion of mill to another, as the danger from this source is great; possibly from falling on some one in the vicinity, or falling into rapidly revolving belts or pulleys, with the result that a number of persons would be injured before machinery could be stopped.

All saws, both revolving and band, should be protected by a guard that will reasonably prevent injury to any one.

Shapers and jointers should be provided with guards, as this class of machinery is responsible for the loss of more fingers and hands than any machine used in a saw or planing mill. No one should be permitted to operate this class of machine until he is perfectly familiar with it. I find that a great number of injuries occur from this source, and no employe should attempt to operate any machinery he is not perfectly familiar with; and no superintendent or foreman should require or permit any employe to operate any machine with which he is not perfectly familiar.

Cotton oil machinery, and cotton gin machinery has proven to be responsible for a great number of accidents in this State, due to the fact that not any great number of skilled employes are used. The manufacturers of this class of machinery do not make any effort to safeguard the dangerous portions of such machinery, and when we take the matter of safeguarding such machinery up with the owner and operator he will tell you that the manufacturer of such machinery should be compelled to properly safeguard his product before they leave the factory. And he will tell us further that should any one be injured by it that it was absolutely ignorance and carelessness. All the better argument that this class of machinery should be safeguarded in every manner possible.

All cotton and textile mill companies in this State are equipping their mills with modern machines which are reasonably safeguarded, but employes in making repairs are prone to leave such safeguards off until the superintendent, foreman or inspector calls attention to its absence. The large number of women and children employed in this class of industry makes it imperative that all machines be kept properly safeguarded at all times, and I am of the opinion that some form of engine stop should be provided in these mills, whereby the engine and machinery could be stopped instantly from any part of the building in case of accident or injury to an employe. The engines used in this character of industry usually rate from 350 to 500 horse power and any accident to the governors would result fatally to employes, by perhaps a bursting fly wheel, bursting pulleys, or increased velocity of machinery. The crowding of machinery in these mills is another matter that should be legislated against as in a number of places visited, places were noticed where there was scarcely room for a person to pass between the ends of projecting shafting, making it extremely hazardous for women and girls with loose clothing.

Laundry Machinery.

The larger and more modern laundries are equipping their plants with modern and properly safeguarded machinery. The small laundry in smaller towns usually purchases second hand machinery that has been in use for years and which has never been properly guarded or equipped with such guards as will prevent injury to operators; and it is here the younger help is generally used,

making this class of machinery extremely hazardous, not only to the operator in front of machine, but also to any one in the rear of machines, owing to inward feed rolls. The extractors or wringers used in all laundries are extremely dangerous and none but an experienced employe should be allowed to operate them. The extremely high rate of speed at which they run, 1800 to 2000 revolutions per minute, will instantly break a hand or arm coming in contact with it. Guards should be placed on all infeeding rolls and no one but the foreman or mechanic allowed to remove them, and then only for repairs.

The wearing of loose clothing and hair should be prohibited around rapidly revolving machines or pulleys and shaftings.

Seats and separate toilets should be provided for all female employes, and dressing rooms, separate and apart from toilets is an absolute necessity. In a great number of places visited no place is provided for changing clothing, and the female employes are forced to use toilets and other places for changing clothing.

The ventilation of all laundries visited has appeared to be reasonably good, but in a number of places it could be improved considerably. Exhaust fans and open vents should be provided to allow all steam from washing machines, flat work ironers, and body ironers, and also allow combusted gas to escape. The use of chloride of lime, I believe to be a good germicide. The free use of a good disinfectant is advised especially around where soiled clothing is dumped and worked. Cement floors are recommended around all washing machines and extractors, so that they can be flushed and washed off daily.

Elevator shafts or well holes in laundries, mills, candy factories, and ware houses should at all times be kept guarded with automatic gates or rails, and provided with an electric bell or some other device to give notice that the elevator will be moved. No employe should be allowed to use any elevator that is used in raising or lowering freight or other articles. All stairways should be provided with hand rails as a preventive to slipping or falling. Lights should be provided at all times so stairways can be seen plainly. The placing of obstructions, or any kind of oil on stairway landings should be prohibited.

Fire Escapes.

I would especially like to see our laws amended in regard to providing fire escapes for all buildings over two stories in height where two or more persons are employed. For the past year the inspector has had to rely on municipal laws to cover fire escapes. In a number of cases the buildings are located outside the city limits, and the State has no law covering this class of buildings, therefore no protection whatever is afforded the employes from fire, explosion or panic.

I am also in favor of the enactment of a law whereby a system of fire alarms and fire drills shall be established in mills and factories using children and women, and as a preventive of panics; and that employes may become familiar with fire escapes and places of exit should fire or explosions occur, and thereby be a preventive from a great loss of life.

Boiler Inspection.

The number of boilers found with insurance inspections are 130 and the number without any class of inspection are 62. This goes to prove that Texas is badly in need of a rigid boiler inspection law, as the greatest number not inspected are in laundries, machine shops and cotton gins, where the greatest damage might occur from explosions or weak and inadequate appurtenances.

The great danger emanating from this source is the fact that these industries are located in outlying districts where competent help is hard to obtain, and in the production of power, the greatest expense in operation, they will pick up a man without any previous experience whatever and put him in charge of boiler and engine, as he can probably be obtained at a low rate of wages, and the employers as a rule do not consider that in doing this, perhaps they are menacing the lives of hundreds of people by employing incompetent help.

Brick and Tile Machinery.

The inspections of this class of industry show a comparatively small number of accidents. The greatest menace to life and limb usually comes from the fact

that the line shafting, pulleys, and elevating machinery are in a crowded condition. Line shafting and hangers are usually placed on the floor, and the pulverizing wheel left open so the clay may be readily dumped into it from wheelbarrows or other means of transporting the clay.

Publishing and Printing Machinery.

This character of machinery is usually well safeguarded by the manufacturers of such machinery, but injury usually occurs from feeding job presses. The constant movement of both arms in placing and removing the article to be impressed usually gets monotonous and from the fact that a boy 15 or 16 years of age is employed usually to do this character of work, makes it all the more hazardous, as children of that age usually get careless and absent-minded and the result is the loss of a finger between the form and platen. Some form of safeguard should be provided to raise the operator's hand before the revolution of the press is completed.

The vapor and poisonous gases thrown off from melting pots and linotype machines in composing and press rooms make this character of industry extremely unhealthful if sufficient ventilation is not provided. I have endeavored to have all melting pots placed outside of buildings with hood and flue to take away all poisonous vapors, and where located inside of building, sliding or telescope hoods provided and doors and transoms closed so vapors could not pass to other rooms or departments.

Providing sufficient ventilation is a question that has not received the consideration that it should when it is taken into consideration that an adult person will inhale thirty cubic feet of air per minute. It can be readily seen why sufficient window or ventilating area should be provided and provision made for exhausting all foul air from such rooms. This matter has been one of grave importance to all labor, factory and shop inspection departments, and one which will require radical legislation to remedy.

Factory Inspection.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of Inspection.	No. of Children under 15 Years of Age Removed.	Number of Employees.			Working Hours per Day.	Number of stories in Building.	Number of Fire Escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for Female Employees Provided.
			Total.	Males.	Females.						
Anderson County—											
Railroad shops	May 4, 1912		604	603	1	8, 10	1, 2		Good	Fair	Yes
Planing mill	May 3, 1912		15	15		10	1		Good	Fair	
Steam laundry	May 3, 1912		15	5	10	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	May 3, 1912		18	6	12	12	2		Good	Fair	Part
Railroad B. and B. department	May 11, 1912		32	32		9, 10	1		Good	Good	
Foundry and machine shop	May 11, 1912		22	22		9	1		Good	Fair	
Box factory	May 11, 1912	3	65	50	15	10	1, 2		Good	Fair	No
Ice factory and gin	May 11, 1912		30	30		12	1		Good	Good	
Bastrop County—											
Brick manufacturers	Nov. 27, 1911		29	29		10	1, 2		Good	Bad	
Brick manufacturers	Nov. 27, 1911		60	60		10	1, 2		Good	Bad	
Cotton oil mill	Nov. 28, 1911		14	14		12	2		Good	Fair	
Cotton oil mill	Nov. 28, 1911		20	20		12	2		Good	Bad	
Laundry	Nov. 27, 1911	1	7	5	2	9	1		Good	Fair	No
Railroad shops	Nov. 28, 1911		180	180		9	1		Good	Fair	
Bexar County—											
Brewing company	Sept. 14, 1911		236	236		8	5		Good	Good	
Brewery and ice factory	Sept. 14, 1911		22	22		8	2		Fair	Good	
Brewery and ice factory	Sept. 13, 1911		144	143	1	8	4		Good	Good	
Bottling works	Sept. 14, 1911		116	69	47	10	3, 5	2	Good	Fair	Partly
Cotton oil mill	Feb. 6, 1912		60	60		12	1		Good	Fair	
Creamery	Feb. 13, 1912		55	53	2	10	2		Good	Good	Yes
Cigar factory	Sept. 13, 1911	4	98	3	95	9	2		Fair	Fair	Yes
Chile factory	Feb. 6, 1912	1	27	22	5	10	2		Good	Good	Yes
Chile factory	Feb. 6, 1912		25	18	7	10	1, 2		Good	Good	No
Overall factory	Feb. 9, 1912		20	2	18	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
Overall factory	Sept. 14, 1911		43	5	38	8	4		Good	Good	Yes
Overall factory	Sept. 14, 1911		104	4	100	8½	4	2	Good	Good	Yes
Machine shop	Feb. 13, 1912		200	200		9	2		Good	Good	
Packers	Feb. 6, 1912		75	75		9½	2		Good	Fair	
Paper box factory	Feb. 13, 1912		19	7	12	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
Pecan shellers	Feb. 7, 1912		330	20	310	8	2		Good	Fair	Yes
Planing mill	Feb. 13, 1912		28	28		8	1		Good	Good	
Planing mill	Feb. 7, 1912		35	35		8½	2		Good	Fair	
Printing plant	Feb. 10, 1912		21	17	4	9	2		Good	Good	Yes

Printing plant	Feb. 10, 1912	1	84	66	18	9	2	Good	Fair	Yes
Printing plant	Feb. 10, 1912		23	20	3	8	2	Good	Good	Yes
Printing plant	Feb. 9, 1912	2	40	34	6	9	2	Good	Good	Yes
Printing plant	Feb. 9, 1912		6	6		8	3	Good	Good	
Soap factory	Feb. 13, 1912		25	20	5	10	2	Good	Good	Yes
Steam laundry	Feb. 9, 1912		32	15	17	10	1	Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Feb. 8, 1912		60	20	40	10	2	Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	Feb. 12, 1912		55	22	33	10	2	Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Feb. 12, 1912		37	17	20	9	1	Bad	Good	No
Steam laundry	Feb. 13, 1912		10	3	7	10	1	Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Sept. 13, 1911		22	4	18	10	2	Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Sept. 13, 1911		22	8	14	10	1	Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	Sept. 13, 1911	2	84		84	10	2	1 Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Sept. 13, 1911		38	8	30	10	1	Fair	Good	No
Tent and awning manufacturing	Feb. 9, 1912		9	3	6	8½	3	Good	Good	Yes
Bell County—										
Cotton compress	Jan. 5, 1912		40	40		10	1	Good	Fair	
Cotton oil mill	Jan. 5, 1912		51	51		12	2	Good	Fair	
Cotton oil mill	Jan. 5, 1912		80	80		12	2	Good	Fair	
Cotton oil mill	Jan. 6, 1912		40	40		12	2	Good	Fair	
Cotton gin	Jan. 6, 1912		7	7		10	1	Good	Fair	
Ice factory	Jan. 6, 1912		12	12		12	1	Good	Fair	
Light and power plant	Jan. 6, 1912		10	10		12	1	Good	Fair	
Light and power plant	Jan. 4, 1912		7	7		8	1	Good	Fair	
Planing mill	Jan. 4, 1912		8	8		9	1	Good	Fair	
Produce company	Jan. 5, 1912		40	25	15	8	2	Good	Fair	No
Railroad shops	Jan. 5, 1912		149	147	2	9	1	Good	Fair	Yes
Steam laundry	Jan. 4, 1912	1	22	10	12	10	2	Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Jan. 4, 1912		11	7	4	9	1	Poor	Fair	No
Steam laundry	Jan. 6, 1912		10	4	6	10	1	Good	Good	No
Bowie County—										
Sewer and drain pipe company	June 10, 1912		100	100		10	1, 4	Good	Poor	
Caldwell County—										
Cotton oil mill	Mar. 18, 1912		40	40		12	2	Fair	Good	
Collin County—										
Cotton mill	Mar. 14, 1912		106	79	27	10½	2	Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Mar. 14, 1912		18	9	9	9	1	Good	Fair	Partly
Comal County—										
Flour mill	April 25, 1912		21	21		12	4	Good	Fair	
Flour mill	April 25, 1912		26	26		12	3	Good	Good	
Ice factory	April 25, 1912		6	6		12	1	Good	Fair	
Light and power plant	April 25, 1912		3	3		12	1	Good	Fair	
Lime manufacturing company	April 25, 1912	2	85	85		10	2	Good	Fair	
Steam laundry	April 26, 1912		7	1	6	10	2	Good	Fair	No

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of Inspection.	No. of Children under 15 Years of Age Removed.	Number of Employees.			Working Hours per Day.	Number of stories in Building.	Number of Fire Escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for Female Employees Provided.
			Total.	Males.	Females.						
Dallas County—											
Bag factory, cotton and burlap	Mar. 9, 1912	3	125	35	90	10	5	2	Good	Good	No
Brass works	Mar. 13, 1912	1	9	9	.....	9	1	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Brewery	Jan. 20, 1912	.....	60	60	.....	8	3	.....	Good	Good	.....
Candy and cracker factory	Jan. 20, 1912	5	400	225	175	8	4	1	Good	Good	Partly
Carbonic company	Jan. 20, 1912	.....	11	11	.....	8, 10	2	.....	Good	Good	.....
Coffin factory	Mar. 18, 1912	.....	100	90	10	9	2, 5	.....	Good	Fair	Partly
Confectionery factory	Mar. 11, 1912	3	94	49	45	9	5	1	Good	Good	Yes
Cotton gin machinery	Mar. 12, 1912	.....	230	230	.....	9	2, 3	.....	Good	Good	.....
Cotton gin machinery	Mar. 12, 1912	.....	255	255	.....	9	1	.....	Good	Good	.....
Cotton mill	Jan. 19, 1912	.....	200	100	100	10	2	.....	Good	Good	No
Envelope factory	Mar. 13, 1912	.....	18	5	13	9	2	.....	Poor	Fair	Yes
Furniture factory	Mar. 19, 1912	.....	60	59	1	9	2	.....	Good	Fair	Yes
Furniture factory	Mar. 11, 1912	.....	87	82	5	9	2, 4	2	Good	Good	Yes
Ice cream factory	Mar. 15, 1912	.....	9	9	.....	12	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Machine repair shop	Mar. 15, 1912	.....	12	12	.....	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Overall factory	Mar. 18, 1912	.....	65	5	60	8	4	1	Good	Fair	Yes
Packing company	Mar. 16, 1912	.....	24	24	.....	10	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Packing company	Jan. 19, 1912	.....	200	197	3	10	2, 3	2	Good	Good	Yes
Planing mill	Mar. 18, 1912	.....	15	15	.....	9	2	.....	Good	Poor	.....
Planing mill	Mar. 15, 1912	.....	40	40	.....	9	2	.....	Good	Good	.....
Planing mill	Mar. 15, 1912	.....	32	32	.....	9	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Printing company	Mar. 16, 1912	.....	12	10	2	8	1	.....	Good	Fair	Yes
Printing company	Mar. 16, 1912	3	215	163	52	9	6	2	Good	Good	Yes
Refrigerator and fixture factory	Mar. 18, 1912	.....	5	5	.....	9	1	.....	Good	Poor	.....
Show case and fixture factory	Mar. 11, 1912	.....	20	20	.....	9	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Steam laundry	Jan. 20, 1912	.....	95	34	61	10	2	.....	Poor	Good	No
Steam laundry	Mar. 9, 1912	.....	125	47	78	10	3	2	Good	Fair	Partly
Steam laundry	Mar. 13, 1912	.....	107	45	62	10	2, 3	.....	Good	Fair	Partly
Steam laundry	Mar. 15, 1912	2	88	37	51	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	Partly
Steam laundry	Mar. 16, 1912	1	35	7	28	10	1	.....	Good	Good	No
De Witt County—											
Cotton mill	Feb. 14, 1912	.....	165	83	70	11	1	.....	Good	Good	No
Cotton oil mill	Aug. 28, 1912	.....	22	22	.....	12	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Steam laundry	Feb. 14, 1912	.....	7	4	3	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	No

Ellis County —											
Cotton mill	Jan. 18, 1912	2	143	86	57	10	2		Good	Fair	No
Cotton oil mill	Jan. 18, 1912		36	36		12	2		Good	Fair	
Cotton oil mill	Jan. 18, 1912		35	35		12	2		Good	Fair	
Cotton oil mill	Jan. 18, 1912		35	35		12	1		Good	Fair	
Fannin County—											
Cotton mill	July 19, 1912		230	129	101	10½	2		Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	July 19, 1912		9	5	4	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Galveston County—											
Brewery	Dec. 7, 1911		50	50		8	3, 5		Good	Good	
Cotton oil mill	Dec. 8, 1911		38	38		11	2		Good	Fair	
Electric power plant	Dec. 9, 1911		31	31		9	2		Good	Good	
Foundry	Dec. 11, 1911		25	25		9	2		Good	Good	
Iron works	Dec. 11, 1911		30	30		9	1		Good	Fair	
Overall factory	Dec. 6, 1911		40	5	35	9	3		Good	Good	Yes
Overall factory	Dec. 7, 1911		9		9	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
Overall factory	Dec. 7, 1911		56	9	47	10	4	2	Good	Good	Yes
Planing mill	Dec. 9, 1911	1	13	13		9	1		Good	Good	
Planing mill	Dec. 9, 1911		10	10		9	1		Good	Good	
Printing company	Dec. 9, 1911		154	113	41	8	5	2	Good	Good	Yes
Printing company	Dec. 6, 1911	1	6	6		8	3		Fair	Fair	
Printing company	Dec. 11, 1911	1	15	15		8	1		Good	Good	
Printing company	Dec. 11, 1911		20	18	2	8	3		Good	Good	Yes
Railroad shops	Dec. 9, 1911		99	99		9, 10	1		Good	Fair	
Rice mill	Dec. 8, 1911	3	65	65		10	4	1	Good	Good	Yes
Steam laundry	Dec. 6, 1911	1	45	10	35	9	2		Good	Good	Partly
Steam laundry	Dec. 6, 1911		55	16	39	10	2		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Dec. 6, 1911		30	5	25	8½	2		Good	Good	No
Waste factory	Dec. 8, 1911	1	23	23		9½	1		Good	Fair	
Gonzales County—											
Brick and tile factory	Aug. 29, 1912		32	32		10	2		Good	Fair	
Cotton oil mill	Aug. 29, 1912		28	28		12	2		Good	Fair	
Electric light plant	Aug. 29, 1912		8	8		12	1		Good	Fair	
Steam laundry	Aug. 29, 1912		10	5	5	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Grayson County—											
Cotton mill	July 22, 1912		175	100	75	10	1		Good	Poor	No
Cotton mill	July 25, 1912		300	175	125	10½	4	2	Good	Poor	No
Cotton oil mill	July 23, 1912		15	15		10	2		Good	Good	
Machine repair shop	July 23, 1912	1	14	14		9	1		Good	Fair	
Railroad shops	July 22, 1912		333	333		9	1		Good	Fair	
Steam laundry	July 23, 1912		50	21	29	10	1		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	July 23, 1912		76	30	46	9	1		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	July 25, 1912		14	6	8	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	July 25, 1912		35	11	24	10	1		Good	Good	No
Gregg County—											
Box factory	June 9, 1912	12	75	65	10	10	1		Good	Fair	Yes
Cotton gin	June 10, 1912	1	9	9		10	1		Good	Fair	

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of Inspection.	No. of Children under 15 Years of Age Removed.	Number of Employees.			Working Hours per Day.	Number of stories in Building.	Number of Fire Escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for Female Employees Provided.
			Total.	Males.	Females.						
Gregg County—Continued.											
Implement factory	June 9, 1912	.....	102	100	2	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	Yes
Mattress factory	June 10, 1912	1	11	9	2	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	Yes
Saw mill	June 10, 1912	1	85	85	.....	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Steam laundry	June 11, 1912	.....	15	5	10	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	No
Hardin County—											
Saw mill repair shop	June 29, 1912	.....	29	29	.....	10	1	.....	Good	Poor	.....
Harris County—											
Bag and fibre manufacturing	Nov. 18, 1911	.....	70	10	60	10	3	1	Good	Good	Partly
Book binders	Dec. 15, 1911	1	12	3	9	8	3	1	Good	Good	Yes
Brass works	April 8, 1912	.....	16	16	.....	9	2	.....	Good	Good	Yes
Brass works	Dec. 15, 1911	.....	22	22	.....	9	2	1	Good	Good	.....
Brewery and ice factory	Dec. 6, 1911	.....	111	110	1	8	4	.....	Good	Good	Yes
Brewery and ice factory	Dec. 20, 1911	1	170	170	.....	8	5	.....	Good	Good	.....
Cake and cracker factory	Nov. 15, 1911	.....	172	75	97	9	5	.....	Good	Good	Partly
Candy factory	April 5, 1912	.....	11	4	7	9	2	.....	Good	Good	No
Car wheel factory	Dec. 15, 1911	.....	100	100	.....	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Coffee roaster	Nov. 17, 1911	.....	7	5	2	9	1	.....	Good	Fair	Yes
Coffee roaster	Nov. 17, 1911	.....	16	10	6	9½	3	1	Good	Fair	Yes
Coopers	Feb. 19, 1912	.....	15	15	.....	8	1	.....	Good	Good	.....
Cotton seed oil mill	Feb. 19, 1912	1	175	175	.....	10, 12	3	.....	Good	Good	.....
Cotton seed oil mill	Dec. 13, 1911	.....	65	65	.....	12	2	.....	Good	Poor	.....
Cotton seed oil mill	Dec. 13, 1911	.....	141	141	.....	12	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Cotton seed oil mill	Dec. 15, 1911	.....	235	235	.....	12	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Cotton seed oil mill	Dec. 19, 1911	.....	200	200	.....	12	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Cotton seed oil refinery	Dec. 19, 1911	.....	20	20	.....	10, 12	3	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Elevator factory	Dec. 18, 1911	.....	42	42	.....	9	2	.....	Good	Good	.....
Furniture factory	Nov. 16, 1911	1	96	92	4	9	4	3	Good	Good	Yes
Gas plant	Nov. 15, 1911	.....	25	25	.....	10	3	.....	Good	Good	.....
Glass factory	Nov. 15, 1911	.....	23	23	.....	9	2	.....	Good	Good	.....
Ice factory	Nov. 15, 1911	.....	12	12	.....	12	1	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Manufacturing stationers	April 6, 1912	.....	22	18	4	9	6	.....	Good	Good	Partly
Manufacturing stationers	Feb. 17, 1912	1	69	56	13	8	4	1	Good	Good	Yes
Overall factory	Dec. 20, 1911	.....	27	2	25	9	3	1	Good	Fair	Yes
Overall factory	Nov. 2, 1911	.....	135	10	125	8	3	2	Good	Good	Yes
Packing house	Dec. 18, 1911	3	181	121	60	10	3	2	Good	Fair	No

Planing mill	Dec. 18, 1911		26	26		8	2		Good	Poor	
Planing mill	Nov. 14, 1911		40	40		9	2		Good	Poor	
Planing mill	Nov. 14, 1911	1	50	50		10	2		Good	Good	
Planing mill	Nov. 14, 1911		8	8		9	2		Good	Good	
Planing mill	Nov. 16, 1911		80	80		9½	2		Good	Good	
Planing mill	Nov. 17, 1911	2	48	34	14	10	2		Good	Good	No
Printing company	April 6, 1912		37	21	16	8, 9	6	1	Good	Good	No
Printing company	April 8, 1912		17	14	3	8	2		Good	Good	Partly
Printing company	April 8, 1912		6	6		8	3	1	Good	Good	
Printing company	Feb. 17, 1912		8	8		8	1		Good	Good	
Printing company	Dec. 15, 1911	1	10	10		9	3	1	Good	Good	
Printing company	Dec. 15, 1911	1	6	6		8	3	1	Good	Fair	
Printing company	Dec. 16, 1911		25	21	4	8	2		Good	Fair	Yes
Printing company	Dec. 16, 1911		35	29	6	8	3	1	Good	Fair	Yes
Railroad repair shop	Nov. 14, 1911		40	40		9	1		Good	Fair	
Rice mill	Feb. 19, 1912		43	43		12	4		Good	Good	
Rice mill	Feb. 19, 1912		38	37	1	12	4		Good	Fair	No
Rice mill	Feb. 17, 1912		11	11		12	2		Good	Poor	
Rice mill	Nov. 14, 1911		22	22		12	4		Good	Poor	
Show case and fixture factory	Dec. 19, 1911		70	70		9	2		Good	Fair	
Syrup factory	Nov. 17, 1911		20	20		9	2		Good	Fair	
Steam laundry	Feb. 17, 1912		37	18	19	9	2		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Feb. 17, 1912		37	7	30	10	2		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Dec. 14, 1911		40	18	22	10	1		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Dec. 14, 1911		35	5	30	10	2		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Nov. 2, 1911		79	31	48	9	2		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Nov. 2, 1911		130	55	75	10	3		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Nov. 2, 1911		163	45	118	9	2		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Nov. 15, 1911		37	9	28	10	2		Good	Good	Partly
Structural iron works	Nov. 15, 1911		14	14		9	1		Good	Fair	
Structural iron works	Dec. 19, 1911		50	50		9	1		Good	Fair	
Textile mill	Dec. 19, 1911	27	125	50	75	10	2		Good	Fair	No
Wagon factory	Nov. 15, 1911		40	40		9	3		Good	Good	
Harrison County—											
Box factory	June 12, 1912	6	117	104	13	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	June 12, 1912		8	3	5	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	June 12, 1912	1	20	7	13	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Hays County—											
Steam laundry	April 26, 1912		10	6	4	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Water, light and power plant	April 26, 1912		12	12		12	1		Good	Fair	
Hill County—											
Cotton compress	Jan. 16, 1912		50	50		10	1		Good	Fair	
Cotton mill	Mar. 23, 1912		105	52	53	11	2		Good	Poor	No
Cotton mill	Jan. 16, 1912		60	45	15	11	2		Good	Good	No
Cotton seed oil mill	Jan. 16, 1912		55	55		12	1		Good	Fair	
Steam laundry	Jan. 16, 1912		22	11	11	10	1		Good	Good	No
Hunt County—											
Bottling works	July 14, 1912	1	26	23	3	10	2		Good	Good	Yes

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of Inspection.	No. of Children under 15 Years of Age Removed.	Number of Employees.			Working Hours per Day.	Number of stories in Building.	Number of Fire Escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for Female Employees Provided.
			Total.	Males.	Females.						
Hunt County—Continued.											
Refinery and ice factory	July 14, 1912		20	20		10	2	1	Good	Fair	Yes
Railroad shops	July 16, 1912		53	53		8, 9	1		Good	Poor	
Steam laundry	July 15, 1912		18	8	10	10	1		Good	Good	No
Johnson County—											
Cotton seed oil mill	Mar. 8, 1912		50	50		12	2		Good	Fair	
Electric and gas light plant	Mar. 7, 1912		6	6		12	1		Good	Good	
Foundry	Mar. 7, 1912		18	18		9	1		Good	Good	
Railroad car shops	Mar. 8, 1912		325	323	2	9	1		Good	Fair	Yes
Railroad locomotive shops	Mar. 8, 1912		481	474	8	9	1		Good	Good	Yes
Steam laundry	Mar. 7, 1912		11	6	5	10	1		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Mar. 7, 1912		20	10	10	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Jefferson County—											
Boiler and sheet iron works	Sept. 3, 1911		10	10		9	1		Good	Poor	
Canning plant	Sept. 7, 1911		350	350		9	2		Fair	Poor	
Car shops	Sept. 7, 1911		13	13		9	1		Good	Fair	
Cotton seed oil mill	Oct. 7, 1911		80	80		12	2		Good	Fair	
Creosoting plant	Oct. 9, 1911		25	25		10	1		Good	Good	
Electric light plant	Nov. 8, 1911		16	16		8, 12	1		Good	Good	
Feed mill	Oct. 3, 1911		20	20		10	2		Good	Good	
Furniture factory	Oct. 3, 1911		13	13		8	1		Good	Fair	
Ice factory	Nov. 8, 1911		47	47		10, 12	1		Good	Poor	
Iron works	Oct. 3, 1911		60	60		9	2		Good	Fair	
Lumber mill	Oct. 2, 1911	1	70	70		10	2		Good	Good	
Lumber mill	Nov. 3, 1911		71	71		10	2		Good	Poor	
Lumber mill	Nov. 9, 1911		125	125		10	2		Good	Fair	
Machine repair shop	Oct. 9, 1911		13	13		9	1		Good	Fair	
Oil well supply company	Nov. 8, 1911		8	8		9	1		Good	Good	
Oil company	Oct. 14, 1911		450	449	1	9, 12	2		Good	Good	No
Oil company	Oct. 14, 1911		534	534		12	2		Good	Good	
Planing mill	Oct. 6, 1911		28	28		9	2		Good	Fair	
Planing mill	Oct. 7, 1911	1	17	17		9	1		Good	Fair	
Printing company	Nov. 10, 1911		14	11	3	8	1		Good	Fair	Yes
Railroad shops	Oct. 7, 1911		36	36		9	1		Good	Poor	
Rice mill	Oct. 4, 1911		27	27		11	4		Good	Good	
Rice mill	Oct. 11, 1911		25	25		12	4		Good	Poor	

Rice mill	Oct. 5, 1911		40	40		10	5		Good	Good	
Rice mill	Oct. 4, 1911		40	40		8½	5		Good	Good	
Steam laundry	April 11, 1912		10	6	4	8	1		Good	Poor	No
Steam laundry	April 11, 1912		27	8	19	9½	1		Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	Oct. 6, 1911		82	30	52	9	1		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Oct. 5, 1911		56	20	36	10	2		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Oct. 4, 1911		11	4	7	10	3	1	Good	Fair	No
Lamar County—											
Box factory	July 18, 1912	1	40	40		10	1		Good	Good	
Foundry and machine shop	July 17, 1912	1	12	12		9	1		Good	Fair	
Furniture factory	July 17, 1912	1	58	58		10	4	1	Good	Good	
Handle factory	July 18, 1912		70	70		10	2		Good	Good	
Steam laundry	July 18, 1912	1	30	15	15	10	1		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	July 18, 1912	1	18	7	11	10	2		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	July 18, 1912	2	52	20	32	10	1		Good	Good	No
Lavaca County—											
Electric light plant	Aug. 28, 1912		11	11		12	1		Good	Fair	
Steam laundry	Aug. 28, 1912	1	11	5	6	10	1		Good	Fair	No
McLennan County—											
Candy factory	Jan. 10, 1912	8	40	20	20	10	2		Good	Good	No
Candy factory	Jan. 10, 1912		40	25	15	10	2		Good	Good	Yes
Cotton mill	Jan. 15, 1912		100	59	39	10	2		Good	Poor	No
Cotton compress	Jan. 13, 1912	1	40	40		10	1		Good	Fair	
Cotton seed oil mill	Jan. 12, 1912		40	40		12	2		Good	Good	
Cotton seed oil mill	Jan. 13, 1912		60	60		12	2		Good	Fair	
Cotton seed oil mill	Jan. 12, 1912		75	74	1	12	3		Good	Good	Yes
Cotton seed oil mill	Jan. 15, 1912		40	40		12	2		Good	Fair	
Electric power plant	Jan. 9, 1912					12	1		Good	Good	
Foundry and machine shop	Jan. 9, 1912		10	10		9	1		Good	Good	
Mill and elevator	Jan. 12, 1912		42	42		10, 12	4	1	Good	Good	
Overall factory	Jan. 11, 1912		10	2	8	9	3		Good	Good	Yes
Overall factory	Jan. 9, 1912	1	65	10	55	8	2		Good	Fair	Yes
Packing house	Jan. 11, 1912		30	30		10	2		Good	Good	
Planing mill	Jan. 9, 1912		98	98		9	2		Good	Good	
Planing mill	Jan. 10, 1912		45	45		9	2		Good	Good	
Planing mill	Jan. 10, 1912		38	38		9	2		Good	Good	
Steam laundry	Jan. 9, 1912	1	107	43	64	10	2		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Jan. 9, 1912		32	14	18	10	2		Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	Jan. 11, 1912		37	10	27	10	1		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Jan. 11, 1912		43	13	30	10	2		Good	Good	No
Tent and awning factory	Jan. 13, 1912		15	7	8	10	2		Good	Good	Yes
Woolen mill	Jan. 9, 1912	4	225	80	145	10	2		Good	Good	Partly
Navarro County—											
Cotton mill	Jan. 17, 1912		113	70	43	11	2		Good	Fair	No
Cotton seed oil mill	Jan. 17, 1912		50	50		12	1		Good	Good	
Oil well machinery company	Jan. 17, 1912		40	40		10	1		Good	Fair	
Steam laundry	Jan. 17, 1912	2	36	11	25	10	1		Good	Good	No

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of Inspection.	No. of Children under 15 Years of Age Removed.	Number of Employees.			Working Hours per Day.	Number of stories in Building.	Number of Fire Escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for Female Employees Provided.
			Total.	Males.	Females.						
Nueces County—											
Planing mill	Aug. 24, 1912		15	15		9	1		Good	Fair	
Steam laundry	Aug. 24, 1912	1	21	10	11	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	Aug. 24, 1912	7	38	15	23	10	1		Good	Fair	Partly
Orange County—											
Box factory	Oct. 10, 1911	4	25	21	4	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Lumber mill	Oct. 10, 1911		566	566		10	2		Good	Fair	
Lumber mill	Oct. 9, 1911		203	203		10	2		Good	Fair	
Paper mill	Oct. 9, 1911	1	130	130		12	2, 3		Good	Fair	
Rice mill	Oct. 10, 1911		22	22		12	4		Good	Fair	
Robertson County—											
Cotton compress	May 2, 1912		25	25		10	1		Good	Fair	
Ice factory	May 2, 1912		5	5		12	1		Good	Fair	
Railroad shop	May 2, 1912		52	52		10	1		Good	Fair	
Tarrant County—											
Bottling works	Sept. 25, 1911		10	10		10	2		Good	Good	
Brewery and ice factory	Sept. 25, 1911		93	93		8	2, 5		Good	Good	
Candy factory	Sept. 23, 1911	2	130	50	80	10	3		Fair	Fair	Yes
Car repair shop	Sept. 28, 1911		26	26		10	1		Good	Fair	
Car repair shop	Sept. 27, 1911		75	75		10	1		Good	Good	
Creamery	Sept. 28, 1911		38	35	3	12	3	1	Poor	Fair	Yes
Fixture company	Sept. 25, 1911		11	11		9	2		Good	Good	
Furniture factory	Sept. 27, 1911	5	80	78	2	10	2, 5		Good	Fair	Yes
Furniture upholsters	Sept. 27, 1911	2	18	18		10	2		Poor	Fair	
Ice factory	Sept. 28, 1911		18	18		12	1		Good	Fair	
Ice factory	Sept. 26, 1911		7	7		12	1		Good	Good	
Ice factory	Mar. 20, 1912		40	40		12	3		Good	Fair	
Iron works	Sept. 28, 1911		15	15		9	1		Good	Good	
Macaroni factory	Sept. 26, 1911	1	32	10	22	10	3	1	Good	Good	No
Macaroni factory	Sept. 26, 1911		27	14	13	10	3	1	Good	Good	No
Machine repair shop	Sept. 27, 1911		15	15		9	1		Good	Good	
Mill and elevator	Sept. 23, 1911		52	52		12	5		Good	Good	
Overall factory	Sept. 28, 1911		150	10	140	8	2		Good	Good	Yes
Overall factory	Sept. 27, 1911		125	4	121	8	1		Good	Good	Yes
Planing mill	Mar. 20, 1912		14	14		9	2		Good	Fair	

Printing company	Sept. 25, 1911		47	40	7	8	2		Good	Good	Yes
Railroad shops	Sept. 26, 1911		72	72		9	1		Good	Good	
Railroad shops	Sept. 28, 1911		332	332		9, 10	1		Good	Good	
Screen company	Mar. 20, 1912		14	14		10	1		Good	Good	
Steam laundry	Mar. 21, 1912		60	30	30	10	2		Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Mar. 21, 1912		45	17	28	10	2		Fair	Poor	No
Steam laundry	Mar. 21, 1912		49	20	29	10	2		Good	Poor	No
Steam laundry	Sept. 22, 1911	1	192	56	136	10	3	2	Good	Good	No
Steam laundry	Sept. 22, 1911	1	32	16	16	10	1		Good	Fair	No
Syrup factory	Sept. 22, 1911		9	6	3	8	1		Good	Good	Yes
Travis County—											
Bedding factory	Oct. 24, 1911		20	18	2	9	1		Good	Fair	Yes
Brick factory	Oct. 19, 1911		60	60		10	2		Good	Good	
Canning factory	Oct. 18, 1911		47	22	25	10	1		Good	Good	Yes
Carriage works	Oct. 20, 1911	1	11	11		10	2		Good	Fair	
Carriage works	Oct. 20, 1911		10	10		9	3		Good	Fair	
Cotton compress	Oct. 20, 1911		40	40		10	1		Good	Fair	
Cotton seed oil mill	Oct. 25, 1911		38	38		12	2		Fair	Poor	
Cotton seed oil mill	Oct. 25, 1911		50	50		12	2		Good	Fair	
Creamery	Nov. 20, 1911		9	9		12	2		Good	Good	
Electric light and water plant	Nov. 19, 1911		25	25		8	1		Good	Good	
Electric power and repair shops	Nov. 19, 1911		98	98		8, 12	1		Good	Good	
Flour mill	Nov. 19, 1911		7	7		11	3		Good	Good	
Foundry and machine shops	Oct. 19, 1911		16	16		9	1		Good	Good	
Gas light company	May 22, 1912		20	20		10, 12	2		Good	Good	
Hay press factory	May 21, 1912		11	11		9	1		Good	Fair	
Ice factory	Oct. 23, 1911		20	20		12	1		Good	Fair	
Ice factory	Oct. 18, 1911		35	35		8, 9	1		Good	Fair	
Paving company plant	Oct. 24, 1911		20	20		8	1		Good	Good	
Planing mill and yards	Oct. 18, 1911		15	15		9	1		Good	Fair	
Planing mill and yards	Oct. 23, 1911		14	13	1	9	2		Good	Poor	Yes
Planing mill and yards	Oct. 24, 1911		28	28		9	2		Good	Fair	
Printing company	Oct. 27, 1911		40	25	15	8	2	3	Good	Good	Partly
Printing company	Oct. 28, 1911	1	40	35	5	8	3		Good	Good	Yes
Printing company	Oct. 27, 1911		8	5	3	8	2		Good	Good	Yes
Railroad shops	Oct. 25, 1911						1		Good	Fair	
Soap factory	Oct. 24, 1911		5	5		10	2		Good	Good	Yes
Steam laundry	Oct. 26, 1911		33	12	21	10	2		Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	Oct. 26, 1911	1	27	11	16	10	2		Good	Fair	No
Steam laundry	Oct. 23, 1911	2	38	14	24	9	3		Good	Good	No
Stone cutters	Oct. 24, 1911		35	35		8, 9	1		Good	Fair	
Victoria County—											
Planing mill	Aug. 27, 1912		30	29	1	10	2		Good	Good	Yes
Safe and lock factory	Aug. 27, 1912	1	28	27	1	10	1		Good	Fair	Yes
Steam laundry	Aug. 26, 1912	1	12	4	8	10	2		Good	Good	No
Washington County—											
Cotton mill	Feb. 20, 1912	1	60	41	19	11	2		Good	Poor	No
Iron works	Feb. 20, 1912		15	15		9	1		Good	Good	
Steam laundry	Feb. 20, 1912		8	5	3	10	1		Good	Fair	No

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of Inspection.	No. of Children under 15 Years of Age Removed.	Number of Employees.			Working Hours per Day.	Number of stories in Building.	Number of Fire Escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for Female Employees Provided
			Total.	Males.	Females.						
Webb County—											
Electric power plant	Feb. 28, 1912	.....	39	39	.....	10, 12	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Ice factory	Feb. 28, 1912	.....	9	9	.....	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Planing mill	Feb. 28, 1912	.....	6	6	.....	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Printing company	Feb. 28, 1912	.....	13	13	.....	8	1	.....	Good	Good	.....
Printing company	Feb. 28, 1912	.....	5	5	.....	8	1	.....	Good	Fair	.....
Railroad shops	Feb. 28, 1912	.....	27	27	.....	10	1	.....	Good	Good	.....
Steam laundry	Feb. 27, 1912	1	17	5	12	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	No
Williamson County—											
Flour mill	Jan. 3, 1912	.....	10	9	1	12	4	.....	Good	Fair	Yes
Railroad shops	Jan. 3, 1912	.....	125	125	.....	8	1	.....	Good	Good	.....
Steam laundry	Jan. 2, 1912	.....	8	3	5	10	1	.....	Poor	Fair	No
Steam laundry	Jan. 2, 1912	.....	7	4	3	10	1	.....	Good	Good	No
Wood County—											
Box factory	June 13, 1912	12	121	116	4	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	Partly

SUMMARY OF FACTORY INSPECTION TABLE.

Total number of places inspected	389
Total number of persons employed in places inspected	23,360
Number of males employed in places inspected	18,097
Number of females employed in places inspected	5,263
Total number of children removed from service account of Child Labor Law (under 15 years of age)	182
Total number of places employing female help	181
Total number of places providing seats for female employes	69
Total number of places partly providing seats for female employes	17
Total number of places not providing seats for female employes	95
Total number of female employes provided with seats	1,583
Total number of female employes partly provided with seats	860
Total number of female employes not provided with seats	2,820

SAFETY APPLIANCE INSPECTION.

Robert McKinley, Safety Appliance Inspector.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS, AND REPORT OF INSPECTOR.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR: I beg to herewith submit for your consideration a report covering the inspections made by me during the year September 1, 1911, to August 31, 1912.

I have endeavored to do my duty as I saw it, trying at all times to enforce the laws that we have, prosecuting at times, but never persecuting; working at all times for the betterment of conditions. Some of the laws that we now have are of such a character that at times it has been an impossibility to enforce them, while other laws on the statute books are plain and explicit and we have had but little, if any, trouble in their enforcement.

The following report will dwell at length upon the successful and unsuccessful operation of some of our laws that we now have pertaining to labor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROBERT MCKINLEY,

Safety Appliance Inspector.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS AND REPORT OF INSPECTOR.

Railroads—Required to Do Repair Work in Texas.

This law, while a good law so far as it goes, does not go quite far enough in my estimation. I have had occasion to make some investigations and find that some of the railroad companies have a practice of sending cars out of this State for repairs, as well as some of the engines. This matter is gotten around by the companies claiming that the equipment sent out of the State is equipment that does not belong to the company sending same out of the State. I can call to mind numbers of trains of bad order cars which have been sent into Louisiana for repair work which was damaged in this State on railroads, but owing to the fact that the equipment did not belong to the road on which the equipment was damaged it was sent out of Texas for repairs, and the law could not be made to apply, thus taking away from our laboring people the work which should by rights belong to them. It seems to me that all cars damaged in Texas should be repaired in Texas. It seems strange that a company should take cars into another State for repairs, leaving a terminal that has all the facilities for doing the work of this character and having men who are desirous of obtaining employment.

Railroads—Requiring Electric Headlights.

Some of the companies of this State have a practice of using switch engines in cases of emergency in going out of a terminal after trains that have had accidents or engine failures. Surely we should be reasonable in cases of accidents to our passenger trains, but in many instances the occasion arises where a train of dead freight has had an engine failure at some station near the terminal and a switching crew is sent hurriedly there to bring the train in, and we know of cases where the companies doing such careless work have had sufficient train crews and engines properly equipped with electric head-light that could be sent to the point with but little trouble, but the reason they are not used is because of the expense that might perhaps be a little more.

Railroads—Defining What Shall Be a Full Crew on Trains and Engines.

A number of accidents have occurred in Texas on account of railroad companies not having responsible men to do flagging on trains, and I would respectfully suggest that you recommend a law requiring flagmen on trains to have at least two years' experience as brakeman or conductor before he can be required to perform so responsible a duty.

We have our law requiring car inspectors to have a required amount of experience before they are eligible to inspect trains and the position of flagman is in my estimation a more responsible position, or just as much so as the inspector's position. The lives of many thousand people at times depend upon the efficient service of the flagman, and his mental capacity is often taxed to the limit in doing the proper thing at the proper time, and without practical experience he is lost to know what to do in many instances, thus bringing a danger upon the traveling public and employes on account of inexperience.

Railroads—Requiring Certain Safety Appliances.

We have been able to accomplish great good under this law in the past year. Several cases of violation of this law was filed with the United States District Attorney at different points, and many cases were reported to companies who immediately took action and corrected the evil that existed. Some roads have shown a disposition to ignore the law and allow their equipment to be run in all manner of dangerous condition, while the majority of roads, however, have been very careful in complying with not only this law but all other laws that we have regulating conditions. Some of the roads have had trouble with their employes in the past year and being unable to get experienced men to work,

have had a very hard time complying with the laws, in fact at times all laws were laid in the background by one or two of the roads having this trouble with their labor, and it has made it very disagreeable for me in my work in trying to enforce our laws. I have suspected that in some instances some officials have been very negligent in instructing their unskilled labor as to the absolute necessity of the careful manner in which equipment should be looked after, the lives depending on the safe repairs done on cars and engines, etc. Switchmen are required to handle cars with lift rods disconnected, hand holds gone, hand brakes disconnected, draw bars too high or too low, running boards loose on top of cars, doors hanging down dangerously, engines blowing steam so badly that signals could not be seen by engineer, and driving brakes with leaky packing leathers which would make the brake of small consequence in stopping engine, the brake leaking off as soon as set. Some roads in the State have done those things that I mention with little apparent care as to danger. Our laws should be made more rigid where so many human lives depend upon them and the compliance with same.

Railroads—Requiring Ash Pans That Clean Automatically.

No violations of this law have come to my notice.

Blacklisting—Defining and Prescribing Penalty Therefor.

This law does not have the desired effect owing to the fact that men are often discharged for cause, but their clearance papers fail to show what the exact cause of the dismissal was. I know of cases where men have been taken out of the service of railroad companies and given clearance papers saying that their services were unsatisfactory, but failing to say why their services were unsatisfactory. When this man goes out into the world then to sell his labor, railroading being the only thing that he can do for a livelihood, he is turned down time and again on account of his application not having been approved. Thus he is hounded from place to place, his family is made to suffer and perhaps were it not for his organization coming to the aid of his family little children would go hungry. I do not say that this is a frequent occurrence, but there are cases of this kind which I am familiar with.

Again, we know of cases where men have been given service letters which stated that they were discharged for insubordination. They have gone forth seeking employment and were turned down by other roads when it was found that they had given employment to a man who had in the past been insubordinate in the service of another company. The man is at the mercy of the company and has no relief in the courts even. He may have perhaps refused to take his own life in his hands. Some petty official may have instructed him to proceed with a train which may have had an air pump failure, and himself and the other members of the crew may have been instructed to proceed with the train trusting to the hand brakes in stopping the train, something that would be very dangerous indeed, and the entire crew might perhaps lose their lives in their efforts to proceed with the train in this condition. A brakeman refuses to take the risk thinking his life dearer to him than his position and he is discharged, and given a service letter reading "discharged for insubordination;" he then goes from place to place looking for employment and at every point he is turned down as soon as it is found that he was discharged from the service of another company for insubordination, they not being desirous of having that character of men on their road. If the true facts were given in the service letter perhaps the man could procure employment without trouble. It would be just as well for the company giving the service letter to say "discharged for refusing to proceed with a train without air brake equipment in working order." (See 137 S. W. Rep., 343.)

Then too, there are cases where officials of companies use their official capacity for revengeful motives on certain men whom they have formed a dislike for and use their influence in persecuting those men. This of course is not general, but often is the case.

Street Cars—Protection of Employes on Street Railways—Enclosed Platforms.

This law seems to be observed by the street railways of this State.

During the cold winter months we often notice that there are a great many cases where the companies do not provide in some manner heating arrangements for the benefit of the employes of the company and also the public. This of course makes it disagreeable and also dangerous to the lives and health of those traveling on the cars, and especially so to those whose duties require them to remain in the damp and cold until late at night when the cars are turned into the barn. We catch a car going to our office work and shiver from the effects of the cutting cold, and are glad indeed when we get off the car and arrive in our snug warm office, but the street car employe in a great many instances has to stay at his post all day and at times until a late hour at night with nothing but his clothing to keep him warm. His work is inactive and it is impossible for him to get up a warm circulation from his work. Consequently he has to stand there and endanger his health day after day.

Locomotive Engineers and Conductors—Qualifications of.

We have found a number of violations of this law in the State. However, we have had no serious trouble in enforcing this statute, as all companies, when their attention was called to the facts, have responded by removing the inexperienced men. Cases of this character are due mostly I think to the local officials having friends whom they desire to advance in the service, and I do not think it is intentional on the part of the management of any of the roads to purposely violate this statute. We notice an occasional example where in cases of accidents to trains near terminal, switching crews are sent out after trains, mention of which I made in the matter of switch engines being used without headlights, where same could have been avoided, and this same practice of sending incompetent trainmen out on the road after trains that have had engine failures when experienced conductors and enginemen could be had applies here the same as in the other instance.

Inspector of Railway Brakes—Providing for the Inspection of Same by Competent Inspectors.

During the past year my investigations show that this law has not been thoroughly understood by the companies of this State, or else they have intentionally neglected placing experienced men at division terminals. In a great number of instances I think this practice has been due to the overanxious endeavors of the local officials in doing all in their power to lessen the expense of operation on their respective divisions. I have succeeded in having something over two hundred inspectors placed at different points on roads that had in the past neglected to comply with the law, either by having none at all at the points, or maintaining men who were not properly qualified.

I have noticed that on roads where the car men have been out on strike, the companies have neglected to comply with this law. Trains are made up and run with no inspection except possibly the rear brakeman may have looked at the air gauge in the caboose to see if the air was running through the train or not. So far as a test being made, that was rarely done. The inexperienced men that are used by such companies when they have their troubles with their employes makes it dangerous indeed for all who depend upon the inexperienced laborers' careless work. The car foremen in some instances are in sympathy with the striking men and do not use the proper care in teaching the green men their duties or the danger that a little carelessness might result in to the employe on the road or patrons of the road. The emergency clause in this law practically kills its usefulness in times of trouble. Of course it goes without saying that a man's life, or of one of his family who might chance to be riding on the train of a company who has labor trouble, is just as dear at those times as at any other time, but the protection is not there and it is indeed remarkable that more accidents have not occurred in the past year owing to those conditions of trains leaving terminals without the proper attention given. Surely there should be some remedy that would insure more adequate protection. My experience in the past year has shown that on roads where the car men are out on strike at

some points the class of men employed care absolutely nothing for the work which they are detailed to do, and the most simple defects are allowed to pass them without attention, defects that it would not require a man of experience to remedy. I consider this state of affairs due to the management of the local officials in not showing this class of men the necessity of efficient work in regard to safety appliances. There is not a doubt that this law is sadly in need of revision.

Several cases have been filed in the county courts for violations of this law during the past year and one conviction was had against one company. We have not resorted to the courts unless it seemed utterly impossible to prevail upon the companies to comply with this statute, this on account of an effort to be fair until all could become fully familiar with the law. The policy of this administration as laid before me was to at all times be fair with all concerned. or "do unto others as you would be done by," a policy which I am heartily in accord with and think the most good can be accomplished in this manner. The other cases that we filed against railroads during the year have not so far come to trial, but sufficient evidence was procured for a conviction.

Railroad Companies—Requiring Shelter for Employes.

This is a law that has proven unsuccessful in so far as protection to the men is concerned. There are so many different ways to construe this law that no good has been accomplished by its passage, or I might say but very little good. as very near all the companies in this State have built an umbrella shaped affair that affords no protection to the employe from the cold north winds that are constantly in our State. Drifting rain, etc., blows in upon the workman as he tries to perform his duties and the purpose of the law is defeated. The opinion of the Attorney General's Department conflicts sadly with the opinions of the railroad attorneys. It was thought that the best plan would be to test the law through the courts for a proper interpretation and suits were filed in several counties, but the county or district attorneys have failed so far to get a trial for our benefit and guidance.

My attention has been called to instances where employes have been asked by the companies to lay off in bad weather so as not to become exposed to the inclement weather, owing to the fact that the company had not proper shelter for them. One road has standing instructions to allow the men to lay off when the weather is rough. Of course the men lose this time that they are kept away from their duties, but often they are glad of the chance to lose the time on account of not having a place to work that would protect them from the cold.

Some definite understanding must be arrived at as to what constitutes a light or heavy repair. The rules of roads differ in this respect. Some claim to exceed one figure on the cost of repair is a heavy repair, and some have another figure. Our law reads in part as follows:

"The provisions of this Act shall not apply at points where it is necessary to make light repairs only on cars."

In the northern part of this State some roads have built some sheds that are in my opinion good sheds so far as the construction is concerned, but there are but few sheds in this State that cover a sufficient number of tracks or hold a sufficient number of cars to furnish proper protection. Some roads have constructed the umbrella shaped shed, which in a great many instances is a joke. and do not have the men at any time to work under it. Some of the officials have told me that their men were well pleased with the shed for the reason that it was so nice and cool in summer. Of course we understand that this law was not passed for the purpose of protecting the men from summer weather, but to protect them from the cold.

This law should have careful consideration at the next session of the Legislature.

Eight-Hour Law.

My opinion is that this law is doing the workingmen of this State no good. It has only caused a little extra expense to the contractors in having blanks printed for the purpose of having the men fill out same when they accept employment from his company. Before this law was passed, it was optional with the men as to whether or not they worked for a man who desired them to work

longer than eight hours and it is the same today. If the workingman does not want to work for a contractor who requires over eight hours work of him he does not have to do so, he can seek employment elsewhere. If he desired to work longer than eight hours he can fill out a blank that is handed him by the contractor and the law is evaded.

A general eight-hour law would perhaps be a great thing for the common laborers of this State, but to say that a man could not work longer than eight hours on public works unless he signs a paper seems to me to be most foolish. I think the present law should be repealed.

Suggestions.

During the past year I have had occasion to visit switching terminals where switch engines were being used in yard service that were blowing steam so badly from the cylinders that it was utterly impossible for the engineer to see signals given him by the switching crew. He would have to shut off his engine to let the steam clear away so that he could see what was in front of him. In some instances I have consulted the engineers and asked them why they did not turn the engine into the house for repairs, and they have said that they have asked the master mechanic to not send them out on such engines, but that has done no good. Switchmen have complained to the yard master concerning matters of this kind without results.

I have found engines on the road pulling local freight trains in the same condition. The train crew with an engine like this is at the mercy of providence, and something should be done that would bring relief from such practice. As in other matters. I have mentioned, I do not think this is the fault of the managers of roads, but the fault of local officials in trying to get as much work out of an engine as possible with as little work or cost of repair on the engine as possible.

Another dangerous practice that I have noticed in some of the switching terminals is the using of road engines for switching service that have no foot board on either end for men who are working with same. I note that some of the roads have a rule that when such engines have to be used they have a flat car that is equipped with foot board which makes it safe for the switchman. The companies could with but little expense take the pilot off road engines when they have to be used in the yard and put foot boards on them, but they seem to be negligent in this respect. Reports show that many men are killed or injured from riding on pilots of engines. I am sure that something should be done in this respect for the protection of the yardmen.

On some roads I notice especially in the busy season of the year, the company has what is called a "bum switcher" that covers a small territory going from station to station and switching for the industries at each place. The practice of some of those crews are to finish the work as quickly as possible and get to the next point. That of course is well and good, but they have a habit of gathering up all the bad order cars that come handy and shove them ahead of the engine to the next station. In some cases the cars are not equipped with air, and sometimes they have not even a good hand brake. In shoving the cars in that manner, should the cars become disconnected from the engine, in all probability they could not be stopped and perhaps lives would be lost.

We should have a law that would prohibit railroads from shoving cars across the country in this manner.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

Texas Farms and Farm Statistics.

The Federal census for 1910 shows an acreage of improved farm lands in Texas of 27,120,000, that being an increase of 39 per cent, as compared with the statistics from the same source in 1900. A distinction is made by the Census Bureau between "tillable farm lands" and "improved farm lands." The acreage of "tillable farm lands" in Texas as shown by the Federal census is 109,226,000, being a decrease of 13 per cent as compared with 1900. With this increase in improved farm lands the average acreage of Texas farms has been reduced since 1900 from 357 acres to 262 acres. These figures, aside from indicating an increase in urban population also indicates that the statement of long standing that "Texas farmers try to cultivate too much land" is being realized by the farmers themselves. The value of Texas lands also has experienced a vast increase in ten years as will be noted by the following figures:

Value of land in 1900, $591,551,000; value of farm buildings in 1900, $100,223,000. Total value of land and buildings in 1900, $691,774,000.

Value of land in 1910—$1,613,513,000, increase, 173 per cent; value of farm buildings in 1910—$209,200,000; increase, 109 per cent; total value of land and buildings in 1910—$1,822,713,000; increase, 163 per cent.

The State of Texas covers an area of 265,896 square miles, and from its extreme southern point to its extreme northern point is a distance of 825 miles. This vast area ranging as it does from below the 26th to just below the 37th degree of north latitude, furnishes a varied climate. In the southern portion of the State such crops as oranges, rice, early vegetables, onions and other southern crops; in central Texas, cotton, corn, oats and other feed stuffs are raised and in the northern portion wheat and other northern crops.

Cotton.

Texas leads in the production of cotton over all the cotton producing States. The acreage devoted to cotton during the year 1910 was 10,060,000, and the production during the same year, 3,049,409 bales. Of the entire production of the United States in 1910, Texas produced 30.9 per cent.

The world's greatest cotton port is Galveston, Texas. This rank has been held for several years and with the second greatest port standing so far behind that of Galveston, it is reasonable to feel assured that this record will be held for many years to come.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, there was exported via Galveston port 2,688,395 bales, and New Orleans, La. (the second greatest cotton port), exported 1,608,208 bales.

During the same year there was exported via Galveston cotton seed cake and meal to the value of $5,795,518, and oil to the value of $340,081.

Grain.

Of the 27,120,000 acres of improved farm land in Texas, 11,000,000 acres were devoted during the year 1910 to the various grain crops, according to the Federal census of that year. There was grown during that year the following:

Corn	181,280,000 bushels
Wheat	18,780,000 bushels
Oats	24,325,000 bushels
Rice	8,738,400 bushels
Barley	150,000 bushels
Rye	46,000 bushels

Rice.

Texas ranks second among the rice producing States in the growing of this crop. There are millions of acres in the Gulf Coast country that are especially

adapted to the growing of rice but only about 300,000 acres are being devoted to it.

The Texas rice crop is handled by twenty-two modern rice mills with a combined capacity of 27,700 bags per day. The rice is hulled and polished in these mills, and made ready for the market. Rice from Texas is shipped to all parts of the United States and exported to European countries.

There are by-products from rice that add to the value of the crop. Rice meal and polish have a ready sale in Europe, where they are used for feeding live stock. Rice hulls are used for stable bedding, packing, etc. Rice straw is used for feed and for packing purposes. Experiments have proven that a valuable pulp for paper making can be obtained from rice straw; however, this industry has not yet been commercialized.

Sugar Industry.

The sugar industry in Texas has not reached the proportions justified by conditions. An enormous amount of capital is necessary for the successful development, and this has greatly retarded progress in this industry. A goodly portion of the lands on which sugar can be produced is in rather isolated portions of the State where railroads have not yet opened up the country. This isolated condition is being rapidly overcome, however, as every year either a new railroad springs up, or a trunk line extends a branch to some point not reached before. Lack of transportation facilities has naturally retarded the development of this industry to a great extent.

In Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr counties there are approximately 400,000 acres of land excelled by none in the United States for sugar growing; however, owing to the isolated conditions only about 6,500 acres are being devoted to same. It has been demonstrated that the yield in this section far surpasses that of any other section of the United States, except in small areas where special attention is given to fertilization and irrigation. The production in this territory ranges from thirty-five to forty tons per acre. It possesses a high percentage of sugar, and the stubble will produce from six to eight crops. These enormous crops are grown without fertilization, but irrigation is necessary.

The only sugar refinery in Texas is located at Sugarland, Texas, in Fort Bend county, and is owned by the Cunningham Sugar Company. This refinery has a capacity of 500 barrels ever 24 hours. The combined capacity of the six sugar mills in the sugar growing area of the mid-coast section is 5,550 barrels per 24 hours.

In Fort Bend, Colorado, Brazoria, Matagorda and Wharton counties approximately 30,000 acres are devoted to the sugar industry.

The sugar industry in Texas is in its infancy. The possibilities along this line are great and only awaits development.

Tobacco.

According to government experts, East Texas contains approximately 450,000 acres of land containing all the elements necessary to the production of a high grade cigar tobacco. It is also claimed by these experts that climatic conditions are ideal for the production of the tobacco leaf industry. However, with these favorable conditions, the tobacco industry has made very slow progress.

With the exception of a few scattering patches, Nacogdoches county has the entire tobacco acreage of the State; and those who have interested themselves in this industry are meeting with success, being able to dispose of their products at a fair price. Late census figures credit Texas with 600 acres of tobacco, averaging a yield of 700 pounds to the acre, and selling at an average price of 25 cents per pound.

Texas Hay Crop.

The latest statistics show an acreage of hay in Texas as 618,000, with a yield of 711,000 tons. These figures, however, hardly represent the existing conditions, as they represent to a great extent only the hay grown for commercial purposes, and since practically every farmer grows at least a part of the hay consumed by himself, it will be seen that these figures will be greatly increased. The value of these 711,000 tons of hay has been given as $8,532,000. Even considering that practically all farmers grow at least a part of their own hay, there are

approximately 15,900,000 head of live stock, and the Texas production can very easily be consumed in Texas.

Considerable land is being devoted to alfalfa, and it is being found to be a very profitable crop.

Other crops, such as Johnson grass, cow peas, sorghum, peanuts, millet and various other cultivated grasses add largely to the Texas production of feed stuffs.

Melons and Truck.

During the season of 1911, 13,100 carloads of truck, melons and fruit were shipped to Northern and Eastern markets from Texas. Aside from this a vast amount of these crops are shipped by express, and these figures are not available, but it is estimated that "less than carload" shipments will at least add fifty per cent to the carload shipments shown above. The following shows the carload shipments to Northern markets during the season of 1911:

Apples	10 cars
Peaches	1,254 cars
Berries	123 cars
Other fruits	26 cars
Watermelons	3,284 cars
Cantaloupes	163 cars
Tomatoes	2,204 cars
Onions	2,470 cars
Cabbage	300 cars
Potatoes	1,800 cars
Cucumbers	60 cars
All others	600 cars
Total	13,100 cars

The figures for the season of 1912 are not available at this time, but a very conservative estimate of the products outlined above, over 1911 is fully 100 per cent.

Texas Fruits.

Owing to errors of early days almost the entire coast and southwestern section of Texas was lying dormant up until only a few years ago. Today thousands of acres are being planted in orange and fig orchards. For many years this section of the State has been known to be adapted to the growth of berries and early vegetables, and now the success as a fruit country is well assured.

A great many of these fig orchards are cultivated under irrigation, especially in the artesian belt of the State. This district is considered better adapted to this fruit since the humidity is not so great as in the districts nearer the coast, and the winter is no more severe than in the immediate coast country.

Canning and preserving companies are eager to erect plants of sufficient capacity to meet all requirements of the growers.

In the development of orange groves is of necessity limited to the mildest of climates. In Jefferson county are found many small orange groves ten, fifteen and twenty years old which bear heavy crops of fruit. Most of these are of the sweet seedling variety. In more recent years the Satsuma has proven productive and profitable. This variety, however, has not been brought far beyond the experimental stage, but since experiments proved so successful, many large groves have recently been planted.

Apples.

In the counties of Erath, Montague, Fannin, Grayson, Denton, Collin and Cooke, the success of small apple orchards has long been known, but this fruit has been limited to these counties until recent years. During the past few years the "Panhandle" and "Llano Estacado" districts have been found to possess special qualities for the growth of apple.

Other Fruits.

Various portions of the State are adapted to the culture of many other fruits, among them are peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, grapes, and many other fruits.

Live Stock Industry in Texas.

During the last few years conditions affecting the live stock industry have very materially changed. The census reports show a very material decrease in number, and this must be attributed to the passing of the extensive ranges and large pastures. However, with this decrease in number, the grade of live stock has been raised to a high standard, thereby increasing the value per head. There are to be found now but very few of the old time cattlemen. There remain a number of large pastures on which thousands of cattle graze, but as a whole the grade has been bettered to such an extent that the droves of cattle now seen are only very distantly related to the old time "Texas steer."

The Federal Government reports cattle on 335,235 farms, numbering 6,721,502 head and a total value of $120,130,917. Of this number 1,011,204 were classed as dairy cows with an average value of $27.29 per head. The remainder numbering 5,710,298 head, of various classification with an average value of $16.98 per head.

Horses and Mules.

As compared with the other States in the Union, Texas holds first place in the production of mules, and second place in the production of horses.

The increased acreage of improved farm land has materially increased the demand for heavy farm mules and horses, and the increased values of such stock has made the breeding of draft and farm animals a profitable industry.

There are a number of breeding farms in the State devoted to the breeding of race horses, fancy saddle and driving horses and Texas race horses have held second place in trotting, running and pacing.

Hogs.

Texas has an advantage over most of the States for the breeding of hogs, in that it has a mild and healthful climate, almost unlimited forage, and excellent opportunities for growing feed. However, with these many favorable conditions, this industry has not yet attained the rank in keeping with its possibilities. The high prices quoted for swine in recent years have encouraged many farmers to devote more attention to the swine industry, and during the year 1911 many swine breeding farms were established.

Much encouragement has been brought about by the establishment of a number of large packing houses in the State, and also by those most interested preparing literature on the breeding and raising of swine.

Swine breeding bids fair to become one of the leading industries in Texas within the next few years. Statistics on the swine industry are not available, but from reliable information it is estimated that the production for the year 1912 will surpass that of 1911 by about 100 per cent.

Poultry.

The poultry industry in Texas is receiving much attention at the present time, and owing to the unexcelled climatic conditions, those giving this industry the proper attention are very successful. The mild climate renders the expensive poultry houses unnecessary, and these ideal climatic conditions render it possible to hatch chicks most every month in the year by incubator. From almost every standpoint, including transportation and markets, Texas presents excellent opportunities for engaging in the poultry industry with profit.

The total number of fowls in Texas in 1910 according to Federal census figures, was 13,669,645 with a total value of $4,807,000.

Considering the prices paid for poultry in Texas since the advent of the packing houses into the State, the poultry industry offers great opportunities for those who raise poultry on an extensive scale.

Manufacturing.

During recent years Texas has made rapid progress in manufacturing lines. The value of finished products from Texas factories, according to the Federal census of 1909 was $272,896,000 and employing 70,200 persons. Among the most prominent of Texas factories are cotton oil mills, cotton mills, cotton gins, cement plants, lumber mills and many others.

There are in operation at the present time cotton mills in Dallas, Bonham, Sherman, McKinney, Weatherford, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Itasca, West, Belton, Corsicana, Brenham, Cuero and Gonzales. These mills consume approximately 60,000 bales of cotton annually. All of these mills are comparatively new and most of them are equipped with the most modern machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods.

There are 217 cotton oil mills in Texas with a total capitalization of approximately $21,506,000, and employing about 4,000 persons. The products of these mills consist of cotton seed oil, cake, meal and hulls, the meal and hulls being used for cattle feed and the oil is commercially valuable for many things.

Cotton gins numbering well above 4,000 are located in the cotton producing sections of the State. These ginneries handle the entire cotton production of the State, separating the lint from the seed and placing in bales of about 500 pounds in weight and measuring on an average of about 36x54 inches.

By reference to chapter "Resources of the State by Counties" it will be seen that we have endeavored to show the natural advantages of our State that invite the attention of the contemplating settlers in Texas, giving such information as was available, showing the natural advantages for manufacturing of every kind and character, and giving as far as possible the resources, such as cheap fuel, and other advantages.

It goes without saying that Texas at the present time has available crude oil, natural gas, and water power in excess of many States. The railroads are bringing this year many thousands of home seekers and business men to our State, distributing them between the Gulf Coast country and the Panhandle and Northwest Texas, and the manufacturing industries in Texas are multiplying rapidly.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

This county lies in the East Texas timber belt. The surface is of a hilly character. The drainage area of the Trinity and Neches rivers is divided by a wide elevation of a mountainous nature. The county is well drained and an abundance of water furnished by small tributaries of the Trinity and Neches rivers. The manufacturing of lumber is one of the leading industries. In addition to the lumber industry, diversified farming is being followed by many. Such crops as corn, cotton, oats, potatoes, peaches, strawberries, pears, melons and truck are grown in abundance. A soil said to be especially adapted to the growth of tobacco is also found in the county; but owing to inexperience on the part of those attempting this industry, the success has been very limited. Large deposits of iron ore, lignite and brick clay are found. A rather large deposit of salt is being worked a short distance from Palestine, the county seat. The raising of stock and poultry, as well as the dairying industry are also of much importance in this county.

ANDREWS COUNTY.

This county lies in the western portion of the State and borders New Mexico. Its surface is rolling prairie. Water in abundance is found at depths ranging from 35 to 450 feet, while in some portions good water can be procured at depths of from ten to thirty feet. Live stock raising is the principal industry; however, in recent years much attention has been given to agricultural pursuits. Chocolate and red sandy loams are the prevailing soil, and it is very fertile. With sufficient water, which can easily be secured from wells for irrigation, this county would be very productive. Its soil and climate have both proven to be especially adapted to small fruits, such as plums, peaches and pears. Corn, cotton and forage crops are very successfully grown in the county.

ANGELINA COUNTY.

This county is situated in central East Texas, in the heart of the timber belt. The county is heavily timbered with pine and some hard woods. The manufacturing of lumber is the leading industry, there being several large lumber mills located therein. Considerable farming is done, cotton being the prevailing crop. When farmers have their crops gathered and no more work to be done on the farm, employment can be found in the lumber mills. Valuable deposits of clay are found in some sections of the county, but these remain undeveloped.

ARANSAS COUNTY.

This county is located on the Gulf Coast in the southwestern portion. The county is drained by the Aransas river and the Chillitin, Cotano and Media creeks; however, artificial drainage would be of a very great advantage in some sections, especially in wet weather. An abundance of good water for stock and domestic purposes can be found at depths from twenty to forty feet, while in some sections artesian water has been developed. The climate is very mild in winter, and comparatively pleasant in summer due to breezes from the Gulf. Soil is of a dark sandy loam. Livestock raising is one of the leading industries, but diversified farming in the northern portion of the county is becoming a leading industry.

ARCHER COUNTY.

Located in the northern portion of the State, near Red River. Surface generally level, with the exception of the vicinity of the Little Wichita river where it becomes hilly. Soil in some sections is of black waxy variety and in other portions red clay and sandy. An abundance of underground water is obtained at an

average depth of 20 to 30 feet. Live stock raising is the chief industry; the breeding of fine cattle and horses, and dairy stock being given much attention. Cotton, corn, wheat and oats are successfully grown, and considerable attention is being directed toward diversified farming. Deposits of copper nuggets and copperized clay are found in the county. Some development work has been done. Fine deposits of red and gray brick shale also exist, but these have not been developed beyond securing materials for local use.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

This county is located in the Panhandle district. Its surface is level plains, broken only by two canyons in the south and southeastern portions. The land is generally fertile, especially so along the streams, the soil being of a sandy loam variety. Water is found in all sections in abundance at depths ranging from 150 to 200 feet. Cattle raising is the leading industry, especial attention being given to breeding of fine Hereford cattle. On one of the ranches of the county the American buffalo and the Polled Angue cattle have been crossed, thereby producing a beef animal containing some of the qualities of both, and of a very fine variety. Kaffir corn, oats, wheat and other Panhandle staples are successfully cultivated, while some attention is given to apples and peaches.

ATASCOSA COUNTY.

This county is located in Southwest Texas, south of the city of San Antonio. The surface of the county is divided about equally between level and rolling. The soil is of a deep sandy loam variety in the southeastern, and mostly black in the southern part, except in the Atascosa Creek valley where the soil is sandy. Although the live stock industry remains in the lead, diversified farming is making rapid strides. Artesian water is found at depths of 600 feet, and many acres of the county are now under irrigation. The principal field crops are cotton, corn, milo maize and sorgum cane, while truck gardens and small fruit orchards are increasing in importance.

AUSTIN COUNTY.

This county is located in the southern portion of the State, near the Gulf of Mexico. The central and western portions of the county are rolling, while the southern portion is almost entirely level. The county is watered by the Guadalupe, Colorado, San Bernard and Brazos rivers. The lands along the streams are of a dark reddish brown soil and unsurpassed in fertility. Light and dark sandy loam, black and black waxy soils are found in the other portions. A part of the black land belt of Texas is included in the western portion of the county. Several years ago about 2000 acres were irrigated for rice, but this has been abandoned for this purpose. Irrigation is not necessary for other crops, the rainfall being sufficient. Livestock raising is being rapidly superseded by diversified farming, although stock raising on the farm is very important. Several creameries are successfully operated in the county, the dairying industry being of considerable magnitude. Many truck farms are operated very successfully.

BANDERA COUNTY.

Located in the southwestern portion of Texas. The western portion of the county is crossed by ranges of mountains covered with forests of cedar. In these mountains rise the headwaters of the Medina, Sabinal, Frio and Hondo rivers. The current of these streams is very swift and offers opportunities for water power and gravity irrigation. Abundance of water can be found at a depth of 250 feet. The soils consist of hog-wallow and loam lands in the upland, while the river valleys are made up of a rich sandy loam, all of which are very productive when proper moisture is procured. Owing to the fact that this county has not been opened up by railroads the natural industries have not been developed to any great extent. Stock raising is the principal industry.

BASTROP COUNTY.

Located in Central South Texas. The surface of this county is rolling, some sections being hilly. A sandy loam variety of soil is found in the uplands, and

alluvial soils in the bottom. All the farm crops of this section of the State are raised successfully in this county. There is an abundance of water for stock and domestic purposes in most sections, and underground supplies are available at depths of 40 feet and over. About 200 acres are now under irrigation from the Colorado river which traverses the county. Watermelons of a very fine variety are grown in some sections. Poultry and dairy industries are increasing in volume. Several large brick manufacturing plants and lignite mines are in operation in the county. A large portion of the county is heavily timbered and furnishes fuel wood to a large portion of the State. In some sections there is sufficient pine timber to supply small saw mills, but this industry has been very little developed.

BAYLOR COUNTY.

This county is situated in the northern part of the State. Its surface is generally level or slightly rolling, with some rough land in vicinity of the streams. There is sufficient mesquite timber for domestic fuel. About three-fourths of the land is tillable. The soil is mainly a very fertile grade of dark sandy loam. The surface is well drained by the Brazos and Wichita rivers and their tributaries, and stock water in abundance is available. Underground water is found at depths ranging from 20 to 50 feet. Agricultural pursuits are rapidly taking the place of the stock raising industry, which formerly was practically the only industry. Stock raising on a more scientific scale, however, remains a very important occupation of the people. Many fine animals are shipped to other sections from this county for breeding purposes. Cotton, oats, wheat, Kaffir corn, corn and milo maize are all grown successfully. A great many of the business houses of the cities in this county are constructed from stone quarries located in the county near Seymour, the county seat and chief city.

BEE COUNTY.

This county is situated in the southwestern portion of the State, in the coastal plains district. The surface is generally level with a gradual decline in the direction of the Gulf Coast. Sufficient live oak, poast oak, and mesquite timber exists for domestic purposes. Good water is available at depths of from 25 to 50 feet, and most of the land is susceptible to cultivation, most of which is a dark loam soil. Diversified farming is rapidly taking precedence in many sections over the live stock industry. Considerable attention is being given to citrus fruits, while strawberries, peaches and plums have proven successful. Many small truck farms are in operation under irrigation, and are proving very successful. The production of bees and honey is one of the leading industries. The production of honey annually averaging above 200,000 pounds.

BELL COUNTY.

Located in South Central Texas. This county is one of the leading agricultural counties of the State. The western and central portions of the county are slightly hilly, and traversed by several small streams, while the eastern portion is a level prairie. The numerous streams traversing the county furnish an excellent drainage as well as an abundance of water. Good wells are secured at depths varying from 20 to 250 feet, while artesian water is obtainable at a depth of 1500 feet. Very little irrigation is practiced in this county, but the valleys are excellently equipped naturally for irrigation, and the water supply is almost inexhaustible. The soil in the uplands of the county is mostly of a black waxy variety, with some sandy soil in the immediate vicinity of Belton, the county seat. In connection with the agricultural industry, dairying and breeding of fine hogs, cattle, sheep and goats are conducted. A rapid growth has been experienced especially in the dairying industry; this industry is reported to have increased fully 100 per cent in seven or eight years. The raising of poultry is also receiving much attention, and promises to be one of the leading industries within a few years. Practically all Bell county lands are improved. Temple, the chief city, is a very important railroad center, and Belton, the county seat, is growing rapidly industrially.

BEXAR COUNTY.

This county is located in the southwestern portion of the State. The surface in some sections is slightly hilly, but mostly rolling. Mesquite grows in abundance, but practically no other timbers grow in the county. The county is drained by the Medina and San Antonio rivers. In the rural communities diversified farming in connection with stock raising is the leading industry. Dairying in vicinity of San Antonio is a very profitable industry, while poultry raising is demanding wide attention and is assuming enormous proportions. San Antonio, the county seat and principal city, is the distributing point for the southwestern portion of the State; and is quite a manufacturing center. San Antonio is also the site of division headquarters of the United States regular army, Fort Sam Houston being one of the largest and best equipped army posts in the United States.

BLANCO COUNTY.

Located in the south central portion of the State. The county is mountainous, with rugged hills, wide fertile valleys, and some table land. About ten per cent of the land is covered with timber which is mainly white oak, short live oak, postoak, elm, hickory, cedar, cypress and walnut. Pedernales river and its tributaries water the central and northern portions of the county, while the Blanco river and its tributaries water the southern portion. Excellent farming land is found in the valleys, and cotton, corn, oats, rye and barley are very successfully grown. This county is especially adapted to the raising of stock on account of its abundant water supply and splendid pastures. The live stock industry takes the lead over all others. The agricultural resources of the county have not been developed on account of lack of rail transportation; there being at present no railroad traversing any portion of the county.

BORDEN COUNTY.

This county is located in the western portion of the State. Its surface, with the exception of two chains of mountains and some ranges of low hills, is generally rolling. The plains except where cultivated, are covered with mesquite. The county is well drained by the Colorado river and several smaller streams. At the depth of about 70 feet good water is found in abundance. The cattle industry holds precedence over other industries, although some of the land is being used in diversified farming. Traces of oil and gas have been found, but practically no prospecting has been done.

BOWIE COUNTY.

This county is located in the northeastern corner of the State and borders Oklahoma and Arkansas. Its surface is generally rolling, but rolling in many parts, is heavily timbered and the manufacture of lumber is one of the leading industries. Its soil along the river valleys is of a dark red to black loam, while in the uplands it is of a slight sandy variety. Cotton and corn are leading crops, while fruit growing is one of the leading urban industries; peaches are shipped from points in the county by carload lots, while apples, pears, strawberries and figs are grown in large quantities. Valuable deposits of coal are being worked in the county, while traces of oil and gas have been found, and prospectors are making efforts to locate oil or gas fields here. In addition to these industries there is located in Texarkana a window glass factory, sash and door factories, car shops, and many other industries which add to the prosperity of the county.

BRAZORIA COUNTY.

Located on the Gulf Coast, near Galveston. The surface is comparatively level with a gentle slope toward the Gulf. Artificial drainage has been established for about 150,000 acres of the land in this county, and since this acreage has been drained in this manner the soil is very productive. Corn and cotton are the leading crops, while live stock raising, and the culture of fruit and vegetables receive much attention. Some acreage is devoted to the raising of sugar cane which is handled at the sugar mills at Sugarland. Considerable oil has been found in the county and one very extensive sulphur field.

BRAZOS COUNTY.

This county is located in South Texas and bound on the west by the Brazos river and on the east by the Navasota river. Its surface is level, gradually rolling from the center of the county in each direction toward the rivers. Its soil is of the most productive variety known. Some twenty thousand acres have been reclaimed by artificial drainage. All of the staple crops are successfully grown in the county, while more attention each year is being directed toward the culture of fruits. In this county is located the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

BREWSTER COUNTY.

Located in Southwest Texas and bordered on the south by the Rio Grande river and Mexico. Its surface is very mountainous. The breeding of live stock is one of the leading industries. Lack of sufficient rainfall renders agricultural pursuits impracticable, but where it has been possible to irrigate, apples, peaches, plums, grapes and apricots have been grown successfully. The leading industry of the county is its mines. The mountains are rich in minerals. One of the largest quicksilver mines in the United States is in operation near Terlingua. Numerous smaller quicksilver mines are in operation as well as many rich silver mines, and excellent marble, iron, lead and copper are found in paying quantities. On account of lack of transportation facilities, and water supply, the mineral wealth of Brewster county has not been fully developed. With the coming of railroads and sinking of deep wells to furnish water supply, Brewster county should become one of the richest mining portions of the country. A large rubber factory is in operation at Marathon, rubber being taken from the guayule which grows luxuriantly on the mountain sides. In addition to the industries of the county, it is noted for its scenery. A number of the peaks are among the highest in Texas, reaching 4,000 to 8,000 feet in height. In the southern portion of the county is the Tas Lingas creek which empties into the Rio Grande river just below the mouth of the Grand Canyon. This canyon is one of the wonders of America. In many places the walls rise perpendicularly for a distance of 2,000 feet and over. Its distance from railroads results in this being so little known to the people of the country.

BRISCOE COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle section. Its surface is divided about equally between the staked plains and the rough country of the Red River brakes. The soil of this county varies from a dark to a chocolate loam, and in some parts sandy. Stock raising remains the leading industry, although in recent years the development of the water supply and sinking of deep wells for irrigation has tended toward developing the agricultural resources of the State. Cotton and wheat are leading crops, while alfalfa, Kaffir corn and millet are grown successfully. Considerable interest is being directed toward the culture of fruit, such as apples, peaches and plums, all of which are grown successfully in many small orchards in the county.

BROOKS COUNTY.

This county is located in Southwest Texas, in the artesian belt. Its surface is generally level and rolling. Artesian water is obtained at depths ranging from 200 to 700 feet. Its soil consists of black and red sandy, with a clay subsoil. A portion of the county is becoming well settled and the culture for market of onions, tomatoes, potatoes, and all forms of vegetables and melons is becoming the leading industry. Live stock raising in other sections remains the leading industry, while dairying is receiving much attention. What is considered the largest herd of Jersey cattle in the world, consisting of 1,500 head, is owned in the vicinity of Falfurrias. A creamery is operated in Falfurrias.

BROWN COUNTY.

Located in Central West Texas. Its surface is rolling, with ranges of small hills bordering the valleys. The county is excellently drained by the Colorado river and its tributaries, and good underground water is obtainable at depths ranging from 20 to 80 feet. Approximately 4500 acres of land are irrigated

from the rivers and creeks. Its soil is black, gray and chocolate loam and a red clay, all of which is very fertile. The raising of live stock has always been the leading industry, and much attention is being given the raising of fine stock. but this is being succeeded by diversified farming. Cotton is the leading crop. while wheat, barley, milo maize, corn and Kaffir corn as well as various forage crops are successfully cultivated. The county has an abundant supply of lime stone which has been developed for local use.

BURNET COUNTY.

This county is located in Central Texas. Its surface, with the exception of the eastern portion, is mountainous. Its soil is sandy, black waxy and red. Large forests of cedar grow on the mountains and furnish a source of much revenue. Staple crops are grown, but stock raising is the leading industry, together with the raising of poultry, especially turkeys, for the markets. Large droves of turkeys are marketed annually. A silver mine is being worked on Beaver creek. The county is especially noted for its excellent grades of brown, blue and gray granite, as well as marble and lithograph stone. Granite is quarried at Granite Mountain and shipped to various points in the country. The famous sea wall is constructed of this material, also the jetties at Galveston, and the State Capitol at Austin, and many other buildings in the State.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Situated in Central South Texas. Its surface is generally level. and its soil consists of a rich black waxy prairie land on the west and north; productive sandy loams on the east, and alluvial soils in the bottoms. The county is well watered from the San Marcos river and many small creeks, and an abundance of fine water can be had at depths ranging from 10 to 50 feet. Agricultural pursuits demand the attention of the urban population; cotton. corn and all other staple crops are very successfully grown. The breeding of fine horses also occupies the attention of many, and Caldwell county is becoming prominent among the fine stock counties. There are opportunities for irrigation, but the rainfall being sufficient ordinarily for the crops, irrigation has not attained any headway in the county.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

This county is located on the Gulf Coast. Its surface is generally level, sloping gradually toward the Gulf Coast. Its soil is divided about equally between black waxy, sandy and chocolate loam. Some sections are low, and artificial drainage is necessary for the best results. About 800 acres are irrigated from the Guadalupe river for the cultivation of rice. An abundance of artesian water is obtainable at depths of 300 feet and less. Diversified farming, truck and fruit growing is now the leading industry, having taken precedence over stock raising. Port Lavaca is noted for its fish and oyster industry.

CAMERON COUNTY.

Located in the extreme southern point of Texas, and bound on the south by the Rio Grande river and on the east by the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is practically level, sloping gradually toward the Gulf Coast. The bottom lands are very productive. The soil is composed of washings from the Rio Grande river. Immense levies have been constructed to prevent the waters of the Rio Grande overflowing the bottoms, and artificial irrigation has been established on approximately 82,00 acres. The soils in the uplands are of a lighter nature but are very fertile when sufficient water can be procured. The uplands are used mainly for pasture. Some 35,000 acres of the bottom lands are either cultivated under irrigation, or near enough for irrigation from the present system. Approximately $3,000,000 has been expended in perfecting the irrigation systems of Cameron county. Many hundreds of acres of Bermuda onions are grown and many hundreds of cars of cabbage and various vegetables are shipped during the winter and early spring.

CAMP COUNTY.

Located in Northeast Texas. Its surface is hilly, with some level land. It is well supplied with timber, the principal varieties being pine, oak, hickory and gum. Its soil is a sandy loam and very productive. Diversified farming, supplemented by live stock raising, growing of Elberta peaches, grapes, plums and strawberries are the leading industries. Lignite is mined near Pittsburg. Valuable deposits of iron ore, shale and potter's clay exist in the county, but thus far the deposits of clay have not been developed.

CASTRO COUNTY.

This county is located in the Panhandle district. Its surface is practically all level and rolling, with many dry lakes throughout the county. These lakes are filled after rains, and furnish stock water. An abundance of underground water is available at depths ranging from 25 to 250 feet, and from some of these wells small truck patches are irrigated. Considerable interest is being shown in the possibilities of irrigation from wells on a large scale, but very little development work has been done. The soil is a sandy-loam and some black land, and is very productive when sufficient water is provided. Although being rapidly succeeded by agriculturists, live stock raising remains the leading industry of the county.

CHAMBERS COUNTY.

Located on the Gulf Coast; surface level with a gradual slope toward the Gulf. The soil is mostly a dark sandy loam. Artesian water is available at depths ranging from 200 to 800 feet. About thirty thousand acres are devoted to rice growing. Considerable acreage has been planted in fruits, but this has not reached beyond the experimental stage. Experiments have shown that such fruits as plums, grape fruit, persimmons, grapes and various kinds of berries can be successfully grown.

CHILDRESS COUNTY.

This county is located in the southeastern corner of the Panhandle. Its surface is rolling with broad fertile valleys along the water courses. In some places it is fairly well timbered with mesquite and hackberry. The drainage of the county is excellent, Red River running through the center of the county and Pease river on the south. An abundant supply of underground water is available at a depth of about 150 feet. The soil is, in the eastern portion, a dark sandy loam and very productive, while the remainder of the land is sandy. Along the river valleys the soil is dark and rich. Cattle raising remains the leading industry of the county, but in recent years the ranchmen have devoted considerable attention toward the betterment of their herds. In addition to all the Panhandle staple crops being successfully grown, cotton has also proven a success. In the river bottoms quite a large acreage is devoted to alfalfa. Large rich beds of gypsum exist in the county, but this has not been developed.

COLEMAN COUNTY.

This county is located in Central West Texas. Its surface is generally level, with an occasional abrupt hill rising up from the prairies. The soil consists of both a black waxy and a loose sandy loam. Approximately one-third of the county is covered with heavy timber, which furnishes an abundance of fuel. Numerous small creeks cross the county, emptying into the Colorado river which borders the county on the south. These numerous creeks furnish an excellent drainage as well as a good supply of water. An abundance of underground water can be procured at depths ranging from 25 to 75 feet, and approximately 1500 acres are under irrigation from such wells and the creeks. Diversified farming is claiming much attention, and farms are rapidly taking the place of pastures. The raising of live stock is the leading industry, and a great deal of attention is being directed toward the raising of fine horses and mules. Deposits of coal are found in the southern portion of the county along the Colorado river. These have been partially developed. A brick shale of excellent quality is also found in large deposits. Cotton is the leading money crop, although the various West Texas crops are successfully grown.

COLORADO COUNTY.

This county is located in the Gulf Coast district. Its surface is generally level prairie, and is well timbered with various hardwoods and some pine. It is given an excellent drainage by the Colorado river which traverses the county from north to south, together with its many tributaries. An abundant supply of artesian water is available at depths of from 700 to 1200 feet. Its soil in the river bottoms is of a black sandy loam, and in the uplands a sandy loam, black waxy and alluvial soils prevail. Diversified farming has taken the place of the live stock industry to a great extent. Cotton, corn, rice, sugar cane, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables are very successfully grown. A great deal of attention is given to truck gardening and poultry raising for market. Deposits of clay suitable for brick making are found in the county, but these have not been developed.

DALLAM COUNTY.

This county is located in the extreme northwestern corner of the Panhandle, bordering New Mexico and Oklahoma. Its surface generally is level, but broken along the south by the Rito Blanco Canyon. The soils of the county vary from a rich sandy loam, brown in color, to a hard land known as mesquite land, both of which are fertile. About the only water supply of any importance is Buffalo Springs near the northern line of the county, but water is available at a depth of about 150 feet. Live stock raising remains the leading industry, although diversified farming is given much attention. Many farmers are making a specialty of broom corn, making near a ton per acre. All grain crops and other Panhandle staples are successfully grown. This county offers inducements for the manufacturing of brooms.

DEAF SMITH COUNTY.

Located in the Panhandle bordering New Mexico. This county is a level plateau of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet altitude. Paloduro and Sierra Blanco creeks drain the county. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth of from 50 to 150 feet; the supply is abundant and used successfully in irrigation. The soils consist largely of red and gray sandy loam, with black loam in the bottoms. Live stock raising is the chief occupation. Sugar beets, melons, truck, apples, cherries and grapes are produced abundantly. Wheat, milo maize, Kaffir corn, and millet are the staple crops. Surface indications of oil and natural gas are found but no attempt has been made to find proven fields.

DE WITT COUNTY.

Located in Southwest Texas in the coastal plains. The surface of the county is rolling and its soil is largely a dark sandy loam. The timber is well distributed, and all the county is very productive. The Guadalupe river which flows through the county is one of the most picturesque streams in the South. Other streams of living water traverse the county. Artesian wells are secured at depths of from 600 to 1,100 feet. Shallow well water is abundant. Truck and fruit farming are among the chief industries of the county. Poultry raising, live stock and dairy products are being made a specialty of in this county. The Guadalupe river affords ample water for water power which is being developed and affords cheap power to its industries. A large cotton mill, oil mill and gins are in operation, the motive power being produced by a dam and water power on the Guadalupe river a few miles from the city of Cuero.

DICKENS COUNTY.

Situated in the Staked Plains. The county is generally rolling with fine valleys along the water courses and level stretches on the upland prairies. Mesquite and cottonwood are the principal timbers, which grow along the streams. An abundant supply of underground water is found at depths of from 70 to 80 feet. The soils of the county vary; red, dark and chocolate sandy loams predominating. Live stock raising is the principal occupation. The agricultural resources are being developed rapidly, cotton leading in acreage. It has been demonstrated that peaches, grapes, apricots, and plums are a success. Im-

proved stock is rapidly taking the place of the range cattle. Valuable deposits of magnesia have been discovered in this county, but remains undeveloped. Red and gray sandstone of fine quality are also found.

DONLEY COUNTY.

Located in the Panhandle in the northwestern portion of the State. The surface of Donley county is an elevated plane. The soils are black waxy, chocolate, black sandy, and red clay sandy to a special soil known as the Donley county loam, a dark gray soil which is mellow, deep and always moist. There is an abundance of water throughout the county, a lake covering 200 acres and fed by numerous springs. The underground water is found at a depth of 60 feet; the supply is apparently inexhaustible. A special feature of the live stock industry is the feeding of cattle for market. The breeding of fine cattle, horses, mules and sheep is extensively practiced. A creamery is in successful operation. Diversified farming is a close second to the cattle industry. The acreage of cotton is increasing yearly.

DUVAL COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas in the Gulf plains. Mesquite is the principal timber and is in sufficient quantities for domestic purposes. The underground supply of water is found at a depth of about 200 feet. Cotton is the leading staple crop. Onions and corn are grown to a considerable extent. The raising of live stock is one of the principal industries in this county. Conditions are adapted to agriculture. There is every indication of an inexhaustible supply of oil and natural gas, although not yet developed to any considerable extent.

EASTLAND COUNTY.

Located in the Central West portion of the State. Its surface is quite varied; part being broken and mountainous, the mountains being generally densely timbered, and in the eastern portion alternations of lofty peaks and deep gorges. At the foot of the mountains and hills lie level and rolling valleys covered with mesquite and postoak. Its soil is of a black rich loam and black sandy varieties. Only about one-third of the tillable lands of the county are in cultivation, those lands best adapted to agricultural pursuits being covered with timber. Valuable deposits of coal and brick shale are found in various parts of the county, and these are being very extensively developed.

EL PASO COUNTY.

Located in the extreme western portion of the State, and bordering New Mexico on the north, and Mexico on the west. Its surface is mountainous and broken, with considerable level land in the valleys which is covered with nutritious grasses most of the year. Some thirty thousand acres of land are in a high state of cultivation by irrigation methods along the Rio Grande river in vicinity of El Paso, and with the completion of the Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico, sufficient water will be available to irrigate about 60,000 acres more in El Paso county. With the exception of the population of El Paso city and other towns along the railroads, the population of the county is very thin. The western portion, and in fact all except that portion under irrigated farms, is devoted to the live stock industry. The dairying industry is also attaining much importance. Valuable deposits of marble and granite, copper and silver, lead and zinc have been discovered in the mountains, with traces of iron and gold, and deposits of coal in several places. The mineral resources of El Paso county have not yet been fully developed, although mining is now one of the leading industries.

FOARD COUNTY.

Situated in lower Panhandle in central western portion of State. This county is served by one railroad and another proposed. This county is traversed by a great number of small streams which affords ample water for live stock. Underground water is found in abundance at an average depth of 25 feet. The live stock industry has undergone a wonderful change, the people devoting their attention to improved breeds of live stock. Cotton is raised to a considerable ex-

tent. This county and climate are especially adapted to the raising of wheat, oats and milo maize. Considerable interest is being developed in horticulture. Copper and silver have been found in small quantities. Especial attention is being paid to the highways in this county.

FORT BEND COUNTY.

Situated in the Coast country or South Texas. This county is served by six railroads. About three-fourths of this county is prairie, the remainder timbered lands. The timber has a heavy growth in the bottoms consisting of ash, live oak, pecan, hackberry, and cottonwood, and with the present railroad facilities, can be profitably handled for the manufacture of handles, furniture and boxes and crates for fruit packages. Rice has been profitably grown. The soils in the river bottoms are alluvial deposits, while the soils of the prairie lands are black hog wallow and some sandy loam. Considerable interest is being taken in the citrus fruit industry which can be made a paying industry. Cotton, corn, sugar cane and rice are leading crops. Natural gas has been developed in paying quantities. Brick and tile plants are in operation and especial attention is being given the Good Roads Movement.

FRIO COUNTY.

Located in Southwest Texas. The county is served by one railroad. The principal timber is mesquite. The underground supply of water is obtained at a shallow depth. Artesian water can be obtained at a depth of 1,400 feet. The soils are mostly sandy loam. Live stock raising is one of the principal industries. Cotton is raised without irrigation. Onions and melons are raised extensively by irrigation. The bee and honey industry is proving profitable with good markets near by.

GAINES COUNTY.

Located in Southwest Texas bordering on the line of New Mexico. This county has no railroads, but a large bonus has been raised for the construction of a road from some convenient point. The county is growing in population rapidly. The surface is rolling and prairie. An abundant supply of underground water is found at an average depth of 50 feet. At the present time the principal industry is the raising of live stock, as the many kinds of nutritious grasses grow in abundance. However, the development of the underground supply of water has caused much interest in fruit and truck farming. Corn, milo maze, Kaffir corn, sorghum and other western Texas products do well under dry farming methods. Orchards of peaches, plums, apricots and grapes have been set out and it is believed will prove profitable.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY.

Located at the foot of the Staked Plains. This county at present is not supplied with a railroad, but offers an excellent opportunity for development in this respect. The Concho river traverses the northwestern portion of the county and affords ample water for the development and manufacture of electric power and lights. The greater part of the surface of the county is level and is especially adapted to farming and fruit growing. The dark chocolate colored loam produces fine stock feed of the sorghum and millet variety. There is sufficient timber of the mesquite, hackberry and wild cherry for domestic use. The underground supply of water is practically inexhaustible and obtainable at a depth of from 100 to 200 feet. Live stock raising is at present the chief occupation of the people, but with the advance of railroad building, diversified farming will be successfully followed.

GOLIAD COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, one county from the Gulf. Traversed by one railroad and the San Antonio river. Goliad, the county seat, is famous for its historical connection with Texas independence and Goliad county is one of the original counties of Texas. The surface of the county is slightly undulating. More than half of the area is prairie with a black sandy loam soil. In the tim-

bered portions pecan, elm, cottonwood and sycamore are found along the water ways in abundance. Water is obtained at depths of from 50 to 150 feet and in some sections a good supply is obtained at 25 feet. Goliad county at one time was an important live stock section, but of late and with the advent of the farmer, has made wonderful development in agricultural lines. Cotton is being raised profitably. Citrus fruits appear to do well. Melons of all varieties are being grown profitably and owing to the early spring, can be put on the market in advance of other points. Swine breeding has become an important adjunct. Conditions generally favor the breeding and raising of live stock. Cotton and corn are the chief field products. Altogether this county offers exceptional opportunities for investment in small manufacturing enterprises.

GONZALES COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas and an original county of Texas. This county is traversed by three railroads and San Marcos and Guadalupe rivers. There are a number of enterprises being operated by electric power developed from the water power on the streams and a great surplus of power is now available for any purpose desired. A fine cotton mill is located in the city of Gonzales and will be operated by electricity generated from water power on this stream. The surface of the county is generally rolling, valley land being level; it is fairly well supplied with timber. An underground supply of water is reached at a depth of about 300 feet. The soils are mostly dark and gray sandy loam. Cotton is one of the chief crops. Corn, cane, oats, potatoes, onions and melons produce well. There are good surface indications of oil and gas. This county offers exceptional opportunities to the small manufacturer.

GRAY COUNTY.

Situated in the northeastern part of the Panhandle and extreme northern part of the State. The county is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is level in the north and west with hills and fertile valleys in the south and east, with cottonwood, walnut, elm and willow growing in the river bottoms. An abundant supply of underground water is found at depths varying from 30 to 200 feet. The soils vary from dark chocolate and sandy to dark and light sandy. Alfalfa can be grown profitably and cotton acreage is increasing rapidly, and all other Western Texas crops are produced in abundance. Melons, apples, peaches, and berries produce well. The agricultural interests in this county are being rapidly developed.

GUADALUPE COUNTY.

Situated in the south central portion of the State. This county is traversed by one railroad. The San Marcos and Guadalupe rivers traverse it centrally, the Guadalupe affording excellent sites for water power plants to generate electric light and power for small manufacturing industries. The county is level in the southern portion and hilly in northern portion. The streams afford an abundant supply of good water for stock. The underground supply is reached at a depth of about 75 feet. Diversified and truck farming is generally practiced and carload shipments are made to the leading markets of the country. Cotton is the leading staple product. Among the natural resources of the county are deposits of brick clay which is being utilized in the manufacture of vitrified and face brick. Coal has been discovered in various portions of the county as well as traces of oil and gas. An excellent opportunity is afforded manufacturers desiring cheap power.

HALE COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle and northwestern part of the State and is traversed by one railroad and by White river. The surface of the county is generally level with practically all tillable land. An inexhaustible supply of underground water exists, the depth of wells ranging from 45 to 65 feet. Corn, cotton, broom corn, truck, melons and various fruits produce well. The soils are a chocolate sandy loam with a clay subsoil. Alfalfa can be raised profitably. Pottery clay is found in unlimited quantities but so far have not been developed, and should afford an excellent opportunity for investment and development.

HALL COUNTY.

Hall county is located in the southeastern portion of the Panhandle. Its surface is generally rolling with practically no timber with the exception of a light growth of cottonwood and hackberry along the streams. The south fork of Red river and its tributaries furnish an excellent drainage for the county, and an abundance of stock water a good portion of the time. Good well water is obtainable at depths of from 50 to 100 feet. Considerable subirrigated land in the Red river bottom is devoted to alfalfa and is very productive. All the Panhandle staples thrive in the county, but cotton is the leading crop. The raising of live stock continues to be the leading industry, and much attention is given to the betterment of the herds, and at the present time an excellent grade of stock can be found in all parts of the county. Some brick clay of excellent quality is found in the county, and a large brick plant is operated in Memphis, the county seat.

HANSFORD COUNTY.

Situated in extreme northern portion of the State adjoining Oklahoma. A line has been surveyed for a proposed railroad through the county. The county is level except along water courses. The Paloduro and Cold Water creeks traverse the county. The whole surface of the county is underlaid by a sheet of cold water which is reached at a depth averaging 200 feet. Diversified farming is practiced and has proved profitable. Live stock raising has been the chief industry and of recent years ranchmen have devoted their attention to improved grades of cattle. Wheat and Western Texas staple crops are the chief products. Peaches, plums, grapes and cherries are successfully grown, but not developed to any extent.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas bordering the Panhandle with Oklahoma on the north. It is served by four railroads. The county is level generally. There is an abundance of mesquite for fuel purposes but no other timber of any importance. An abundant supply of water is obtainable at a depth averaging 90 feet. The soil is a sandy loam underlaid with gypsum, with considerable black land in the valleys. Agriculture is the chief industry. Wheat, corn and cotton produce abundantly. The county is rapidly settling up and developing its agricultural resources. Considerable attention is being given to raising improved grades of cattle. Broom corn has proven to be one of the most profitable crops. This county has large deposits of gypsum rock and large plants have been erected for the manufacture of cement. This county offers a good field for investment in manufacturing industries.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, one county removed from the Gulf of Mexico. This county is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is generally level with the exception of the eastern portion. The manufacture of lumber is one of the principal industries. Oil and gas wells have been developed in the western part of the county and has proved to be one of the largest producing petroleum fields in the State. The great amount of gum timber along its water courses should prove a profitable investment for box and crate manufacturers and with good railroad facilities at hand to convey their products to nearby fruit belt of Eastern Texas.

HARTLEY COUNTY.

Located in Northwest Panhandle, bordering New Mexico. This county is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is level plain, breaking off in a few places into abrupt canyons. Practically no timber is found in this county. An abundance of good water is found at a depth of 350 feet. The soil varies from loose sand to dark chocolate loam. Live stock raising is the chief industry, one of the leading branches being the raising of hogs. The soils produce peas and other forage crops while the natural grasses encourage the development of the swine industry. Apples, cherries and pears have been found to do well. The opportunities for the development of the live stock industry are unexcelled.

HASKELL COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas, and is served by three railways. Practically all of this county is level and is well timbered with mesquite, pecan, elm, cottonwood, hackberry and wild china. The Brazos river traverses the county on its western border. An abundant supply of water is found at depths of 12 to 80 feet. The soils vary from gray to black and chocolate loam. The western portion of the county is adapted to the growth of melons, sweet potatoes, peanuts and truck. Diversified farming and live stock raising are the principal industries. Cotton is considered the money crop, although milo maize holds first place among the grains. A fine quality of limestone is found in the southeastern portion of the county. The cities in this county have a number of public utilities consisting of cotton seed oil mill, ice factory, creamery and other concerns. Considerable interest is being manifested by the citizens of this county in raising improved live stock.

HEMPHILL COUNTY.

Located in the Panhandle of Texas, and is served by one railroad. The surface of this county is generally rolling with some plains, hills, and breaks which are found along the Canadian river in the northern and the Washita river in the southern part. A small growth of cottonwood and black locust is found along the water courses. An abundance of water is found at a depth varying from 15 to 200 feet. Considerable interest is being manifested in the development of the underground supply of water. The soils of the county are mostly deep black on the level lands and a reddish sandy loam in other portions. Live stock raising is the principal industry of the people. Heavy crops of alfalfa are produced along the water courses. Broom corn is a very profitable crop. The largest acreage is devoted to raising wheat, corn, and maize. The county is settling up with experienced farmers and its resources are being rapidly developed. Canadian, the county seat, is making rapid progress in growth and is destined to become one of the chief centers of Northwest Texas.

HIDALGO COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande, one county removed from the Gulf. This county is served by two railroads. The county is generally level. The timber consists of mesquite, Brazil wood, and ebony, and is sufficient for domestic purposes. Artesian water is found at an approximate depth of 500 feet; surface water at depths varying from 30 to 50 feet. Live stock raising and farming are the chief industries. Sugar cane is one of the staple crops and this county is particularly adapted to the sugar industry. Winter truck, onions and cabbage are raised profitably. Citrus fruit should do exceptionally well in this climate. The soils vary from chocolate loam to sandy loam. Great interest is being manifested in the improvement of the highways.

HOCKLEY COUNTY.

Situated in Staked Plains, one county removed from the border of New Mexico, and is served by one railroad. The surface of the county is level plain. A branch of the Brazos river crosses the northeastern portion of the county. It has been demonstrated that all Western Texas staples and fruit can be successfully raised. Live stock raising is the chief industry.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State and is served by one railroad. The southern portion of the county is rolling, the northern part level and the central and southwestern part hilly. Mesquite affords the only timber. An abundant supply of water is found at depths ranging from 30 to 160 feet. The principal industry is cattle raising, although diversified farming is becoming more generally practiced. The usual Western Texas staples are successfully grown. A white sandstone is abundant and is quarried and used largely for building purposes. Big Springs, a city of 4000 population, is the division terminal for the Texas and Pacific railway and a branch of its general shops is located here. Also a number of other industries which are prosperous.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY.

Situated in northern portion of Panhandle and northwestern part of the State. This county is not served by any line of railway at present, but a proposed road has been surveyed through the county. The surface of the county is level and rolling. Cottonwood, hackberry and wild china afford timber for fire wood. The underground supply of water on the plains is found at a depth of 200 feet, in the breaks at 20 feet. All the streams are fed by living springs. Live stock raising is the principal industry. The usual Western Texas staples are grown successfully.

IRION COUNTY.

Situated in West Central Texas. The county is served by one railway and traversed by the Concho river. The surface of the county is broken by low ranges of mountains and hills with rich valleys. The timber consists of mesquite, pecan and other hard woods. Good underground water is found at depths which vary from 50 to 350 feet. Live stock raising is the principal industry, although Kaffir corn, milo maize, sorghum and other Western Texas staples are being grown successfully.

JASPER COUNTY.

Situated in eastern portion of the State and is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is level and rolling, heavily timbered with pine, white oak, ash and other valuable woods. The manufacture of lumber is one of the principal industries. The soils of this county are particularly adapted to fruit growing and truck farming. This county also contains a large amount of land suitable for tobacco growing. A considerable area of soil has been tested by experts and found suitable for growing tobacco for cigar making. Poultry raising has also proven a profitable industry, and large shipments are made to nearby markets.

JEFF DAVIS COUNTY.

Situated in Western Texas, a rectangular point touching upon the Rio Grande river. The greater portion of this county is hilly and mountainous. There is sufficient timber for domestic purposes. Water is found at depths varying from 35 to 80 feet. The soils in the valleys are fertile and very productive; the climate being especially adapted to fruit growing. There are indications of mineral deposits, but as yet no development along this line has been attained. The high altitude of this county has proven especially attractive to tourists.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, bordering the Gulf of Mexico on the south and Louisiana on the east. This county is served by four railroads and traversed on its eastern border by the Neches river. The surface of the county is generally level and formerly heavily timbered in the northern portion, a great quantity remaining in the bottoms and along the water courses consisting of gum and hard woods. Underground water can be obtained at a depth of 30 feet. A good flow of artesian water is found at a depth of 3000 feet. The soils consist largely of black clay loam, black sandy loam, and sandy loam. The raising of fine live stock is an important industry. Rice being one of the principal products of this county, irrigation is necessary. Four large mills are in operation cleaning and preparing the rice for market. Five large refineries are in operation in the county reducing petroleum to its numerous products. Jefferson county and its progressive cities offer fine opportunities to those desiring to invest in any manufacturing enterprise, the close proximity of fuel oil and gas and the unlimited supply of timber and refuse from saw and shingle mills should attract those who desire cheap fuel for the generation of power.

JONES COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State, and is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is generally rolling with considerable hilly land. Timber is found in sufficient quantities for domestic use. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth of about 60 feet. Various kinds of soils

are found in all parts and produce well under ordinary conditions. Valuable deposits of limestone have been developed, and finds a ready market. The citizens of this county are progressive and will give any assistance to industries seeking location in this county. The educational features of this county are especially good.

KENDALL COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas to the north of San Antonio. It is served by one railroad. Its surface is broken by hills, some reaching the proportion of mountains. The timber consists of a scrubby growth of live oak, post oak, black jack, and some walnut and cedar. The Guadalupe and Cibola rivers, both perpetual streams, traverse the county. Underground water can be found at a depth of 80 feet. The luxuriant grasses are highly nutritious, thus making the raising of live stock one of the principal industries. The dairy industry is becoming well established and several creameries are in successful operation. Valuable deposits of limestone are found in this county, but no steps have been taken to develop them.

KENT COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State in what is known as the Panhandle. A considerable portion of the county is level, the remainder is rolling and hilly. An abundant supply of water is found at an average depth of 150 feet. The soils are mostly deep sandy loam underlaid with clay. Live stock raising is the principal industry. Cotton being the principal crop. Many large orchards have been planted and when matured should invite canning and box and crate factories to handle and place the product on the market. A good quality of red sandstone is quarried in the county and used extensively in buildings. A first class brick clay has been located and invites development and manufacture. Material for the manufacture of cement has been found in quantities and a plant for its manufacture is in operation.

KERR COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas and served by one railroad. The surface is rolling with many hills. The timber consists of live oak, Spanish oak and cedar. The underground supply of water is obtained at a depth of from 50 to 300 feet. Bottom land soil is alluvial and upland soil, sandy loam. Jersey cattle are rapidly finding favor and live stock raising is one of the principal industries. A large amount of poultry is raised for the market and should invite cooling and refrigerating plants to properly handle them. Kerr county offers excellent opportunities for the investor.

KIMBLE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, northwest of San Antonio; there are no railroads at present. The surface of the county is somewhat mountainous. The chief kinds of timber are pecan, white oak, walnut and elm. Kimble county has an abundance of water with the junction of two large streams within its confines makes it possible by building dams to produce cheap power as well as the irrigation of large areas of tillable soil which produces abundantly corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, and other staple crops. Interurban electric railroads, if introduced, would have a good effect in the development of this county as well as to promote small manufacturing industries.

KINNEY COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas and located slightly northwest of San Antonio, and a small portion of the county bordering on the Rio Grande river. The surface of the county is undulating, the northern and eastern portions being very hilly. There is sufficient timber for domestic purposes. An underground supply of water is available at an average depth of 200 feet. Hay, corn and truck produces well. Conditions are excellent for the development of the bee and honey industry. Deposits of good coal have been discovered, also traces of gold and silver, but no steps have been taken to properly develop these deposits. Limestone of an excellent quality has been discovered and is used locally for building purposes.

LAMB COUNTY.

Situated in Staked Plains in the northwestern portion of the State. At present it is not served by any railroad, but a proposed line has been run through the county from Lubbock to Texico. The surface of the county is generally level. An abundance of good water is found at a depth varying from 20 to 90 feet. The live stock industry leads. Broom corn and other Western Texas staples grow well. This county appears to produce broom corn well and should invite the attention of manufacturers of brooms, etc.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, southwest of San Antonio. This county is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is generally rolling. The only timber is mesquite. A good supply of water is obtained at a depth of 150 feet. Live stock raising is the chief industry, but is rapidly developing its fruit and truck growing, and will be in a position to invite the locating of canning plants and other small manufacturing enterprises.

LAVACA COUNTY.

Situated on the coastal plains in southern part of State, and is served by one railroad. The general surface is about equally divided between forest and prairie. The bottom lands are well covered by a growth of hackberry, elm, ash, pecan, cottonwood, sycamore, wild peach and various kinds of oak. Underground water is found at a depth ranging from 145 to 1000 feet. Cotton and corn being the chief products. A great deal of attention is being given to poultry raising, and should invite the attention of any one desiring to enter into the poultry shipping and precooling and cold storage business in preparing this great amount of poultry for market.

LEE COUNTY

Situated in South Central Texas. This county is served by two railroads. About one-fourth of the area of the county is high rolling prairie, and the remainder is heavily timbered with post oak, pin oak, elm, pecan and ash. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth of from 50 to 200 feet. Cotton raising is the principal crop, although considerable attention is given to the growing of Spanish peanuts, and this bids fair to become a large industry, the soil being particularly adapted to the growing of this nut, and especially invites the attention of parties desiring to erect factories for the manufacture of peanut butter, salted peanuts, etc.

LIBERTY COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, and is served by four railroads, and is traversed centrally by the Trinity river. The surface of this county is generally level. It has an abundance of good timber, consisting of pine, ash, oak, cottonwood and magnolia. Artesian water is obtained at a depth of 600 feet. The soils vary from light sandy to deep black loam. The lumber industry gives employment to a large number of people in the saw mills and planers.

LIVE OAK COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas on Gulf Coastal plains. This county has no railroads, but numerous preliminary surveys have been made for such. The surface of the county is rolling with considerable level land. The timber consists of mesquite and other varieties of wood sufficient for domestic use. The Nueces river and several creeks traverse the county, affording living waters for live stock. Underground water is obtained at depths of from 300 to 360 feet. The soils vary from black loam to gray sandy and black waxy. Live stock raising is the principal industry owing to lack of transportation facilities. The bee and honey industry has been proven a success. This county contains valuable deposits of coal, iron, and lead and awaits development.

LLANO COUNTY.

Located near the geographical center of the State. This county is served by one railroad and traversed by two rivers. Low mountains traverse the county, and the valleys have proven to be very fertile. Numerous sites along these rivers offer opportunities for the installation of dams for the storage of water to produce power and for irrigation. There are commercial deposits of iron, mica, talc, gamet, ochres, magnesia and asbestos. The iron ores of this county are high grade besser, magnetites and hematites and offer exceptional opportunities to those with capital to develop the rich mineral deposits within its confines. The billions of tons of granite that have been removed from her quarries is hardly perceptible. With the advent of better railroad facilities this county should show marked advancement in the manufacture and development of her numerous resources.

MARION COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas, bordered on the east by Louisiana. This county is served by three railroads. The county's surface is generally rolling with much level land along the rivers. The county affords a great variety of timber, both pine and hardwood. The raising of fruit is being developed on a large scale, especially the early variety of peaches. This county offers exceptional opportunities to canning factories to handle the fruit and berry crop. The great amount of sweet gum and oak timber along her creeks and bayous offer exceptional advantages to manufacturers of boxes, crates, fruit packages, etc. Iron ore and a fine grade of lignite coal are found in large quantities. The iron ore beds offer exceptional opportunities for development. These ore beds have been worked in a small way for a number of years but with the improved method of reducing the ores, could make the manufacture profitable. Petroleum of a high gravity has been discovered in the eastern part of the county, but in only small quantities.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Situated in the western part of the State at the foot of the Staked Plains. The county is served by one railroad and surveys have been made for another. The surface of the county is a gentle rolling prairie. The soil is a red sandy, very porous, with an occasional spot of black waxy. The water supply is obtained from wells at a depth of 10 to 150 feet. Cattle raising is the chief industry, although agriculture is on the increase. Wheat and small grain can be grown successfully and offers exceptional opportunities to those interested in the development of manufacturing enterprises.

MATAGORDA COUNTY.

Situated in South Texas on the Gulf Coast country. This county is served by three railroads and traversed by the Colorado river. The county is mostly level with a gentle slope toward the Gulf. The county is well timbered with various hard woods. Underground water is found at depths varying from 20 to 550 feet. Rice growing is one of the principal industries as well as truck growing. A great number of mills are operated in polishing and preparing rice for the market. The fish and oyster industry at Palacios and points along Matagorda bay has attained large proportions and has been developed rapidly and affords employment to a great number of people. This county has two large producing oil fields located at Markham and Big Hill. Citrus fruits do exceedingly well in this climate and large orchards have been set out and being developed rapidly. This county offers excellent opportunities to those interested in this character of industry.

MAVERICK COUNTY.

Situated in southwestern Texas and bordered by the Rio Grande river. The county is traversed by one railroad. The surface of the county is generally rolling. Mesquite is the principal timber and about sufficient for domestic purposes only. A good supply of underground water is found at a shallow depth. Plans have been discussed for draining the Devils river for the storage of water for irrigation purposes. The growing of onions is followed extensively. Bitu-

minous coal is found in paying quantities. Fire clay deposits are in evidence but no steps have been taken to develop them. Indications of oil and gas are good and prospecting is being done. Altogether this county holds exceptional advantages to manufacturing enterprises, as Eagle Pass is one of the gateways to Old Mexico, and obtains a portion of the international trade.

McCULLOCH COUNTY.

Situated in Western Central Texas and is served by two railroads. The surface of the county is rolling; the timber consists of mesquite, live oak and pecan which is sufficient for domestic purposes. Underground water is obtained at depths of 75 to 200 feet. The soils are fertile and very productive. The principal industry is raising of live stock. Wheat and Western Texas staples produce well. Cotton being the chief crop. Coal has been discovered and some further prospecting done, but no material developments. The citizens of this county are extremely progressive and invite the attention of manufacturers looking for locations.

MEDINA COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas west of San Antonio, and is served by two railroads. The general surface of the county is rolling prairie broken with many fertile valleys. The soil varies from a sandy to a black waxy. The timber consists of river cypress, live oak and mesquite sufficient for domestic purposes only. Underground water is found at depths of from 20 to 80 feet. Apiculture is becoming an important industry. Valuable deposits of a fine grade of lignite are mined in the county. Limestone and sandstone of good quality are found but undeveloped. Plans for damming the numerous streams are under way, the impounded waters to be used for irrigation purposes. Indications for oil and gas are good and some prospecting is being done.

MENARD COUNTY.

Situated in Central Western Texas and is served by one railway. The surface is rolling and hilly and is traversed by the San Saba river, this river being fed by springs, has an unfailing flow at all times. Wheat, oats, corn, hay, onions and sweet potatoes produce well and offers exceptional opportunities for the introduction of corn and flouring mills. The soils are sandy and black waxy. Underground water is found at depths of from 20 to 60 feet. The county has an abundant supply of limestone and other building stone. Good brick clay is also found but not developed. A good opportunity for those interested in this class of manufacture.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State and served by one railway. The county is level, slightly rolling in some sections. About 90 per cent of this county can be cultivated, there being little timber. An abundant supply of water can be obtained at from 40 to 80 feet. Diversified farming is indulged in, although wheat and other Western Texas staples are produced liberally and in ordinary years can be grown without irrigation. At a depth of 121 feet an almost inexhaustible supply of water has been obtained, developing a flow of 2000 gallons per minute for a length of 60 hours. This appears to be an excellent locality for the establishment of flour and corn mills as well as other small manufacturing industries.

MILAM COUNTY.

Situated in the central portion of the State and is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is partially level, but sufficiently rolling for good drainage. The timber consists of oak, hickory, red oak, gum, etc. The soils are dark chocolate alluvial with a gray loam and white sandy land. These lands as a whole are very fertile and have been found especially adapted to truck and fruit growing. The farmers devoting their time to raising large quantities of tomatoes, melons, etc., for shipment to market. Wheat and other staples produce well. Large deposits of a fine grade of lignite are found in the county and are being rapidly developed and mined. Apiculture is being indulged in on a

large scale. It is estimated that there are 2000 swarms of bees in the county. This county offers exceptional opportunities to manufacturers of boxes, crates, fruit packages, baskets, bee gums, etc. Owing to the close proximity of cheap fuel it makes it a strategic point to develop small manufacturing enterprises.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Located in the western portion of the State; the county is served by two railroads and traversed by the Colorado river. The surface of the county is slightly rolling with much level land. The only timber is mesquite which is about sufficient for domestic purposes. Underground water is obtained at depths of from 20 to 80 feet. The usual Western Texas staples are grown. Large and valuable deposits of salt are found in the county. Several plants being in operation refining and preparing it for market and invites the attention of those interested in this character of manufacture.

MONTAGUE COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas, bordering on Red river. This county is served by three railways. The surface is undulating and about equally divided between timber and prairie. A good supply of underground water is obtained at an average depth of 50 feet. The soils are mostly a sandy loam and red clay. An unusual interest is being manifested in the dairying industry. Creameries are being operated successfully in a number of her progressive towns. Raising poultry for the market has become an important industry. Asphaltum, coal, galena, malachite, meteoric iron, petroleum and potter's clay are found in the county. Cotton, corn and wheat are the staple crops. With these many advantages offered it should be a good field for the establishment of flouring mills, cotton mills, etc.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas, and is served by two railroads. The surface is generally level, excepting the southern portion where it is rolling and hilly. The timber consists of pine, oak, and various other woods of which there is an abundance. The manufacture of lumber is an important industry. Good water is found at a depth of 30 feet. Cotton and corn are staple crops. The poultry industry has assumed large proportions and offers opportunities for preparing and refrigerating them for market. Peaches are grown for market and with the great amount of gum and hard woods at hand, exceptional opportunities are offered to those interested in the manufacture of boxes, crates, baskets and fruit packages. Large deposits of iron ore and brick clay have been found and activity in the development of these natural resources are looked forward to, and should invite the attention of manufacturers in these lines.

MOTLEY COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas partly on the Staked Plains and partly in the Panhandle country. This county has no railways. The surface of the county is broken and rolling—some level land between the breaks. The soil varies from a stiff black to a sandy underlaid with clay. The underground supply of water can be obtained at depths from 60 to 100 feet. Live stock raising is the principal industry. Cotton and the usual Western Texas staples produce well. All varieties of vegetables are grown successfully.

NACOGDOCHES COUNTY.

Situated in the eastern part of the State and is served by four railroads. The general surface of the county is broken. Springs and creeks are numerous. Orangeburg clay and sand are found in large and small areas. This soil has been pronounced by experts as particularly adapted to the growth of cigar tobacco. This industry, while small, is gradually expanding and attracting the attention of cigar manufacturers generally. A factory being located at Nacogdoches to manufacture the tobacco grown there into cigars with a fine demand

for home grown and manufactured products. Reported discovery of asphaltum, natural gas, petroleum and fine deposit of pottery clay which should invite development and manufactures.

NEWTON COUNTY.

Situated in Eastern Texas bordering Louisiana, and is served by four railroads. The southern portion of the county is level, the northern half being broken and hilly. Newton county has a heavy growth of timber. The manufacture of lumber being the principal industry. Iron ore has been discovered in various parts of the county, but no efforts have been made to develop them. Lignite coal has been discovered, but not developed to any great extent. The great amount of refuse from the saw mills should offer a splendid opportunity for the manufacture of paper from slabs.

NOLAN COUNTY.

Situated in Central Texas and is served by four lines of railway. The topographical features of Nolan county is the high rolling uplands and spreading plateaus. The timber consists of walnut, cottonwood, hackberry and elm which is found along the water courses and mesquite and scrub post oak on the uplands. The raising of live stock has been one of the principal industries. Cotton, corn, sorghum and maize being the principal crops. Sweetwater, the county seat, is one of the leading railroad centers of Central West Texas. The manufacturing industries of this county are growing rapidly and it bids fair to become one of the manufacturing centers of the State. This county has large deposits of sulphate of lime which enters largely into the manufacture of cement plaster. The citizens of this county are very progressive and invite investigation of their many natural resources.

NUECES COUNTY.

Situated on the Southwest Gulf Coast and is served by three railways. The surface of the county is generally level with a gentle slope toward the Gulf and Corpus Christi bay. Artesian water is obtained at depths of from 400 to 1100 feet. Cotton, corn and a great variety of forage crops are successfully grown. The truck industry has become important; the raising of cabbage and onions is a feature. The raising and shipping of live stock is one of the principal industries, the ranchmen paying especial attention to improved and graded stock. Corpus Christi, the county seat and principal city, has made a rapid growth and bids fair to become a manufacturing point. It is noted for its mild climate, both summer and winter and as a resort for tourists. Owing to its near proximity to the Gulf it enjoys a large and remunerative fish and oyster business. The citizens of this county are extremely progressive, and invite the attention of those desiring to invest in a live and wide awake industrial and manufacturing county. This county also contains petroleum and natural gas with considerable development.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, bordering the State of Louisiana, and it is served by four railway lines. The surface of the county is level and heavily timbered with pine, gum, cypress and oak. Surface water is obtained at depths of from 20 to 50 feet. The manufacture of lumber is one of the principal industries. Rice is one of the chief crops. Citrus fruits and figs produce plentifully. Oil and gas have been developed in large quantities. Orange, the county seat, has a number of large industries principally saw and planing mills, rice mill, ice, light and power plants; box, crate and basket factory, and boasts of the only paper mill in the world that has successfully converted pine shaving slabs and the refuse lumber about the saw mills into a fine quality of wrapping and writing paper. Orange enjoys light draft navigation with small vessels to Mexico and other points. The citizens of the county are extremely progressive and invite investigation of the many resources the county affords for the location of manufacturing enterprises there.

PALO PINTO COUNTY.

Situated in northern part of the State, one county removed from Fort Worth. This county is served by two railways. The surface of this county is mountainous with some very fertile valleys and some prairie. The Brazos river traverses the county in a tortuous route. This stream, with its numerous tributaries, furnishes abundance of water. The underground supply of water is obtained at depths ranging from 25 to 300 feet. Cotton is the principal crop. All staple crops produce well. A fine quantity of bituminous coal is mined at Strawn, Mingus, and Lyra; also a fine deposit of brick clay, with strong traces of petroleum and natural gas. A natural gas well has been developed near Palo Pinto. The numerous coal mines in this county give employment to large numbers of people. The convenient location of cheap coal and fuel should be an incentive to manufacturers to locate in this thriving county.

PANOLA COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas, bordering Louisiana on the east. This county is served by two railways. The surface varies from level to rolling. Lumbering and the manufacture of lumber is one of the principal industries. An abundant supply of underground water is obtainable at a depth of 15 to 20 feet. Natural drainage is good. Cotton is the chief crop; peaches the leading horticultural product. The county has fine deposits of brick clay and manufactories of a fine grade of brick are located at Carthage, the county seat. This county also contains deposits of asphaltum, lignite coal, magnetite sands, red and yellow ochre, which invite development and manufacture.

PECOS COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, one county removed from the Rio Grande. A railway is now in course of construction through the county. The surface of the county is generally level with the extreme portion of county traversed by a chain of hills. Alfalfa is one of the leading staple crops. The soils and climate of this county are especially adapted to the growing of grapes, many thousands of acres being devoted to this industry. Peaches, pears and apples produce well, the quality being unsurpassed. This county should attract the attention of those interested in the fruit canning industry. The mineral deposits of this county consist of agate, asphaltum, natural gas, petroleum and sulphur, which has not been developed to any extent.

POLK COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas. This county is served by five railway lines. The surface of the county is undulating. The timber consists of pine and hard woods. The manufacture of lumber is the principal industry, giving employment to many thousands of men. The cut over lands produce cotton, corn, peanuts, etc. Peaches, plums and figs produce exceedingly well. This county offers exceptional opportunities to those interested in the manufacture of boxes, baskets and fruit packages.

POTTER COUNTY.

Located in the northern portion of the Panhandle. Its surface is divided about equally between level plains country and rough breaks and valley lands of the Canadian river. With the exception of cottonwood timber in the river bottoms practically no timber is found in the county. The county is drained by the Canadian river and numerous creeks. Good well water is available at depths from 20 to 200 feet. The soil of the uplands is a chocolate loam, and sandy in the valleys. Farms in the uplands of the county are producing heavy yields of wheat, Kaffir corn, milo maize and broom corn, and interest is continually increasing along diversified farming lines. Excellent deposits of brick clay which is being utilized by plants in Amarillo. The live stock industry continues to hold precedence over all others. For many years the live stock industry has centered around Amarillo, and this city was headquarters for the ranchers for hundreds of miles

in every direction. The free range gave way to the large pastures. Considerable importance has been added to the industry by the stockmen devoting attention to the betterment of their herds, and with packing houses established in Amarillo, feeding of stock for market has become another of the leading industries. This county will eventually be a great wheat growing county.

PRESIDIO COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande, and is served by two lines of railway. The general surface of the county is mountainous. The raising of sheep and goats is one of the principal industries. Marfa, the county seat, being one of the principal wool and mohair markets of Texas. The raising of fruit has become a large industry, the fruit raised here being of an exceptional fine quality. Large deposits of fine marble, limestone and granite are found, but undeveloped. Copper and silver exist in paying quantities. Strong traces of lead and gold are found. This county offers exceptional opportunities to those interested in the manufacture of wool and mohair, a large amount of the raw material being produced in this and adjoining counties. The large deposits of fine marble and granite, also the valuable mineral deposits, invite the attention of those interested in this character of development and manufacture.

RAINS COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas. This county is served by two lines of railroads. The surface of the county is slightly rolling. The timber consists of post oak. red oak, and hickory in large quantities. The manufacture of this hard wood lumber is one of the principal industries. All staple crops produce well, including Irish potatoes, peanuts, tomatoes, etc. The latter is being grown extensively for market. There are large deposits of fine brick clay which are being developed and manufactured on a large scale. A fine quality of lignite is also mined in the county. This county offers especial attractions to those interested in the development and manufacture of brick and pottery, and her fine forest of hard wood should appeal to those interested in the manufacture of furniture, vehicles, and other hard wood products.

RANDALL COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas, in the Panhandle country. This county is served by two lines of railway. The county is in what is called the Staked Plains of Texas. Unfailing underground water is found at depths of 50, 200 and 400 feet. Large yields of Kaffir corn, milo maize, alfalfa, wheat, oats and barley are obtained. Sugar beets are being successfully grown. These beets, by test, have proved to be rich in sugar material and invites the attention of those interested in this character of manufacture and industry. The poultry industry has assumed large proportions, and should attract the attention of those interested in preparing poultry for market. This county is also taking first rank in educational facilities.

ROBERTS COUNTY.

Situated in the northern part of the State, and in the Panhandle country. The county is served by one line of railway and traversed by the Canadian river. About one-half of the county is rolling, the balance level plains. The timber consists of hackberry, cottonwood and wild china sufficient for domestic purposes. Underground water is obtained at a depth of 20 to 25 feet. The soil of the plains is a black loam very rich and productive, and particularly adapted to the growing of wheat and other small grain. Live stock raising is still an important industry. The especial advantages for raising wheat should invite the attention of parties desiring to locate flour and corn mills near the source of production.

RUNNELS COUNTY.

Situated in Central West Texas, and is served by three lines of railway. The surface is generally level, rolling in portions, with hackberry, mesquite, elm and

pecan, the principal timbers. Underground water is obtained at depths of from 40 to 100 feet. Live stock raising continues to be one of the leading industries. Large quantities of melons, peanuts, broom corn, as well as peaches, plums, apricots and grapes are produced. A great interest is being manifested in growing fine pecans for the market. The poultry industry has become second to none, large quantities being raised and shipped to market. This county is rapidly being developed and is destined to became one of the leading industrial counties in the State.

RUSK COUNTY.

Situated in the eastern part of the State one county removed from the border of Louisiana. It is served by three lines of railway. The county is on the divide between the Sabine and Neches rivers. The county has dense growths of timber, consisting of pine, elm, birch, oak and gum; most of this timber is available for manufacturing purposes. Good underground water is obtainable at an average depth of 30 feet; there are numerous springs, many of which are said to possess medicinal virtues. Fruit raising is one of the principal industries, as well as all kinds of vegetables. Among the natural resources of the county are found large deposits of clay, iron ore, lignite coal, and marble. Many saw mills are in operation in this county. This county offers exceptional inducements to those interested in the manufacture of hard woods, clay and iron ores. The convenience of cheap fuel and an unlimited supply of material should make this county especially attractive to box and crate factories. Attention has been attracted to the large deposits of fine iron ore and other rich mineral deposits, and this bids fair to become one of the leading industries in the near future.

SABINE COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas, bordering on Louisiana. The county is served by one railway line. The northern part of this county is hilly and broken, the southern portion is rolling and level; it is well drained and supplied with living streams. The chief industry is the manufacture of lumber. A number of large saw mills are engaged in cutting yellow pine and hard woods for the market. This county contains valuable deposits of iron ore and lead with strong traces of copper. Also large deposits of valuable clays. One large brick plant is in successful operation in the county. A great deal of prospecting has been done for oil. This county offers unusual opportunities for the development of its mineral resources as well as for hard wood manufacturing propositions.

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY.

Situated in Eastern Texas, one county removed from the Louisiana line and in the original timber belt. It is served by two railway lines. The southern portion is level and the northern portion is hilly and rolling. This county is heavily timbered with pine and hardwood. Some thirty saw mills are in operation, giving employment to a large number of people. Valuable and very extensive deposits of iron ore are found, but no decided steps have been taken to develop them. Oil and gas have been prospected for and found in small quantities. So much attention has been devoted to the lumber industry that the development of the county's large mineral deposits have been practically overlooked. This county offers exceptional opportunities to manufacturers of furniture and vehicles, and for the development of her extensive iron ore beds.

SAN JACINTO COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas and is served by two lines of railway. The surface of the county is mostly level, being slightly rolling and hilly near the water courses. Underground water can be obtained at a depth of 30 to 100 feet. Bee culture is being indulged to some extent. Iron ore, silver, sulphur and mica have been discovered, but no extensive steps have been taken to develop thm. Also large deposits of lime, sandstone and brick clay have been located, but no development made. The manufacture of lumber has been the principal industry in this county, but as the forest becomes decimated, more attention will be given her mineral resources and manufacture.

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY.

Situated in the Southwest coast country of Texas. This county is served by two lines of railway. The surface is generally level. The timber is principally mesquite and a few other kinds of hard wood in small quantities. An abundant supply of underground water is found at an average depth of 50 feet. Live stock raising is the principal industry. Cotton is the chief crop. A great deal of attention is given to melon growing, the mild climate producing early and giving them the advantages of an early market. A great number of undeveloped beds of brick clay, lime and sandstone are found. The location of cotton seed oil mills is desired as well as cotton gins and cotton compresses. Deep water at Aransas Pass makes this county especially attractive to this character of manufacturing.

SAN SABA COUNTY.

Situated in West Central Texas and is served by one railway line. The surface of the county is broken. The timber consists of oak, mesquite, pecan and cedar. The manufacture of hard wood is an important industry. Cotton and corn are leading staple crops. The gathering and marketing of pecans is an important industry. This offers an excellent opportunity for the location of a pecan crusher and pickery. Valuable deposits of limestone, brick and fire clay, onyx and marble are open for development and manufacture.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas. A line of railway is in course of construction through the county. The surface of the county is rolling with much level land. The county is well timbered, the timber consisting of live oak and mesquite. Underground water is obtainable at a depth of 200 feet. There are valuable deposits of limestone, also white brick clay, but no steps have been taken to properly develop them. Eldorado, the county seat, is rapidly building up and is becoming noted as a health resort, owing to its extreme high elevation.

SCURRY COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State and is served by two lines of railway. This county is mostly level prairie with breaks and hills in the northern part. The timber consists of mesquite which is sufficient for domestic purposes. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth of from 80 to 120 feet. The raising of live stock is the principal industry. Cotton and other Western Texas staples are moderately successful. The location of cotton oil mills in this county should meet with success.

SHACKELFORD COUNTY.

Situated in the Central North portion of the State and is served by one railway line. The western portion of this county is hilly and rough, but contains much level land. Mesquite is the principal timber. There is an unlimited supply of good limestone, but the deposits have been but slightly developed. Natural gas has been discovered and developed in paying quantities in this county. The many natural resources in this county provide abundant opportunities for development and manufacture.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Situated in the eastern part of the State and bordered on the east by Louisiana, and is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is rolling, partly hilly, with much level lands. The timber consists of pine and a great variety of hard woods and a great number of saw mills are in operation preparing it for market. Underground water is obtained at 25 feet. Artesian water at a depth of 800 feet. The manufacture of lumber is the principal industry. Cotton is one of the leading crops. Peaches are grown and shipped to market in large quantities. This should invite the attention of box and crate manufacturers. There are in this county large deposits of iron ore, coal and limestone, but no steps have been taken to develop them.

SHERMAN COUNTY.

Situated in the northern portion of the State, bordering on the line of Oklahoma and served by one line of railway. The surface of the county is generally level. Timber is scarce. A good supply of underground water is obtained at a depth of 175 feet. The live stock industry leads. Wheat is the principal crop, although other staple crops produce well. The establishment of flouring mills in this territory is desired, and should prove a profitable industry.

SMITH COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas, north of Center. The county is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county presents a succession of small hills gently sloping into valleys. The lands of this county are well suited to growing staple crops and fruits. A large acreage of tomatoes are grown annually, this being one of the principal crops. Among the natural resources are large deposits of iron ore, brick clay and immense deposits of salt which await development. Tyler, the county seat, and chief city, has made wonderful development. There are many manufacturing industries employing a large number of people. This county offers many opportunities to those desiring to invest in and to extend her many enterprises as well as to develop her mineral resources.

SOMERVELL COUNTY.

Situated in entral Texas and has one line of railway under construction. The surface of the county is broken by rocky hills of moderate elevation. A fine quality of hard limestone for building purposes is to be found in this county. The timber consists of post oak, black jack, mulberry, live oak, cedar, black haw, sumac and dog wood. An abundance of underground water is found at a depth averaging 200 feet. Among the natural resources are large deposits of coal, limestone and clay, but no extended development has been made of these deposits so far.

STARR COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande river and at present is not served by any line of railway. The raising of live stock is the principal industry, although truck and fruit growing in the irrigated districts has become strong revenue producers. This county contains valuable deposits of brick clay, pottery clay, sulphur and petroleum, but no extended developments of these deposits have been made.

STEPHENS COUNTY.

Situated in North Central Texas, and is served by one line of railway. The surface of the county is rolling with a few small hills. The principal timber consists of post oak and mesquite. Underground water is obtained at depths averaging 30, 60 to 110 feet. The raising of improved breeds of live stock is an important industry. Wheat and cotton are the principal crops. Immense and valuable deposits of a fine grade of bituminous coal are found in this county, but no extensive development has been made. The close proximity of cheap fuel should be an incentive for the location and operation of large flour and cotton mills or other manufacturing industries.

STERLING COUNTY.

Situated in the Western part of the State, and is served by one line of railroad. The timber consists of cedar, mesquite, and post oak in sufficient quantities for domestic purposes. Good underground water can be obtained at depths varying from 20 to 150 feet. The raising of live stock is one of the principal industries. Small grain and the usual West Texas staples produce well. Sterling City, the county seat, is a progressive little city of 1000 population, and invites the attention of investors and manufacturers, especially flouring mills.

STONEWALL COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas and is served by one line of railway. The surface of the county is a rough, broken, rolling country with a number of hills and canyons. It also contains wide stretches of table lands. A good supply of underground water is obtainable at depths of 25 to 200 feet. Small grain and the usual West Texas staple crops produce well. Large crops of water melons, cantaloupes and potatoes are grown for the market. This county also contains large mineral deposits consisting of chalcacite, gypsum, malachite, and alabaster with practically no development. Aspermont, the county seat, and Peacock are the two principal cities in the county, whose citizens are extremely progressive, and invite the attention of those interested in the development of manufacturing and their many natural resources.

SWISHER COUNTY.

Situated in northwest portion of the State in central portion of the Panhandle of Texas, and is served by one line of railway. The surface of the county is generally level. The underground supply of water is obtainable at about 65 feet. Live stock raising is one of the principal industries. Wheat and other West Texas staple crops produce exceedingly well and should attract the attention of those interested in the location and operation of flouring mills. Tulia, the chief town and county seat, has a population of 1500. Its citizens are progressive and will welcome and assist any industry locating in their midst.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Situated in Central Western Texas, and is supplied by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is generally level. The underground supply of water is obtained at a depth of about 40 feet. The timber consists of mesquite, oak, elm, pecan, cedar and hackberry. Considerable interest has been manifested in the raising of improved stock and the establishment of creameries. This county contains fine deposits of limestone and pottery clay, but no extensive development has been done. Abilene, the principal city and county seat, has a population of 10,000, and is very progressive and invites the attention of those interested in development and manufacturing.

TERRELL COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, and served by one line of railway. This county is bordered on the southwest by the Rio Grande river. The surface of the county is broken. The underground supply of water is obtained at depths of 1000 feet. The principal industry of the people is the raising of cattle, sheep and goats, more especially to sheep. There is an abundance of limestone for building purposes. Among the many industries of this county are large plants located at Sanderson for the extraction and manufacture of the wax of the candelilla plant; another for the converting of the lechuguilla plant into twine, rope and sacking. The guayule plant, which is indigenous to this climate and which grows in abundance, is said to produce a fine grade of rubber. Large factories are now in operation, and others in course of construction to reduce this plant to this important product. Sanderson, the county seat, is an important point on the G. H. & S. A., and has a population of 1500. The people are progressive and invite the attention of those interested in the development of her many natural resources.

TITUS COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas and is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is slightly rolling, sufficiently so for good drainage. The timber of this county consists of pin oak, ash, walnut, maple, and many other varieties of hard wood, and a quantity of short leaf pine. The greater part of this timber is large and suitable for manufacturing purposes. Underground water is available at depths of from 25 to 40 feet. A large acreage in this county is devoted to raising tomatoes and fruit, which is shipped to market in carload

lots. Large deposits of lignite exist and are being successfully mined. Brick and pottery clay deposits are plentiful and large plants for its manufacture are in operation in various portions of the county. The many and various natural resources of this county should attract the attention of manufacturers of hard wood products, especially.

TOM GREEN COUNTY.

Situated near Central West Texas, and is served by three lines of railroad. The surface of the county is slightly broken but principally prairie land. The Concho system of water courses centers in the county. An abundant supply of underground water is obtained at depths of from 50 to 200 feet. The raising and marketing of cattle is one of the principal industries. Cotton and all West Texas staple crops produce well. This county has traces of natural gas. Deposits of fine brick clay have been developed and a large plant is in operation at San Angelo for its manufacture. San Angelo, the county seat, is a thriving city of 11,000 population, and has a number of thriving enterprises as well as a wholesale and retail trade of importance. The citizens of this county are progressive and court the investigation of those who desire to invest in and develop any manufacturing enterprise.

TRAVIS COUNTY.

Situated in south central portion of the State, and is served by three lines of railway with a proposed interurban electric line running south. The surface of the county is hilly and broken in the western portion, in the eastern portion it is slightly rolling with level plateaus. The Colorado river crosses the county from the northwest to the southeast. A large dam is in course of construction on the river at Austin, and when completed will impound a large volume of water and develop a large water power which will be used to develop electric power of a high tension to be used for the operation of motors and light. It is estimated that thousands of horse power can be developed in this manner and furnished at a cheap rate to manufacturers. There are a number of factories located in Austin doing a large and profitable business and with the advent of this cheap power it is expected a great many more will locate in or near Austin. A number of State institutions are located in this county as well as a great number of schools. The citizens of Travis county are progressive and will give material assistance to manufacturing enterprises desiring to locate.

TYLER COUNTY.

Situated in eastern portion of the State and is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is high, rolling in northern part and level plain in southern part. This county is heavily timbered, the principal kinds being pine, white oak, and magnolia. The underground supply of water is obtained at depths of 50 feet. The manufacture of lumber is one of the principal industries. Deposits of fine sandstone and brick clay are found, but not developed except for local use. Altogether the people of this county are progressive and will give material assistance to manufacturing concerns locating therein.

UPSHUR COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas and is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is undulating, sloping from northwest to southeast. This county is heavily timbered, consisting of pine, oak, hickory, sweet and black gums, dog wood, ash, walnut, pecan, and other hard woods. Underground water can be obtained at a repth of from 20 to 75 feet. A large acreage is devoted to the raising of fruit and large quantities are annually shipped to market. Cotton and corn are staple crops. Peanuts produce abundantly. This county is one of the most inviting fields for the establishment of box and crate factories as well as fruit canning plants, furniture factories, handle factories, etc.

VAL VERDE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas and served by one line of railway. The general surface of the county is broken. A number of streams traverse the county.

Most of this county is given over to live stock raising, sheep and goats being given the preference. The production of wool and mohair is larger than any other county in the State. The damming of the numerous streams of the county would produce cheap power to operate woolen and mohair mills where the product is grown in ladge quantities.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas and is served by two lines of railway. The surface of the county is gently undulating. The eastern portion of the county is well timbered, consisting of red oak, post oak, gum, and pine. Cotton and corn are leading crops. Valuable deposits of salt are located at Grand Saline. Lignite coal at Edgewood. Large deposits of iron ore exist in the county but have not been developed. Also large deposits of brick and pottery clay. This county offers exceptional opportunities to developers and manufacturers of her numberless resources.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Situated in the West Gulf Coast country, touching Lavaca bay, and is served by three railway lines. The surface of the county is gently undulating, sloping toward the coast. The Guadalupe and San Antonio rivers with their numerous tributaries furnish an abundance of water. The valley lands produce heavy crops of sugar cane and cotton. Victoria, the county seat, has a population of about 4,000 and is a modern and progressive city and has a number of lucrative manufacturing enterprises which give employment to a great number of people. It is thought that the grinding and refining of sugar cane can be accomplished at this point and with that end in view a plant of considerable magnitude has been erected to handle the sugar cane crop in that section. Altogether the citizens of Victoria county are wide awake and progressive and will give material assistance to those desiring to develop any manufacturing enterprise.

WARD COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State and is served by one line of railway. The surface of the county is generally level with some rolling lands. Live stock raising has been the principal industry. Alfalfa is a leading crop. The several varieties of grapes grown in this county have proven superior to like fruit grown in any other section of the United States. Among other industries of the county, apiculture is assuming a prominent place. Valuable chemical deposits have been discovered in the county. A company has been organized to develop these chemicals consisting of borax, gypsum, sulphate, and sulphide of soda.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, one of the original counties of Texas. This county is served by two lines of railway. The surface of the county is rolling with much level land. Diversified farming and fruit growing are leading industries. Creameries are in successful operation in the county. Among the many valuable resources of the county are valuable deposits of lignite, limestone and brick clay. The lignite mines are located near Ledbetter. Brenham, the county seat, has a large cotton mill in successful operation, giving employment to 150 people. Iron works and machine shops are also in successful operation. The people of this county desire manufacturing development and will give material assistance to those so interested.

WEBB COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande river. The principal crop raised is the Bermuda onion. Live stock raising is the chief industry. Coal has been discovered and is being mined at a number of points in the county. Also large deposits of brick clay. This county has a natural gas field with an unlimited supply for manufacturing purposes. Laredo being a border city enjoys a large international trade and with her railroad facilities should be an excellent

field for machine shops, planing mills, woolen mills, and electric power plants. The people are progressive and invite the attention of those promoting manufacturing enterprises.

WICHITA COUNTY.

Situated in northern portion of the State, bordered on the north by Red river, and is served by five lines of railway. The surface of the county is mostly undulating. The timber consists of hackberry, elm, cottonwood and pecan. The underground supply of water is obtained at a depth of 25 feet. Increased attention is being given to raising fine live stock and the dairying and creamery industry. Large deposits of brick and pottery clay are being located and rapidly developed. The Electra oil field in the western part of the county is producing oil of a high gravity and also one of the largest producing fields in the State. There are other indications of oil and gas in the county. This field also affords natural gas in a large volume and affords cheap fuel for the many manufacturing enterprises in the county. The citizens of this county are very progressive and will offer all material assistance to manufacturing enterprises to locate in their midst.

WISE COUNTY.

Situated in northern part of the State, and is served by two railway lines. The general surface of the county is undulating, but considerable areas of broken land. The county is crossed by what is known as the upper cross timbers, consisting of several varieties of timber, with a large growth of black walnut, pecan, cottonwood and elm. The underground supply of water is obtained at depths of 50 to 150 feet. A great deal of attention is being given the dairy industry. A fine quality of bituminous coal is mined in this county. Some traces of copper. Fire brick clay has been discovered, also a number of industries including cotton mills, flour mills, broom factory, baking powder factory, and water valve factory, are in successful operation in the county. This county with her unlimited supply of cheap fuel offers unexcelled opportunities for the development and operation of factories of all characters.

WOOD COUNTY.

Situated in northeastern portion of the State, and is served by four lines of railway. The surface of the county is generally level with a small amount of rough land. The underground supply of water is obtained at an average depth of 50 feet. This county is heavily timbered with pine and all varieties of hard woods. This timber is being utilized in the manufacture of lumber and other hard wood industries. All kinds of fruit and berries are produced in this county in abundance and large shipments are made to foreign markets. Large deposits of a fine grade of lignite coal has been discovered and are rapidly being developed in this county. Deposits of fine pottery clay have been discovered, but not developed to any extent. Box, basket, fruit package and furniture manufacturers, owing to the great amount of hard woods and other suitable timber contained in this county, will find it a desirable field for location and development.

YOUNG COUNTY.

Situated northwest of Fort Worth in northern portion of the State, and is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is generally rolling with some mountainous country in the north portion. The timber consists of cottonwood, pecan, elm and hackberry. An abundant supply of underground water is obtained at depths of 15 to 150 feet. Large deposits of a fine quality of bituminous coal are found in this county and are being rapidly developed. It is said that one of the thickest veins of coal found in the State is located there. Extensive deposits of salt are found, but not developed to any extent. Graham, the county seat, has a population of 1600, and is one of the progressive cities of that portion of the State and with this county many valuable natural resources should attract the attention of investors and manufacturers.

HC
.07
T4
A3

ACCESSIONS
RECEIVED
OCT 20 1915
UNIV. OF MIC.
LIBRARY

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

1913-1914

J. A. STARLING, Commissioner

VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO., PRINTERS
AUSTIN, TEXAS
1915

A30-115-11h

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

1913-1914

J. A. STARLING, Commissioner
P. A. McDANNELL, Secretary
A. L. GARRETT, Factory Inspector
ROBERT McKINLEY, Safety Appliance Inspector

VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO., AUSTIN, PRINTERS
1915

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Letter of Transmittal 5
Introduction 7
Recommendations to the Governor and Legislature 10
Index Railroad, Interurban, Street Railway—Statistical Tables 17
Railroad, Interurban and Street Railway—Statistical Tables 18-29
Summary of Industrial Statistical Tables 30
Nativity of Persons Employed in Industrial Establishments 33-34
Industrial Labor Statistics—Tables 35-65
Fatal Accidents—Industrial 68-71
Non-Fatal Accidents—Industrial 72-73
Union Labor Organizations—
List of Officers of Unions 74-92
Suggestions from Wage Earners 93-99
Opinions of Attorney General's Department on Labor Laws 101-136
Note in regard to omission of Labor Laws 137
Safety Appliance Inspection—
Letter of Transmittal 141
Analysis of Inspections and Report of Inspector 143-145
Factory Inspection—
Letter of Transmittal 149
Analysis of Inspections 151-155
Factory Inspection Tables 156-173
Summary of Tables 174
Table Showing Progress of Texas During Thirty-two-year Period—1880 to 1912 175
A Few Facts About Texas Worth Knowing 176
Resources of the State by Counties 179-207

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To His Excellency, O. B. Colquitt, Governor of Texas, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR: As is provided in Chapter 24 of the General Laws of the Regular Session of the Thirty-first Legislature, I have the honor of submitting herewith the third biennial report of this Bureau.

Yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. STARLING,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

INTRODUCTION.

The establishment of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Texas was authorized by an act of the Thirty-first Legislature; and the department was organized September 1, 1909, and has now been in operation five years and four months. I believe I voice the sentiment of the entire citizenship of Texas when I say that the department has been of incalculable service and benefit to all. I also believe that it has been the means of bringing about a better feeling and understanding between the employers and employes. All the States in the Union with the exception of three and all the Provinces of Canada, as well as the Federal government and nineteen foreign countries have established and are maintaining the Department of Labor, which, from the reports received quarterly and annually by this department, show that they are accomplishing great things for the benefit of the wage earners of this world.

This Department has done remarkably well, considering the fact that it was established September 1, 1909, with an appropriation of $3900, this providing for the salaries of the Commissioner and an office clerk, same being $3200; $500 per annum for traveling expenses, and leaving $200 for the establishment of an office, postage, stationery, etc. It is a pleasure to state that the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Legislatures, recognizing the importance of this department, have increased the appropriation for the maintenance of this department to the sum of $13,722, providing five men for the department to carry out the provisions of the statute, which we have endeavored to do as conservatively and equitably as has been possible. Still the facts are plain that the department is far from adequate to perform all duties as are laid down in the statute.

The record shows that at the closing of our last biennial report, covering the years 1911 and 1912, that 389 industrial plants had been visited and inspected and the number of employes in these industries were 23,360, while at the closing of this report, September 1, 1914, covering the years 1913 and 1914, the record shows that 577 industrial plants have been visited and inspected and the number of employes in these industries was 45,904. I wish further to state that the record will prove that we were unable to inspect in excess of 40 per cent, during the past two years, of the industries in this State that the law provides we should inspect, viz., all places where five or more people are employed, this for the want of more inspectors. Statistics show that industries in Texas have multiplied approximately 50 per cent per annum for each year during the past five-year period.

It is self-evident that in our State laborers constitute a large per cent of the citizenship of the State, and it is important that reliable information concerning them and conditions surrounding their labor should be seminated to manufacturers and others contemplating locating in Texas, as well as to the general public. It is also indispensable that such information should be available for the use of our legislators in considering laws for the benefit and protection of the laboring classes. not only do wage earners constitute in number more than one-third c

our total population, and the further fact that in a financial respect their aggregate interests are vast indeed.

Daniel Webster said: "Labor is the great producer of wealth, and moves all other causes."

U. S. Grant said: "Without labor there would be no government, and no leading class and nothing to preserve."

The primary function of the Bureau is defined by the law creating it, providing that it shall collect, assort, systematize and present, in biennial reports to the Governor, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in Texas, and especially as affecting or bearing upon the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of employes and their families, and means of escape from dangers incident to their employment; the protection of life and health in factories and other places of employment; the laboring children and women, the number of hours exacted of them, and, in general, all matters which affect, or tend to affect, the prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries in this State, and of the persons employed therein; and to collect information from the various counties as to the mechanical, mining and manufacturing interests therein; and as to all sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the location and operation of any of the different branches of industry; and to impart such information to interested parties throughout the country with a view to inducing manufacturers and producing plants to locate in the State.

The two inspectors of this department during the past two years, viz., the factory and safety appliance inspectors, have combined their duties, each taking up the work of the other and thereby enabling them to cover more territory and conserve the traveling expense account as far as it was possible, and I wish to state that they have done their work well, showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the number of inspections made over the years 1911 and 1912. I further believe that these inspectors have been the means of conserving life, limb and property rights of not only the public, but for every industry in this State where they have made inspections, and it is difficult indeed to approximate the value of these inspections, and it should be evident to all who may be interested in affairs of this kind that the number of inspectors should be increased and sufficient appropriations made to enable them to cover this vast State and more fully perform those duties which are laid down in the statute creating the Department of Labor Statistics. In the past it has been the policy of the department to secure compliance with the labor laws in the most peaceable manner possible. We find a prevailing desire among the majority of employers of labor in this State to obey the laws and in most cases compliance has been secured without resort to the courts and other forceful regulations.

Many of our laws have weak points that allow those who are so disposed to evade them, thereby seriously handicapping the department in the performance of its duties.

We have made a special effort to secure much increased data for this report so as to make the same interesting and show to the people what the department has accomplished in the past two years. Would respectfully refer you to statistical tables incorporated in this report, in

which we give information concerning conditions of labor in Texas. These figures were compiled from sworn reports furnished the department by the different industries of the State.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the many courtesies extended the department by Governor O. B. Colquitt, the honorable Railroad Commission, and the Attorney General's Department. To each and all of the last named departments we are under many obligations, but especially the department wishes to thank Judge Luther Nickels, Assistant Attorney General, for his uniform kindness and consideration in the numerous, sometimes daily matters, that this department has been compelled to refer to Judge Nickels for his assistance. We wish also to thank the members of the Thirty-third Legislature for their kind consideration of the department, and I personally wish to acknowledge the efficient work and valuable assistance of Inspectors A. L. Garrett, Robert McKinley, B. J. Flood, and to Secretary P. A. McDannell for the able assistance rendered by them and for their zeal and loyalty in the performance of every duty in endeavoring to carry out the provisions of the statute providing for this department and making of it whatever success it has attained.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR AND TO THE LEGISLATURE.

FIRE ESCAPE LAW.

By reference to "Factory Inspection" table it will be seen that a very large percentage of those buildings where persons are employed, ranging from two to five stories in height, have absolutely no fire escapes and no means of exit from said buildings in case of fire, except by stairways on inside of buildings; and these inspections cover only a small portion of the State.

I would respectfully recommend the enactment of a law in this State requiring all buildings of three or more stories in height to be equipped with good and sufficient fire escapes to insure safety to persons employed in such buildings. In my opinion, this law should also specify the character of fire escapes to be used.

We have now a law providing for fire escapes on hotels and rooming houses, but the working people of the State are not sufficiently protected along this line.

Owing to the numerous buildings in the State where persons are employed that are not equipped with good and sufficient fire escapes, and owing to the fact that many large industries are being constructed outside of corporate limits of the cities of Texas, and owing to the great danger now existing, the enactment of a law of this character is, in my opinion, an imperative public necessity.

I also recommend that the enforcement of this law be placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and his inspectors, and that sufficient appropriation be allowed to enable the said Commissioner to properly enforce its provisions.

CAR SHED LAW.

By the acts of the Fourth Called Session of the Thirty-first Legislature there was enacted a law known as the car shed law, providing for a building or shed to be erected over all tracks where cars are manufactured or repaired to protect workmen from all inclement weather. These sheds were erected and are maintained by a great many of the companies doing business in Texas. In June, 1914, the constitutionality of this law was attacked by one of the trunk lines of this State and the case was tried in the district court of Harris county, which court decided the law to be unconstitutional. The State appealed this case to the Court of Civil Appeals at Galveston and this court sustained the finding of the district court of Harris county; then the State briefed this case, and it is now before the Supreme Court of this State, and so far we have received no decision. I would respectfully recommend, notwithstanding the finding of the Supreme Court, that this law be amended and re-enacted for the reason that it is a most humane law, and also considering the fact that many of the trunk lines in Texas have already provided these buildings for the protection of their workmen.

This law will be resubmitted to the Thirty-fourth Legislature at the proper time, and I humbly ask your kind consideration of this bill.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

There was presented for the consideration of the Thirty-third Legislature a new child labor law, one of the most crying needs of Texas. This law will be resubmitted with some changes to the Thirty-fourth Legislature, and I sincerely hope and believe that your honorable bodies will not adjourn until you have given the children of Texas more consideration than our present meagre child labor law affords them.

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

There will be presented to the Thirty-fourth Legislature at the proper time a bill providing for a free employment bureau maintained by the State in possibly four of our largest cities in Texas. This department is in vogue in a majority of all the States at the present time, and I most humbly ask your consideration of this bill, but in the event you cannot see your way clear to establish such relief for the people at this time, I trust that you will at least give heed to a bill that was offered to the Thirty-third Legislature providing for the State licensing and regulating employment agencies in Texas. This is a law that will be found on the statute books of most of the States and one sadly needed in Texas. The above bill was introduced by Savage of Bell county and was House bill No. 705. Knowing as I do from my four years experience the abuses of the unscrupulous employment agencies as are carried on in our cities and the lax way in which the municipal governments protect the poor people against these unscrupulous agents, would respectfully refer you to the inspectors' reports. These men come in daily contact with these unscrupulous agents.

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.

I again wish to call your attention to what in my mind would accomplish much for the employe and employer of this State. I will again call your attention to the State of Oklahoma, which State has an arbitration law, that from information I learn has resulted in great good in that State. While it is not a compulsory arbitration law, it leaves the proposition open for either side to accept or reject the provisions of this bill. My information is that public opinion has been the means of both employer and employe submitting to this arbitration and thereby bringing order out of chaos. The bill reads as follows:

"Article II of Senate Bill No. 81a.

"SECTION 1. The Governor shall, upon his own motion, appoint two farmers and one employer, and upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Labor, shall appoint one employer and two employes, as hereinafter specified, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the six persons so appointed shall constitute and be styled a 'State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.' If a vacancy should occur at

any time on said board the Governor or the Commissioner shall appoint some suitable person to fill such vacancy as in the first instance. Except the farmers, said appointments shall be made from the employers and employes who shall have been for at least three years preceding said appointment engaged as employer or employes in the mining, transportation, mechanical or manufacturing industries of the State. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge of same. The board shall at once organize at the call of the Commissioner of Labor, who, by virtue of his office, is chairman, and they shall, as soon as possible, establish rules and procedure for the government thereof. The Assistant Commissioner of Labor shall be secretary of said board.

"SEC. 2. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened in the State involving an employer and his employes, if he is employing not less than twenty-five persons, it shall become the duty of said board to put itself in communication as soon as may be possible, with such employers or employes, and endeavor to persuade them to submit the matter in dispute to the said board.

"SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the mayor of any city, and the justice of the peace of any municipal township, whenever a strike or lockout involving more than twenty-five persons shall be threatened or has actually occurred within or near such city or in such municipal township, to immediately communicate the fact to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, stating the name or names of the employer or employers and one or more employes, with their postoffice addresses, the nature of the controversy or difference existing, the number of employes involved, and such other information as may be required by the said board. It shall be the duty of the president or chief executive officer of every labor organization of which he is an officer to immediately communicate the fact of such strike or lockout to said board with such information as he may possess touching the differences or controversy and the number of employes involved.

"SEC. 4. Whenever there shall exist a strike or lockout wherein, in the judgment of a majority of said board, the general public shall appear likely to suffer injury or inconvenience by reason of said strike or lockout, and neither party to such strike or lockout shall consent to submit the matter or matters in controversy to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in conformity with this act, then said board, after first having made due effort, having failed, may proceed, of its own motion, to make an investigation of all facts bearing upon such strike or lockout and make public its findings, with such recommendations to the parties involved as, in its judgment, will contribute to a fair and equitable settlement of the differences which constitute the cause of the strike or lockout; and in the prosecution of such inquiry the board shall have power to issue subpoenas, and when, after the service of such subpoena, the party so subpoenaed fails or refuses to appear before said board, the said board shall certify such fact, together with the name of the person subpoenaed, and said court shall thereupon issue its subpoena requiring the party subpoenaed to appear at such time as may be stated in the subpoena to give such testimony as may be required, and upon a failure of the party to answer said subpoena so issued out

of said district court, said district court shall proceed as provided by law in cases of contempt. Any member of said board may administer oaths in all matters pertaining to the duties of said board.

"SEC. 5. Each member of said board shall serve only when needed and shall receive a salary of five dollars per diem and necessary traveling expenses when so serving, to be paid out of the Treasury of the State out of any appropriation therefor, upon vouchers approved by the Governor.

"SEC. 6. Any notice or process issued by the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation shall be served by any sheriff or constable to whom the same may be directed or in whose hands the same may be placed for service.

"SEC. 7. When the said State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation is actually engaged or is about to be engaged in the performance of the duties required by this act, no order of injunction can lie against said board from any court of this State except the Supreme Court, and the order of injunction, if granted, shall not be made final until said Supreme Court, by competent evidence, is satisfied that the said Board of Arbitration and Conciliation is abusing or transgressing the privileges allowed and the duties required of said board under this act.

Rules and Procedure of the Board.

"RULE 1. Four members present at any meeting of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation shall constitute a working quorum to transact any business that may legally come before the board.

"RULE 2. It is hereby made the duty of the chairman of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, in case he is in possession of any information involving employer and employes, where a strike is imminent, or in progress, to at once proceed to investigate, and when he has satisfied himself it is necessary to call the board together, he shall at once issue said call and designate the time and place of meeting, when and where said board will hear all persons interested therein who may come or be subpoenaed before them.

"RULE 3. As soon as practicable after the board has investigated the differences existing between employer and employes it shall make an equitable decision, in writing, which shall state what, if anything, should be done by either or both parties to the dispute in order to amicably settle and adjust the differences existing between them. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor. The findings of a majority of the members present shall constitute its decision.

"RULE 4. Application for arbitration and conciliation to said board can be made by either or both parties to the controversy, and shall be signed in the respective instances by said employer or by majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or the duly authorized agent of either or both parties. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a ma-

jority of such employes, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized, in writing, to represent such employes.

"RULE 5. Said application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and a promise to continue on in business or at work in the same manner as at the time of the application, without any lockout or strike, until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within ten days of the date of filing said application; provided, a joint application may contain a stipulation that the decision of the board under such joint application shall be binding."

I also submit for your consideration a bill along the same lines that has been of much benefit to all concerned in the State of Missouri, and which reads as follows:

ARBITRATION; MEDIATION.

Section 7802. *Board of Mediation and Arbitration.*—Within thirty days of the passage of this article the Governor of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three competent persons to serve as a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, one of whom shall be an employer of labor, or selected from some association representing employers of labor, and one who shall be an employe holding membership in some bona fide trade or labor union; the third shall be some person who is neither an employe nor an employer of labor. One member of said board shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and all appointments thereafter shall be for three years or until their respective successors are appointed in the manner herein provided. If a vacancy occurs in said board by death or otherwise, at any time, the Governor shall appoint some competent person to fill the unexpired term. (Laws 1901, p. 195.)

Section 7803. *Secretary—How Appointed—Duties.*—The board shall shall appoint a secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of said board, and whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board, and shall also have possession of all books and documents, and shall perform such other duties as the board may prescribe. He shall, under the direction of the board, issue subpœnas and administer oaths in all cases before the board, and shall call for and examine books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy. (Laws 1901, p. 195.)

Section 7804. *Compensation of Members of Board and Secretary.*—The compensation of the members of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and the clerk thereof, shall be as follows: Each shall receive five dollars per day and three cents per mile, both ways, between their homes and the place of meeting, by the nearest comfortable routes of travel, and such other necessary traveling expenses as may be incurred in the discharge of their duties, to be paid out of the State Treasury upon a warrant signed by the president of said board and approved by the Governor; provided, that neither said board nor the clerk thereof shall receive any compensation except for time actually engaged in the discharge of their duties as set forth in this article and in going to and from the place of meeting. (Laws 1901, p. 195.)

Section 7805. *Oath, Organization, Meetings, Etc.*—Each member of

said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to support the Constitution and faithfully demean himself in office. They shall organize at once by the choice of one of their number as chairman, and the board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish suitable rules of procedure. Said board may hold meetings at any time or place in the State, whenever the same shall become necessary, and two members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. (Laws 1901, p. 195.)

Section 7806. *Duty of Board in Case of Strike or Lockout—Power to Subpoena Witnesses, Etc.*—Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the board that a strike or lockout is about to occur, or is seriously threatened, involving ten or more persons, in any part of the State, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed as soon as possible to the locality of such dispute, strike or lockout and place itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect a settlement. Should all efforts at conciliation fail, it shall be the duty of the board to inquire into the causes of said grievance or dispute, and to this end it is hereby authorized to subpoena and examine witnesses, and send for books and papers. Subpoenas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. Said board is further authorized to subpoena as witnesses anyone connected with the department of business affected, or other persons whom they may suspect of having knowledge of the matters in controversy or dispute, and anyone who keeps the records of the wages earned in such department, and examine them under oath touching such matters, and require the production of books and papers containing the record of wages earned or paid. All process issued by said board may be delivered or sent to any sheriff, constable or police officer, who shall forthwith serve or post the same as may be required, and make due returns thereof, according to directions, and for such service he shall receive the fees allowed by law in similar cases, payable from the treasury of the county or city wherein the controversy to be arbitrated exists, upon a warrant signed by the president of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Witnesses shall receive the same compensation as witnesses in courts of record, which shall be paid in the same manner as sheriffs, constables and police officers above mentioned. And the board shall have the power and authority to maintain and enforce order at its hearings and obedience to its process. (Laws 1901, p. 195, amended; Laws 1903, p. 218.)

Section 7807. *Penalty for Refusal to Obey Subpoena.*—Any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to obey the process of subpoena issued by said board to appear and testify as therein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to arraignment and trial in any court having competent jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished for such offense by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had. (Laws 1903, p. 218.)

Section 7808. *Disputants to Submit Grievances.*—In all cases when any grievance or dispute shall arise between any employer and his employes, said dispute involving ten or more employes, it shall be the duty of the parties to said controversy to submit the same to said board for

investigation. Within ten days after the completion of said examination or investigation authorized by this article, the board, or a majority thereof, shall render a decision stating such details as will clearly show the nature of such controversy, and points in dispute disposed of by them and make a written report of their findings and recommendations, and shall furnish the Governor and each party to the controversy a true and complete copy of the same, and shall have a copy thereof published in some local newspaper. (Laws 1901, p. 195.)

Section 7809. *Effect of Decisions—Exceptions, When Filed.*—In all cases where the application for arbitration is mutual, or both parties agree to submit to the decision of the board, said decision shall be final and binding upon the parties concerned in said controversy and dispute. In all cases where either party to a dispute refuses to agree to arbitration the decision of the board shall be final and binding upon the parties thereto, unless exceptions be filed with the clerk of said board within five days after said decision is rendered and announced. (Laws 1901, p. 195.)

Section 7810. *Penalty for Violation.*—Any employer, employer's agent, employe or authorized committee of employes, who shall violate the conditions of the decision of said board, as provided for in Section 7809 of this article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty or more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Laws 1901, p. 195.)

Section 7811. *Board to Make Report to Governor.*—Said board shall make biennial reports to the Governor of the State, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the board conducive to a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes between employers and employes. (Laws 1901, p. 195.)

In submitting these two propositions for your consideration, I wish to say that I firmly believe that some legislation along these lines would result in great good to the wage earners as well as the employers of Texas.

Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and a member of President Wilson's Cabinet, has recently compiled his report, in which he makes use of the following language, to the effect that he regards his power of mediation and conciliation in labor disputes as the most important phase of his entire department.

I most respectfully call your attention to the recommendations of the inspectors of this department, which will be found with their analysis of inspections. These men come in daily contact with those matters which are vital to us all.

RAILROAD OPERATIONS—STATISTICAL TABLES.

1. Wage statistics, etc., of railroads over 500 miles in length, year ending June 30, 1913.

2. Wage statistics, etc., of railroads over 100 miles and less than 500 miles in length, for year ending June 30, 1913.

3. Wage statistics, etc., of railroads less than 100 miles in length, year ending June 30, 1913.

4. Wage statistics, etc., of interurban and street railway lines, year ending June 30, 1913.

5. Wage statistics, etc., of railroads over 500 miles in length, year ending June 30, 1914.

6. Wage statistics, etc., of railroads over 100 and less than 500 miles in length for year ending June 30, 1914.

7. Wage statistics, etc., of railroads less than 100 miles in length, year ending June 30, 1914.

8. Wage statistics, etc., of interurban and street railway lines, year ending June 30, 1914.

Statistics of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads over Five Hundred Miles in Length for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.

Classification of Employes.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per person.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of persons injured during year.	
								Non-fatal.	Fatal
General Offices—									
1. Supervisory	430	153,862	351	8.1	$ 1,023,085 60	$ 8 72	$ 3,019 01		
2. Clerks	2,313	752,913	335	8.0	1,824,848 24	2 43	813 03		
3. Other employes	492	135,505	291	8.4	240,037 20	1 60	434 57		
Division Offices—									
4. Superintendents	30	10,755	356	9.7	101,758 05	9 67	3,443 02		
5. Assistant superintendents	46	15,452	336	9.9	98,788 82	6 38	2,144 25	6	
6. Dispatchers	160	55,552	351	8.0	272,516 75	4 92	1,729 15		
7. Clerks	344	113,413	329	9.0	298,649 91	2 70	883 95		
8. Other employes	147	44,701	297	9.4	92,567 02	2 31	658 63		
Train Service—									
9. Conductors	1,060	345,120	320	9.8	1,840,769 33	5 46	1,732 31	107	2
10. Brakemen	1,916	634,824	329	9.8	2,122,810 27	3 45	1,118 82	537	13
11. Engineers	1,180	338,772	293	9.6	2,273,562 79	6 86	2,007 05	173	6
12. Firemen	1,211	343,316	291	9.6	1,414,082 56	4 22	1,220 93	164	10
13. Flagmen	30	8,124	270	9.5	23,186 15	2 82	772 87	3	
14. Auditors	101	44,951	355	9.7	184,921 05	4 04	2,386 52	10	
15. Other employes	516	175,440	325	9.6	322,536 15	1 75	575 04	60	4
Yard Service—									
16. Yardmasters	128	46,402	361	10.6	209,988 55	4 52	1,634 27	14	1
17. Switchmen	1,224	415,082	346	10.1	1,523,894 25	3 74	1,294 50	479	11
18. Crossing flagmen	206	73,435	357	10.6	94,912 88	1 29	463 73	3	1
19. Yard engineers	310	116,173	365	10.3	504,508 61	4 41	1,664 67	27	
20. Yard firemen	315	117,091	365	10.3	311,082 30	2 69	1,015 17	39	
21. Other employes	189	67,260	348	10.0	142,256 90	1 78	622 63	20	
Station Service—									
22. Agents	1,011	348,794	343	10.3	904,766 18	2 61	892 94	10	
23. Assistant agents	5	1,678	336		3,992 64	2 38	798 53		
24. Telegraph operators	664	245,063	364	8.6	590,332 43	2 37	865 11	7	
25. Baggagemen	209	75,133	351	10.4	152,797 21	1 93	683 62	27	
26. Clerks	1,832	657,449	355	10.1	1,337,630 46	2 08	738 99	19	1
27. Porters	545	199,157	359	10.1	239,387 83	1 21	439 84	85	
28. Other employes	1,210	433,608	364	10.0	674,162 44	1 49	544 07	81	3
Shop Service—									
29. Boilermakers	339	106,491	322	9.1	427,310 27	4 04	1,306 91	151	1

30. Boilermaker helpers	639	166,621	295	9.1	338,175 96	2 01	591 01	172	.....
31. Machinists	1,013	339,527	344	9.1	1,341,341 77	4 03	1,384 07	352	1
32. Machinist helpers	832	273,557	329	9.1	551,348 96	1 90	626 98	229	.....
33. Car repairers	1,507	504,130	334	9.5	1,327,732 08	2 59	863 96	257	2
34. Carpenters	867	210,246	331	9.1	829,657 15	2 92	960 03	86	.....
35. Blacksmiths	165	51,944	324	9.1	200,604 02	3 94	1,282 44	50	.....
36. Blacksmith helpers	272	84,591	321	9.1	170,651 14	2 05	663 68	49	.....
37. Engine wipers	1,649	561,845	366	10.0	1,009,820 88	1 71	624 53	133	1
38. Other employes	1,550	521,744	365	9.5	997,668 57	2 09	832 47	637	.....
Maintenance of Way—									
39. Roadmasters	77	27,055	350	10.0	116,281 58	4 48	1,541 36	5	.....
40. Superintendents, bridges and buildings	54	27,102	305	10.0	59,136 42	4 87	1,510 20	2	.....
41. Bridgemen	1,143	395,523	296	10.0	748,501 57	2 30	674 73	203	.....
42. Carpenters	382	121,763	317	10.0	326,040 86	2 74	871 79	103	3
43. Track foremen	1,362	478,239	351	10.0	921,853 49	1 93	676 56	57	2
44. Track laborers	12,699	3,057,436	254	10.0	4,035,204 93	1 32	333 63	1,207	12
45. Other employes	1,613	428,806	288	10.0	891,942 03	2 07	593 62	120	.....
46. Telegraph operators	15	5,230	344	8.5	12,418 70	2 40	726 77	.....	.....
47. Not telegraph operators	126	43,862	334	10.0	96,794 88	2 15	724 10	2	.....
48. Miscellaneous other employes	967	305,167	335	9.5	662,064 47	1 74	567 73	46	.....
Totals	45,095	13,679,904	337	9.5	$ 33,878,472 30	$ 3 19	$ 1,082 37	5,735	74

Statistics of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads Over One Hundred and Less than Five Hundred Miles in Length for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.

Classification of Employes.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per person.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of persons injured during year.	
								Non-fatal.	Fatal.
General Offices—									
1. Supervisory	196	61,879	313	8.4	$ 335,440 32	$ 6 51	$ 2,144 87	.....	.....
2. Clerks	829	273,518	325	8.5	703,931 83	2 55	824 65	.....	.....
3. Other employes	188	69,518	325	8.5	141,075 08	2 16	712 31	.....	.....
Division Offices—									
4. Superintnendents	11	3,949	309	8.0	33,626 84	8 92	2,725 20	.....	.....
5. Assistant superintendents	11	3,555	302	8.6	22,344 53	5 75	1,794 57	1	.....
6. Dispatchers	73	22,645	306	8.0	103,067 00	4 42	1,352 35	1	.....
7. Clerks	150	61,105	334	8.6	133,836 30	2 69	997 41	1	.....
8. Other employes	63	21,271	321	8.8	42,513 10	2 13	620 68	.....	.....
Train Service—									
9. Conductors	347	115,879	325	9.9	554,505 70	4 83	1,589 36	61	.....
10. Brakemen	636	201,567	335	9.9	598,891 77	3 00	1,015 08	216	8
11. Engineers	403	125,094	309	9.9	692,812 01	5 47	1,681 48	62	.....
12. Firemen	434	129,772	302	9.9	442,114 01	3 40	1,010 63	98	1
13. Flagmen	3	1,022	340	10.0	2,711 11	2 65	903 70	.....	.....
14. Auditors	14	2,078	225	9.7	8,309 76	4 03	917 54	1	.....
15. Other employes	61	20,629	327	10.0	32,734 89	1 82	526 63	27	.....
Yard Service—									
16. Yardmasters	50	15,441	356	11.3	68,280 06	4 43	1,582 59	9	.....
17. Switchmen	305	89,137	285	10.5	338,299 02	3 66	1,037 07	140	4
18. Crossing flagmen	57	19,851	355	11.0	27,669 04	1 39	498 86	.....	.....
19. Yard engineers	85	27,912	334	10.5	124,594 06	4 41	1,309 72	15	.....
20. Yard firemen	80	26,431	347	10.5	67,407 79	2 56	809 28	11	.....
21. Other employes	119	39,502	361	11.0	69,091 97	1 72	626 31	8	.....
Station Service—									
22. Agents	381	131,287	345	9.8	312,322 36	2 31	779 43	7	.....
23. Assistant agents	2	730	365	9.0	2,665 00	3 51	1,282 50	.....	.....
24. Telegraph operators	231	84,645	361	8.1	169,251 13	2 15	785 10	3	.....
25. Baggagemen	22	6,851	317	10.0	13,257 45	1 91	595 81	13	.....
26. Clerks	672	208,865	317	9.9	445,949 82	2 01	633 84	16	.....
27. Porters	46	23,171	356	10.3	20,167 66	1 24	427 76	.....	.....
28. Other employes	625	214,278	380	10.4	322,629 26	1 45	556 86	72	2
Shop Service—									
29. Boilermakers	109	35,427	481	9.1	157,864 10	4 48	2,014 92	100	

30 Boilermaker helpers	167	54,679	322	9.2	119,539 00	2 12	725 23	146	.....
31. Machinists	306	104,910	361	9.1	462,780 62	4 04	2,190 43	193	.....
32. Machinist helpers	266	90,599	316	9.2	284,369 30	2 19	707 11	127	.....
33. Car repairers	525	164,308	315	9.0	384,549 97	2 28	724 21	.....	.....
34. Carpenters	344	113,810	337	9.2	333,060 47	2 88	990 00	91	.....
35. Blacksmiths	74	23,653	288	9.1	85,591 25	3 55	1,118 71	63	.....
36. Blacksmith helpers	110	36,707	292	9.5	74,781 06	2 24	659 64	43	.....
37. Engine wipers	255	86,149	323	9.0	151,567 02	1 66	541 42	22	.....
38. Other employes	1,550	521,744	396	9.5	997,668 57	2 09	832 47	637	.....
Maintenance of Way—									
39. Roadmasters	27	9,072	345	9.8	38,376 03	4 10	1,401 87	.....	.....
40. Superintendents, bridges and buildings	5	1,731	247	9.8	7,443 36	4 27	1,262 63	.....	.....
41. Bridgemen	188	39,617	254	9.8	92,209 97	2 19	546 06	56	.....
42. Carpenters	301	78,805	270	10.0	205,468 33	2 58	688 84	24	.....
43. Track foremen	551	196,245	346	10.0	368,483 25	1 85	642 64	57	.....
44. Track laborers	3,950	1,108,404	287	10.0	1,493,692 44	1 41	383 50	397	2
45. Other employes	496	165,145	318	10.0	331,283 72	1 89	594 66	46	2
Towermen—									
46. Not telegraph operators	14	5,074	337	12.0	8,775 46	1 72	599 19	.....	.....
Totals	15,332	4,838,661	326	9.6	$ 11,627,102 09	$ 3 05	$ 1,007 93	2,764	19

Statistics of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads less than One Hundred Miles in Length for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.

Classification of Employes.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per person.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of persons injured during year.	
								Non-fatal.	Fatal.
General Offices—									
1. Supervisory	158	53,718	322	9.1	$ 265,284 28	$ 4 77	$ 1,510 10	2	2
2. Clerks	282	137,082	308	8.6	374,994 52	2 10	664 89	.....	.....
3. Other employes	44	19,013	284	9.5	238,771 47	2 53	682 73	.....	.....
Division Oces—									
4. Superintendents	10	4,293	353	8.5	26,081 33	4 95	1,505 79	.....	.....
5. Assistant superintendents	1	365	365	8.0	1,500 00	4 11	1,500 00	.....	.....
6. Dispatchers	19	12,035	367	8.0	36,316 04	3 98	1,175 95	.....	.....
7. Clerks	22	13,779	325	9.7	41,216 75	2 82	845 98	.....	.....
8. Other employes	9	10,529	365	8.3	30,155 76	2 79	982 33	.....	.....
Train Serv ce—									
9. Conductors	155	71,233	303	9.8	342,335 45	3 49	1,042 87	11	.....
10. Brakemen	282	119,313	289	9.8	384,884 20	2 37	684 57	42	1
11. Engineers	177	79,091	304	9.8	431,371 77	3 98	1,208 03	7	1
12. Firemen	182	78,324	110	10.1	283,209 04	2 54	937 94	20	.....
13. Flagmen	7	8,273	268	10.0	28,328 40	2 42	435 65	.....	.....
14. Auditors	3	458	152	10.0	1,832 60	4 00	610 87	.....	.....
15. Other employes	25	9,532	273	9.9	17,072 14	1 57	446 84	3	.....
Yard Service—									
16. Yardmasters	16	8,251	336	10.3	36,301 55	4 66	1,562 89	.....	.....
17. Switchmen	119	71,084	332	10.0	274,598 91	3 49	1,141 74	48	.....
18. Crossing flagmen	6	1,947	304	11.0	2,549 50	1 26	372 37	3	.....
19. Yard engineers	39	19,104	324	10.1	86,682 04	4 52	1,479 67	3	.....
20. Yard firemen	38	19,012	327	10.1	55,823 73	2 79	878 45	8	.....
21. Other employes	38	12,867	280	9.8	27,636 48	2 33	704 54	1	1
Station Service—									
22. Agents	230	93,461	335	9.7	216,602 58	2 08	692 53	2	.....
23. Assistant agents	18	5,853	332	9.5	11,097 33	1 65	577 54	1	.....
24. Telegraph operators	40	30,005	345	8.6	76,157 77	2 26	758 67	.....	.....
25. Baggagemen	11	4,202	272	9.6	7,400 25	1 75	457 61	.....	.....
26. Clerks	222	116,025	286	9.7	286,521 91	1 93	566 12	3	.....
27. Porters	18	8,352	326	9.5	11,166 38	1 18	389 63	2	.....
28. Other employes	195	72,951	299	9.4	115,405 51	1 28	376 07	4	.....
Shop Service—									
29. Boilermakers	40	15,661	228	9.9	67,822 68	4 48	1,181 56	1	.....

30. Boilermaker helpers	43	23,331	244	9.9	52,070 93	1 88	448 31	11	.....
31. Machinists	78	39,740	258	9.7	165,848 96	1 61	1,024 13	15	.....
32. Machinist helpers	84	39,220	279	10.0	77,936 67	1 95	512 11	11	.....
33. Car repairers	137	62,890	279	9.7	166,390 50	2 33	683 60	21	1
33. Carpenters	57	23,952	206	9.8	77,714 80	2 54	571 36	.....	.....
35. Blacksmiths	26	10,983	299	9.9	43,181 79	3 62	1,037 12	2	.....
36. Blacksmith helpers	35	15,055	269	9.8	29,764 06	1 83	477 89	.....	.....
37. Engine wipers	66	27,648	271	10.1	43,335 51	1 56	478 48	9	.....
38. Other employes	304	135,487	294	9.9	269,239 66	1 91	559 95	6	.....
Maintenance of Way—									
39. Roadmasters	9	6,579	364	10.0	27,221 36	3 74	1,317 06	.....	.....
40. Superintendents, bridges and buildings	10	3,983	327	10.0	17,019 75	3 98	1,254 16	1	.....
41. Bridgemen	107	29,137	158	10.0	71,844 62	2 18	391 84	7	.....
42. Carpenters	40	14,204	153	10.0	38,153 39	2 56	579 92	7	.....
43. Track foremen	244	123,591	319	10.0	261,794 45	1 95	629 14	6	2
44. Track laborers	1,558	719,496	236	10.0	981,977 15	1 36	328 04	121	5
45. Other employes	184	118,137	211	10.0	240,284 70	1 76	367 17	14	.....
Towermen—									
46. Not telegraph operators	10	3,733	369	11.0	7,680 70	1 96	740 06	.....	.....
Totals	5,398	2,492,979	288	9.6	$ 6,550,579 37	$ 2 67	$ 799 35	392	13

Statistics of Persons Employed on Interurban and Street Railways for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.

Classification of Employes.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per person.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of persons injured during year.	
								Non-fatal.	Fatal.
Electric Railroads—									
1. Supervising officials	107	35,245	327	9.3	$ 188,097 12	$ 3 91	$ 1,314 51	.....	.....
2. Clerks	228	71,112	308	8.5	157,368 46	2 16	645 86	.....	.....
3. Conductors	768	258,980	293	10.1	588,805 77	2 08	629 54	142	.....
4. Motormen	1,140	374,005	302	10.1	848,324 89	2 19	688 83	79	.....
5. Electricians	106	31,617	286	9.2	70,457 97	2 26	673 10	20	1
6. Stationary engineers	23	10,206	325	10.0	25,755 67	2 44	843 56	3	1
7. Stationary firemen	45	17,045	333	10.1	36,423 64	1 99	678 60	2	.....
8. Car builders and repairers	448	138,090	292	9.5	308,288 57	2 20	655 21	136	.....
9. Trackmen	789	211,219	267	9.4	325,609 30	1 52	137 27	112	2
10. Other employes	385	116,472	294	9.4	233,125 92	1 84	580 63	49	.....
Totals	4,039	1,263,991	302	9.5	$ 2,782,257 31	$ 2 25	$ 685 71	543	3

Statistics of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads over Five Hundred Miles in Length for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.

Classification of Employes.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per person.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of persons injured during year.	
								Non-fatal.	Fatal.
General Offices—									
1. Supervisory	1,178	348,159	347	8.6	$ 1,631,325 34	$ 6 98	$ 2,475 77	3	.....
2. Clerks	2,034	761,625	355	8.3	1,986,669 18	3 75	1,202 92	.....	.....
3. Other employes	474	142,616	330	8.4	337,416 07	1 95	632 82	3	.....
Division Offices—									
4. Superintendents	28	9,785	351	9.3	94,537 05	9 77	3,460 42	1	.....
5. Assistant superintendents	53	19,724	365	9.3	111,900 44	5 97	2,176 12	1	.....
6. Dispatchers	153	54,338	351	8.0	279,404 34	5 19	1,857 89	1	.....
7. Clerks	333	128,035	365	8.0	339,736 71	2 69	1,036 57	15	.....
8. Other employes	165	54,645	309	9.0	116,793 32	2 49	793 02	17	.....
Train Service—									
9. Conductors	1,029	266,644	289	10.0	1,792,178 57	5 37	1,793 39	173	1
10. Brakemen	2,119	432,263	329	10.0	2,105,759 08	3 23	1,053 96	601	13
11. Engineers	1,130	285,880	330	10.0	2,198,474 65	6 32	2,068 54	188	6
12. Firemen	1,205	288,720	319	10.0	1,374,986 05	3 96	1,256 77	307	4
13. Flagmen	48	18,213	365	10.0	38,471 00	2 35	858 64	4	.....
14. Auditors	110	38,893	331	10.0	152,624 95	4 01	1,315 63	.....	.....
14. Other employes	282	97,406	336	10.0	229,252 23	2 12	725 95	33	1
Yard Service—									
16. Yardmasters	124	42,461	340	10.8	192,050 11	4 49	1,532 18	15	2
17. Switchmen	1,020	352,935	352	10.3	1,294,384 95	3 67	1,297 01	454	8
18. Crossing flagmen	238	87,116	359	10.0	127,615 48	1 45	515 91	4	.....
19. Yard engineers	288	75,763	358	10.3	439,805 61	4 47	1,605 39	20	.....
20. Yard firemen	276	75,622	356	10.3	256,625 12	2 62	941 12	22	.....
21. Other employes	141	46,560	333	10.0	124,240 52	2 69	888 40	22	.....
Station Service—									
22. Agents	1,056	367,526	349	10.0	952,086 34	2 59	911 45	6	.....
23. Assistant agents	15	5,261	338	.....	13,934 27	2 61	886 42	.....	.....
24. Telegraph operators	619	214,868	346	8.5	522,132 02	2 39	830 78	8	.....
25. Baggagemen	125	41,671	344	10.2	78,345 56	2 07	727 26	26	.....
26. Clerks	187	535,228	344	10.0	1,406,303 04	2 23	764 61	9	1
27. Porters	511	180,465	346	10.0	234,811 59	1 30	452 54	39	.....
28. Other employes	1,291	424,141	339	10.0	711,835 63	1 76	604 56	152	2
Shop Service—									
29. Boilermakers	300	82,202	303	8.7	354,161 67	4 54	1,324 14	87	.....

30. Boilermaker helpers	464	141,849	310	8.7	323,273 09	2 30	720 07	107	.....
31. Machinists	733	211,546	296	8.7	980,635 76	4 83	1,442 16	265	1
32. Machinist helpers	591	195,450	319	8.7	468,415 65	2 63	856 50	226	.....
33. Car repairers	1,310	405,586	318	6.9	1,196,024 97	3 19	1,021 19	157	2
34. Carpenters	469	133,110	306	8.9	425,086 81	3 17	978 82	62	.....
35. Blacksmiths	156	44,523	294	8.9	174,363 82	3 92	1,058 61	70	.....
36. Blacksmith helpers	248	74,907	314	8.9	167,270 20	2 00	715 76	79	.....
37. Engine wipers	1,212	405,475	334	9.0	862,725 12	2 09	711 59	76	2
38. Other employes	3,622	256,100	348	9.3	2,248,051 62	1 69	596 43	507	1
Maintenance of Way—									
39. Roadmasters	77	26,936	344	10.0	111,689 11	4 12	1,427 58	9	.....
40. Superintendents, bridges and buildings	45	16,886	356	10.0	55,683 17	4 87	1,754 46	2	.....
41. Bridgemen	765	237,242	317	10.0	527,114 65	2 17	706 56	2,036	12
42. Carpenters	436	130,752	316	10.0	334,588 33	2 61	827 85	60	.....
43. Track foremen	1,235	430,702	347	10.0	856,239 57	2 07	714 44	50	1
44. Track laborers	11,814	3,401,364	299	10.0	4,353,792 64	1 29	388 24	1,309	12
45. Other employes	1,856	974,609	401	10.0	2,126,087 96	2 13	860 96	51	.....
Towermen—									
46. Telegraph operators	29	10,580	364	8.0	24,136 29	2 31	840 86	.....	.....
47. Not telegraph operators	111	39,629	353	10.8	87,283 55	2 12	752 40	9	.....
Totals	41,705	2,616,011	343	9.4	$ 34,821,273 20	$ 3 36	$ 1,138 34	7,286	69

Statistics of Persons Employed on Steam Railroads over One Hundred Miles and Less Than Five Hundred Miles in Length for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.

Classification of Employes.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per person.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of persons injured during year. Non-fatal.	Number of persons injured during year. Fatal.
General Offices—									
1. Supervisory	219	72,521	329	8.3	$ 412,239 37	$ 6 92	$ 2,356 29	.....	.....
2. Clerks	920	261,197	327	8.6	768,863 33	2 58	849 11	5	.....
3. Other employes	244	64,426	317	8.6	139,486 68	2 55	949 14	1	.....
Division Offices—									
4. Superintendents	17	5,045	313	8.6	41,377 86	8 61	2,155 15	.....	.....
5. Assistant superintendents	13	4,500	324	8.7	25,171 00	5 58	1,785 60	2	.....
6. Dispatchers	81	24,606	311	8.0	111,360 27	4 52	1,437 89	.....	.....
7. Clerks	169	54,803	322	8.8	154,610 56	2 69	878 06	4	.....
8. Other employes	9	26,237	365	8.7	53,572 93	1 74	731 14	.....	.....
Train Service—									
9. Conductors	433	104,629	308	9.7	619,284 30	4 88	1,511 31	52	1
10. Brakemen	798	176,607	299	9.9	637,812 19	2 84	959 75	234	4
11. Engineers	500	116,003	316	9.7	916,748 00	5 54	1,734 84	61	5
12. Firemen	541	116,035	305	9.7	519,853 74	3 48	1,065 01	126	3
13. Flagmen	35	730	365	10.0	36,720 21	2 61	952 65	3	.....
14. Auditors	23	3,496	135	9.5	14,378 76	4 29	819 22	.....	.....
15. Other employes	82	23,163	246	10.0	24,828 57	1 74	479 34	12	.....
Yard Service—									
16. Yardmasters	41	13,612	349	11.0	66,968 64	4 55	1,642 54	6	.....
17. Switchmen	279	83,302	297	10.7	314,034 60	3 43	1,000 62	136	4
18. Crossing flagmen	65	23,301	352	11.2	31,709 21	1 34	465 55	1	.....
19. Yard engineers	78	17,016	306	10.7	99,310 17	4 09	1,262 26	5	.....
20. Yard Firemen	82	16,976	292	10.8	65,362 38	2 41	730 65	12	.....
21. Other employes	93	29,486	319	11.1	49,858 41	2 08	627 24	25	1
Station Service—									
22. Agents	422	144,647	346	9.8	345,874 34	2 37	824 40	10	.....
23. Assistant agents	2	730	365	10.0	2,820 00	3 86	1,410 00	.....	.....
24. Telegraph operators	239	75,337	318	8.4	169,457 99	2 28	730 12	.....	1
25. Baggagemen	27	9,344	345	10.2	17,919 65	1 97	679 89	6	.....
26. Clerks	729	255,456	338	10.0	533,932 23	1 99	701 69	18	.....
27. Porters	54	19,354	337	10.3	32,760 64	1 50	538 15	11	.....
28. Other employes	564	155,913	335	10.1	343,899 91	1 89	622 91	65	.....

Shop Service—									
29. Boilermakers	109	31,794	344	8.8	140,149 81	4 28	1,467 85	59	.....
30. Boilermaker helpers	205	58,579	365	8.8	175,511 78	2 11	1,010 23	95	.....
31. Machinists	337	104,816	318	8.9	492,244 35	3 90	1,358 22	191	.....
32. Machinist helpers	258	93,316	365	9.0	271,803 29	2 13	909 89	82	.....
33. Car repairers	457	159,448	365	9.2	457,268 63	2 51	1,127 68	156	.....
34. Carpenters	313	85,039	365	8.8	237,325 54	2 81	1,174 84	81	.....
35. Blacksmiths	82	27,264	398	8.8	95,853 81	3 99	1,560 01	25	.....
36. Blacksmith helpers	127	34,541	365	9.2	76,903 06	2 20	1,171 11	35	.....
37. Engine wipers	360	85,412	365	9.5	174,969 29	1 88	1,015 94	23	1
38. Other employes	1,644	472,182	306	9.4	915,302 89	2 00	720 85	498	1
Maintenance of Way—									
39. Roadmasters	30	10,255	340	9.8	42,707 34	4 17	1,437 02	1	.....
40. Superintendents, bridges and buildings	8	2,300	255	9.7	10,737 80	4 56	1,343 15	1	.....
41. Bridgemen	239	34,866	267	10.0	100,545 03	3 13	770 26	47	.....
42. Carpenters	409	113,109	282	9.8	285,806 89	2 45	678 84	87	.....
43. Track foremen	602	208,667	342	10.0	476,366 78	2 11	727 62	33	.....
44. Track laborers	4,922	1,194,457	288	10.0	1,564,829 67	1 31	372 79	585	6
45. Other employes	706	185,687	345	10.0	383,588 43	2 10	777 19	27	.....
Towermen—									
46. Not telegraph operators	26	9,511	365	10.5	19,020 88	1 91	718 54	2	.....
Totals	17,593	4,786,737	324	9 6	$ 11,471,151 21	$ 3.12	$ 1,049 62	2,823	27

Classification of Employes.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per person.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of persons injured during year. Non-fatal.	Number of persons injured during year. Fatal.
General Offices—									
1. Supervisory	184	55,595	321	8.6	$ 280,374 17	$ 4 99	$ 1,564 85	1	.....
2. Clerks	345	157,455	295	8.7	435,410 53	2 16	655 91	.....	.....
3. Other employes	115	114,999	281	8.8	291,233 54	1 85	686 74	.....	.....
Division Offices—									
4. Superintendents	27	10,272	342	8.7	42,838 70	4 99	1,633 86	.....	.....
5. Assistant superintendents	2	732	366	8.2	3,487 92	4 76	1,743 96	.....	.....
6. Dispatchers	17	12,725	319	8.4	59,819 09	4 13	1,236 71	.....	.....
7. Clerks	18	17,117	317	8.5	52,173 49	2 75	883 92	.....	.....
8. Other employes	7	14,201	387	9.0	39,281 10	2 07	680 31	.....	.....
Train Service—									
9. Conductors	202	73,365	272	9.9	354,098 71	3 67	999 07	17	.....
10. Brakemen	396	123,663	261	9.8	566,940 06	2 43	637 09	66	1
11. Engineers	219	82,096	287	9.9	450,050 57	4 07	1,155 47	20	1
12. Firemen	239	80,627	266	9.8	290,500 67	2 55	687 31	29	1
13. Flagmen	.....	6,692	.....	.....	25,565 15	3 82	.....	.....	.....
14. Auditors	24	1,478	204	9.5	3,197 02	2 29	265 22	.....	.....
15. Other employes	43	9,789	244	10.0	16,448 14	1 61	383 35	1	.....
Yard Service—									
16. Yardmasters	12	8,013	357	10.3	37,783 59	4 64	1,644 71	.....	.....
17. Switchmen	117	69,534	312	10.1	270,907 07	3 41	1,003 26	67	2
18. Crossing flagmen	7	1,966	217	11.5	2,749 29	1 33	288 79	.....	.....
19. Yard engineers	34	18,695	340	10.1	79,476 22	4 18	1,348 73	2	.....
20. Yard firemen	39	19,086	304	10.0	55,131 82	2 67	764 07	3	.....
21. Other employes	41	13,797	262	10.0	25,542 79	1 90	607 87	4	.....
Station Service—									
22. Agents	267	104,336	332	9.5	247,677 12	2 27	789 02	.....	.....
23. Assistant agents	7	2,313	340	7.2	2,881 55	1 15	403 64	.....	.....
24. Telegraph operators	35	29,277	323	8.7	76,142 33	2 41	760 41	.....	.....
25. Baggagemen	10	4,245	314	10.0	8,196 75	1 76	519 17	.....	1
26. Clerks	249	126,005	305	9.5	302,208 54	2 04	657 06	1	.....
27. Porters	34	7,893	319	9.2	11,522 30	1 35	471 25	3	.....
28. Other employes	145	78,465	294	9.1	118,857 14	1 17	368 18	5	.....
Shop Service—									
29. Boilermakers	41	15,429	238	9.5	65,254 87	3 98	1,704 44	6	.....

30. Boilermaker helpers	43	15,649	271	9.5	44,181 48	2 06	501 37	15	...
31. Machinists	92	36,221	269	9.6	120,685 25	3 57	1,071 67	17	...
32. Machinist helpers	89	36,205	220	9.6	111,858 21	1 97	421 21	...	...
33. Car repairers	158	60,733	271	9.9	1,101,344 22	2 32	684 12	27	...
34. Carpenters	108	32,299	231	9.8	96,919 51	2 84	655 70	14	...
35. Blacksmiths	27	9,702	226	9.7	38,275 79	3 44	854 17	6	...
36. Blacksmith helpers	29	14,064	260	9.6	25,952 67	1 93	467 82	7	...
37. Engine wipers	45	19,770	283	10.0	28,251 87	1 59	450 41	1	...
38. Other employes	418	151,913	290	10.1	303,767 56	1 94	621 13	18	...
Maintenance of Way—									
39. Roadmasters	18	8,888	339	9.7	33,664 50	3 40	1,121 03	...	...
40. Superintnedents, bridges and buildings	6	3,241	321	10.0	14,858 85	4 39	1,306 98	...	...
41. Bridgemen	203	36,818	187	10.0	92,226 33	2 30	538 10	17	...
42. Carpenters	65	16,955	158	10.0	46,471 73	2 58	408 18	9	...
43. Track foremen	316	139,775	315	9.9	291,981 04	1 99	638 87	14	1
44. Track laborers	2,938	798,521	243	9.9	1,096,085 20	1 40	378 59	107	3
45. Other employes	70	70,794	235	9.4	168,074 63	2 04	391 84	3	...
Towermen—									
46. Not telegraph operators	7	1,460	365	12.0	2,520 00	1 73	630 00	...	...
Totals	7,505	2,712,868	286	9.5	$ 7,932,869 48	$ 2 75	$ 793 01	480	10

Statistics of Persons Employed on Interurbans and Street Railroads for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.

Classification of Employes.	Number pf persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per person.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of persons injured during year.	
								Non-fatal.	Fatal.
Electrical Railroads—									
1. Supervising officials	149	81,111	325	9.5	$ 253,151 41	$ 4 45	$ 1,456 38	1	...
2. Clerks	267	72,839	294	9.0	178,692 46	2 36	808 80	...	...
3. Conductors	851	320,772	318	10.0	707,771 54	2 15	719 28	178	...
4. Motormen	612	384,476	328	10.0	13,876,546 17	2 27	823 92	87	3
5. Electricians	109	31,900	293	10.5	74,256 39	2 49	713 44	38	...
6. Stationary engineers	38	12,470	348	10.6	32,598 43	2 64	944 25	4	...
7. Stationery firemen	48	16,700	364	10.0	35,936 47	1 98	721 07	2	...
8. Car builders and repairers	494	142,130	291	9.7	337,669 88	2 23	703 53	198	1
9. Trackmen	1,276	498,559	265	6.0	46,419 42	1 50	413 47	224	...
10. Other employes	504	149,093	299	9.5	306,945 70	2 06	632 51	36	...
Totals	4,348	1,710,050	312	9.4	$ 15,849,987 87	$ 2 41	$ 793 66	768	4

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS TABLES.

Total number of establishments reporting	1,215
Total number of persons employed—males	62,284
Total number of persons employed—females	22,351
Total number of persons employed	84,635
Total amount paid in wages by 1215 establishments reporting	$85,803,101 81
Average earnings per employe for two years	1,013 80
Average earnings per employe for one year	506 90

NATIVITY OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Americans—	
Males	30,374
Females	11,450
Germans—	
Males	818
Females	195
English—	
Males	160
Females	21
French—	
Males	34
Females	3
Swedish—	
Males	69
Females	6
Negroes—	
Males	5,938
Females	248
Bohemians—	
Males	30
Females	5
Irish—	
Males	101
Females	12
Mexicans—	
Males	3,815
Females	910
Italians—	
Males	1,274
Females	10

Austrians—	
Males	60
Females	5
Jewish—	
Males	54
Females	16
Miscellaneous—	
Males	23,557
Females	9,470

Those persons reported under "Miscellaneous" are from those establishments failing to enumerate the persons of various nativity employed by them.

Under "Total number of establishments reporting" are included only those shown in tables. Numerous establishments employing less than five persons reported, but are not included in tables.

About 40 per cent of the industries to which blanks were sent failed to respond in time to be included in this report.

INDUSTRIAL LABOR STATISTICS.

Industrial Labor Statistics.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed. Total.	Females.	Males.	Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Maximum wages apid per day. Males.	Females.	Minimum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Total amount paid in wage' since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912. Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
1—Anderson County—																
1. Foundry and machine shop	25	25		5		9	$2 85	$3 00	$5 00	$3 00	$ 60		$ 43,522 80			M.
2. Steam laundry	22	8	14	4	692	9	2 35	1 15	3 66	1 66	83⅓	$1 00	18,590 00			W.
3. Lumber	8	8			600	10	2 08		4 00		1 50		10,000 00			W.
4. Steam laundry	16	5	11	5	626	8	3 25	1 00	3 25	1 00	3 25	1 00	16,264 00			W.
5. Cotton compress	22	20	2	2	330	10	1 75	75	2 50	75	75	75	11,047 80		1	W.
6. Ice, ginning and fuel	20	20		5	730	10	2 62		5 00		1 50		37,764 31		1	W.
7. Lumber plant	20	20				9	1 50		1 50		1 50		14,400 00			M.
8. Packing products	5	5			616	10	2 75		4 25		2 00		10,324 55			W.
2—Angelina County—																
1. Wagon plant	12	12		2	590	10	2 74		4 80		1 50		16,205 96		4	S. M.
2. Lumber plant	282	282			495	10	1 90		7 25		1 50		274,019 30		39	M.
3. Light and power plant	5	5			730	8	3 35		5 00		2 00		7,161 63			M.
4. Lumber plant	16	16		4	384	10	1 75		2 75		1 25		6,720 00			W.
5. Laundry	12	5	7	1	1,040	8	2 50	1 00	3 00	1 00	2 00	•80				W.
6. Foundry and machine shop	102	100	2	25	609	10	3 50	1 50	5 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	84,477 66		4	S. M.
7. Saw mill plant	500	500			541	10	3 00		12 00		1 00		760,533 70	2	606	M.
8. Saw mill plant	436	434	2	51	908	10	2 12	1 25	7 00	1 25	1 50	1 25	593,905 54		301	M.
3—Austin County—																
1. Ice and light plant	11	11		2	365	10	2 00		20 00				7,000 00			M.
4—Bastrop County—																
1. Brick and tile plant	70	70			616	10	1 75		3 00		1 50		72,918 05		10	S. M.
2. Cotton compress	35	35			180	10	1 90		2 85		1 25		13,723 30			W.
3. Oil mill plant	20	19	1	5	288	11	1 62	1 25	2 00	1 25	1 25		9,660 15		2	W.
4. Oil mill plant	25	25			300	12	1 85		4 00		1 00		8,587 45			W.
5. Coal mining plant	2131	2131			480	8	1 60		1 60		1 60		76,658 17			M.
5—Baylor County—																
1. Light and mill plant	9	9		6	699	10	2 25		3 00		1 50		14,150 25			W.
2. Laundry	5	2	3		616	10	2 50	1 50	2 50	1 50	2 50	1 50				W.

6—Bee County—																	
1. Butter Plant	1	1			526	10	3 26		3 26		3 26		1,800 00				M.
2. Oil mill plant	29	29		10	288	12	2 50		10 00		1 25		23,550 65			1	W.
7—Bell County—																	
1. Laundry	14	6	8	2	600	9	1 90	1 10	2 50	1 35	1 15	1 00	10,400 00				W.
2. Oil mill plant	65	65		7	652	11½	1 94		2 75		1 50		34,652 88			10	W.
3. Department store	20	5	15	6	626	10	2 50	2 00	4 15	2 58	1 10	1 10					M.
4. Ice and fuel plant	16	16		4	626	12	2 00				1 00		26,412 55			2	W.
5. Hotel	25	19	6	1	730	7	1 30	60	2 80	1 00	50	50	7,500 00				M.
6. Telegraph office	2	2			730	9	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	1,820 45				S. M.
7. Oil mill plant	50	50		3	270	12	2 20		2 75		1 50		29,446 80			2	W.
8. Department store	35	15	20	10	626	10	3 82	2 51	11 53	4 16	1 25	85	65,173 15				W.
9. Laundry	15	9	6	2	620	8	1 90	1 30	3 00	1 50	85	1 00	16,780 00				W.
10. Manufacturing confectionery	44	34	10	9	600	10	2 32	80	8 00	1 50	1 00	75	50,609 31			2	W.
11. Cotton compress	45	35	10	6	210	10	1 75	1 00	4 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	37,222 08			4	W.
12. Laundry	28	12	16	8	622	8	2 66	1 15	3 00	1 50	1 50	1 00	29,064 00			1	W.
13. Department store	30	16	14	10	728	9½	3 21	2 19	5 77	4 16	96	96	51,237 36				W.
14. Oil mill plant	40	40			293	12	2 00		2 50		1 75		22,673 90				W.
15. Ice and light plant	14	14		4	730	12	2 00		3 35		1 50		10,223 64				W.
16. Produce plant	3	3		1	730	10	2 00		2 50		1 50						W.
17. Grocery and coffee plant	9	9		3	620	9½	2 70		4 84		1 50		16,020 25				W.
18. Telephone plant	26	10	16		730	8	2 33	79	2 67	2 00	1 50	50	15,395 76			4	S. M.
19. Telephone plant	5	1	4		730	8	2 33	86	2 33	91	2 33	67	3,420 00				S. M.
8—Bexar County.																	
1. Cement plant	175	175			626	10	1 75		4 50		1 50		108,972 85			32	W.
2. Steel plant	30	30		1	576	9	2 00		3 00		1 08		32,290 21				W.
3. Hotel plant	7	5	2	1	730	10	1 10	75	1 65	80	70	70	2,657 25				W.
4. Department store	201	72	129	14	616	9	2 95	74	13 40	1 33	62	50	208,511 30			7	W.
5. Laundry	50	14	36	5	624	8	2 00	1 00	3 65	1 85	1 50	75	33,942 90			3	W.
6. Macaroni factory	42	23	19	5	506	9	1 75	70	2 50	1 00	1 25	60	27,872 85			1	W.
7. Steam laundry	57	17	40	16	616	9	2 60	1 05	3 35	2 00	1 15	75	53,116 06			1	W.
8. Cigar factory	144	14	130	22	730	8	3 50	1 00	4 35	2 25	1 50	25	79,057 38			1	W.
9. Tent and awning plant	14	4	10		616	9	2 25	1 25	4 16	3 00	1 25	83	10,605 00				W.
10. Overall plant	47	2	45		590	9	1 25	1 25	1 50	2 00	82	65	17,875 00			3	W.
11. Brewing plant	18	18			730	8	2 50		3 50		2 50		29,017 81				W.
12. Oil refining plant	50	50			380	12	1 75		20 00		75		32,677 85			11	W.
13. Packing plant	80	78	2	32	730	12	1 00	2 10	2 50	2 50	1 50	1 00	118,183 49			32	W.
14. Corn mill	15	15		1	459	11	1 60		2 00		1 25		13,295 84			5	W.
15. Planing mill	97	95	2	20	227	9	3 00	2 50	5 00	2 50	1 00	2 50	39,180 00			24	W.
16. Box factory	17	16	1		616	10	2 00	1 33	4 00	1 33	75	1 33	12,746 51				W.
17. Pickle factory	32	14	18	1	612	9	1 72	1 09	3 00	1 75	60	60	35,735 62				W.
18. Glass and paint plant	14	13	1	3	518	9	3 31	2 50	5 77	2 50	1 50	2 50	23,468 75			6	W.
19. Brewing plant	250	250		98	730	8	3 24		6 60		1 00		441,599 52			129	W.
20. Paving plant	262	262			540	8	1 85		5 00		1 75		3,962 80			1	W.
21. Lumber plant	26	25	1	7	614	10	3 00	2 00	5 00	2 00	1 00	2 00	35,604 92				W.
22. Paper plant	19	9	10	3	612	9	3 91	82	13 33	1 50	58	50	27,034 15			4	W.
23. Steam laundry	141	47	94	15	622	10	2 28	1 01	5 41	2 00	83	60	119,529 95			13	W.
24. Brewing plant	150	148	2	43	730	8	2 80	2 50	4 60	2 50	2 60	2 50	304,955 44			65	W.
25. Elevator manufacturers	10	10			612	8	3 10		6 66		2 00		15,582 38			8	W.
26. Telegraph business	18	15	3	1	730	9	3 12	1 28	5 77	1 73	1 54	38	26,308 34				W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

	Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed.			Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages apid per day.		Maximum wages paid per day.		Minimum wages paid per day.		Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912.		Employes paid D.–daily; W.–weekly; S. M.–semi-monthly; M.–monthly.
		Total.	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Fatal.	Non-fatal.	
27.	Department store	44	8	36		534	9	$2 10	$ 87	$2 50	$1 67	$ 75	$ 75	$ 28,444 34		1	W.
28.	Cracker plant	10	10		2	616	10	3 17½		5 77		1 67		19,992 00		1	W.
29.	Express company	13	13		6	730	9	2 37		5 00		1 67		19,175 01		1	S. M
30.	Hardware business	13	12	1	8	616	10	2 50	1 35	5 00	1 35	1 50	1 35	17,590 55			M.
31.	Hardware business	5	5		1	616	9	2 04		3 75		1 50				1	W.
32.	Department store	49	7	42		614	9	1 60	1 05	2 15	1 65	85	85	47,767 00			W.
33.	Foundry plant	35	35		12	608	9	2 48		3 75		1 75		34,198 05			W.
34.	Laundry	80	30	50	10	620	9	2 81	1 00	8 33	2 00	83	60	76,074 64			W.
35.	Department store	505	224	281		616	9	3 12	1 25	16 44	5 00	50	50	157,603 37		12	W.
36.	Milling plant	5	5			171	10	1 95		3 27		1 50		1,670 67		10	W.
37.	Machine and supply plant	250	250		11	610	9	1 80		4 50		75		169,903 45		57	W.
38.	Laundry	39	18	21	6	614	9	2 47	10 3	4 16	2 00	1 25	66	38,556 10		1	W.
39.	Pecan shellery	440	27	413		531	9	1 51	59	4 80	1 75	75	50	95,924 25		3	W.
40.	Candy manufacturing	32	19	13		624	10	1 83	78	3 33	2 00	1 00	50	29,357 82		2	W.
41.	Macaroni factory	14	8	6		338	8	1 25	1 00	2 50	1 25	1 25	75	8,770 30		3	W.
42.	Steam laundry	52	19	33	5	626	9	2 00	85	3 33	1 50	1 00	58	39,956 72			W.
43.	Laundry	13	1	12	1	620	9	2 00	1 00	2 00	1 50	2 00	75	9,256 00			W.
44.	Printing plant	38	30	8	10	624	8	1 50	1 00	5 50	1 50	1 50	1 00	33,800 00			W.
45.	Dyeing and cleaning plant	13	6	7	2	594	8	2 86	1 40	5 00	2 00	75	66	15,397 81		1	W.
46.	Hotel plant	256	205	51		171	8	1 14		8 00		65		46,614 00		4	W.
47.	Flouring mill plant	46	46		13	617	10	2 63		3 75		1 50		63,567 12			W.
48.	Ice plant	30	30		3	624	11	1 72		3 65		1 25		37,179 83		12	S. M.
49.	Printing plant	46	40	6	6	616	9	3 00	1 10	8 00	1 50	83½	83½	40,120 81			W.
50.	Oil mill plant	60	60				12	1 50		2 25		1 50		44,912 35		22	W.
51.	Manufacturing confectioner	103	57	46	6	600	9	1 34	77½	4 00	1 50	60	60	64,420 45		25	W.
52.	Ice cream and butter	403	393	10		730	9	2 00	1 50	6 67	2 50	1 00	1 15	84,609 83		23	W.
53.	Cotton compress	60	60				10	1 75		2 50		1 75		43,444 60		9	W.
54.	Oil mill plant	36	36				12	1 60		1 75		1 50		17,215 40		11	W.
55.	Machinery plant	74	62	12	19	610	9	5 12	2 59	16 66	4 00	1 00	1 24	159,729 23			M.
56.	Soap factory	40	35	5	3	616	10	1 50	1 21	2 25	1 75	75	67½	23,044 08		12	W.
57.	Steam laundry	28	12	16		638	8½	2 69	92					15,600 00			W.
58.	Planing mill	30	30			596	9	3 25		4 50		1 25		38,733 65		6	W.
59.	Printing plant	121	97	24	15	614	9	3 00	1 02	7 70	2 00	67½	67½	174,891 22			W.
60.	Gas and electric plant	319	312	7		730	9½	2 57	2 51	38 34	3 83	77	1 15	513,383 93		179	W.

61.	Printing plant	5	5		1	312	8	3 41			3 41			3 41		10,660 00			W.
62.	Express office	62	61	1	1	700	10	2 06	1 16		5 83	1 16		1 33	1 16	95,988 11			S. M.
63.	Common carrier	128	128		12	730	9	2 41			4 52			50		225,404 01		58	Bi.-M.
64.	Soap works	6	6		3	624	10	2 00			3 75			1 50		6,308 70		1	W.
65.	Chili products	70	60	10	2	475	10	1 50		75	3 00	1 25		50	50	25,363 59		2	W.
66.	Overall plant	45	5	40		616	8	2 30	P.	W.	5 00	P.	W.	1 25	P. W.	37,266 95			W.
67.	Printing plant	14	12	2	1	621	8	2 63	1	20	5 00	1	50	83	83	19,369 06			W.
68.	Drug manufacturing plant	140	100	40	25	624	9	2 00		90	5 00	3	00	50	35	269,390 60		9	W.
69.	Department store	567	216	351	59	626	9	2 41	1	48	10 00	8	33	40	50	652,520 32			W.
70.	Department store	358	124	234	31	617	8½				10 83	7	50	50	50	363,683 16		30	W.
71.	Lumber plant	22	20	2	7	614	10	2 60	2	42	6 73	3	33	1 50	1 50	40,943 88			W.
72.	Ice plant	15	15		1	90	12	2 00			2 00			2 00		2,700 00		16	M.
73.	Telephone exchange	50	19	31		730	8	2 41		88	4 50	2	83	67	59	43,840 00			S. M.
74.	Packing plant	34	32	2	3	620	10	2 44	1	33	6 66	1	33	1 62½	1 33	48,317 42			W.
75.	Clay products plant	20	20		2	658	10	2 19			5 00			1 00		29,664 30		3	W.
76.	Sand and gravel plant	8	8			576	10	2 30			4 50			1 50		11,931 55		2	W.
77.	Telephone exchange	303	87	216	40	730	9	2 43	1	26	4 50	2	66	83	75	325,983 00		32	S. M.
9—Borden County—																			
1.	Telephone exchange	1	1		1	730	12	2 00			2 00			2 00		1,440 00			M.
10—Bosque County—																			
1.	Telephone exchange	5	2	3		730	8	1 75		59	2 50		83	1 00	33	3,720 00			S. M.
2.	Telephone exchange	3	1	2		730	8	2 50		81	2 50	1	08	2 50	67	3,100 00			S. M.
3.	Telephone exchange	3	1	2		730	8	2 16		84	2 50	1	00	1 67	50	2,482 00			S. M.
11—Bowie County—																			
1.	Casket and coffin plant	57	50	7	15	624	9	3 00	2	25	5 00	2	50	1 50	1 00			10	D., M.
2.	Glass plant	175	175			180	10	3 25			10 00			1 75		207,478 32		3	W.
3.	Laundry	31	11	20	5	626	9	1 66½		72½	13 00	6	20	1 00	50	20,488 00			W.
4.	Furniture plant	51	51		20	598	10	1 81			3 85			75		50,891 00		4	M.
5.	Steam laundry	12	4	8		216	9	1 83		90	17 00	1	00	1 00	60			2	W.
6.	Pipe works	90	90			624	10	1 65			2 50			1 25		93,126 19			B.-W.
7.	Peanut plant	24	4	20		530	10	3 00	1	25	3 00	1	25	1 50	83	5,985 34			W.
8.	Cotton compress	35	35			730	10	1 65			2 25			1 50		37,794 25			W.
9.	Department store	18	3	15		614	9	1 50		80	1 65	1	15	1 50	75	13,540 00			W.
10.	Shingle and lumber plant	12	12			160	10	1 35			2 00			1 25		2,160 00			W.
11.	Creosoting plant	30	30			730	10	2 00			4 15			1 25		109,272 22			D., W.
12.	Cooperage plant	200	200		44	624	10	1 70			3 75			1 25		147,287 07		76	S. M.
13.	Express plant	23	23			699	12	2 00			4 15			1 45		37,437 73		22	S. M.
14.	Lumber plant	12	12		4	620	9½	2 18			3 50			1 50		16,213 00		2	W.
12—Brazos County—																			
1.	Department store	3	1	2		475	9	2 67	1	00	2 67	1	15	2 67	85	2,217 00			W.
2.	General merchandise	6	4	2		284	10	2 40	1	46	2 75	1	66	2 08	1 25	3,133 15			W.
3.	Hardware plant	6	5	1	4	676	9	3 00	1	50	4 63	1	50	1 40	1 50	15,537 60			W.
4.	General mercantile	7	7		3	565	10	2 70			4 80			1 25					W., M.
13—Brewster County—																			
1.	Steam laundry	7	3	4	4	59	8	1 25	1	12	3 00	1	20	1 00	1 00				W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed. Total.	Males.	Females.	Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Maximum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Minimum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912. Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
14—Brown County—																
1. Manufacturing plant	7	7		1	730	10	$1 50		$2 50		$ 50		$ 5,192 04		1	W., M.
2. Oil mill plant	30	30				12	2 00		2 50		1 50		23,737 78		2	W., M.
3. Wholesale grocers	57	39	18	9	624	10	2 33	$1 40	10 00	$1 66½	75	$ 75	78,043 99		2	W., M.
4. Car repair plant	26	26		11	730	11	2 28		4 03		1 50		39,500 77		9	M.
5. Ice and fuel plant	15	15		6	624	11	2 50		5 00		1 50		11,786 45			W.
6. Steam laundry	23	10	13	8	286	9	2 15	1 20	3 33½	2 33½	1 00	1 00	9,059 10			W.
7. Flour mill plant	15	15				12	2 25		3 00		1 75		19,835 87			W.
8. Department store	4	1	3		624	9	2 67	1 00	2 67	1 15	2 67	85	3,536 00			W.
9. Cotton gin plant	6	6				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		2,958 58			D., M.
10. Cotton gin plant	7	7				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		2,252 50			D., M.
	7	7				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		2,314 85			D., M.
12. Cotton gin plant	6	6				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		1,552 66			D., M.
13. Brick and tile plant	14	14		5		9	2 00		3 00		1 75		5,270 00			W., M.
14. Branch packing plant	6	6			625	10	2 35½		4 16½		2 00		8,829 65			W.
15—Burleson County—																
1. Lumber preserving plant	253	252	1		627	9	1 67	2 42½	3 35	2 42½	1 67		1,027,864 48		302	W., M.
16—Burnet County—																
1. Monument works	7	7		4		8	3 00		4 00		2 00		4,800 00			W.
17—Caldwell County—																
1. Water and light plant	16	15	1	5	730	10	2 37	75	6 66	75	1 50	75	17,928 00			W., M.
2. Oil mill plant	24	24				12	1 75		2 75		1 50		14,694 00			W.
3. Cotton compress	1920	1920		8	355	10	1 50		2 25		1 00		10,426 15		1	W.
18—Cameron County—																
1. Brick works	21	21			420	9	1 65		3 33		1 00		14,255 23		2	W.
2. Laundry	30	10	20		550	9	1 50	75	4 10	2 50	1 00	62½	20,800 00		1	W.
3. Light and water plant	15	14	1		466	8	2 12		6 00	4 00	75		16,264 29			D., M.
4. Branch packing plant	8	8		2	626	9	2 81		4 58		1 66		6,743 41			W.
5. Hotel plant	10	7	3	2	730	10	2 14	1 40	6 43	1 71	57	57	1,350 00			W.
19—Camp County—																
1. Cotton compress	87	87				10	1 70		3 33		1 00		14,517 40		3	W., M.

2. Ice and light plant	10	10			145	12	1 79		3 33		1 50		3,739 55			W.
3. Foundry and machine plant	9	8	1	4	624	9	2 00	2 50	5 00		1 50		14,956 84			M.
4. Oil mill plant	24	24		3	180	12	1 75		2 00		1 50		7,560 00			W.
5. Steam laundry	6	3	3	1	626	8	1 25	1 15	1 35	1 25	1 00	1 00	2,500 00			W., M.
20—Cherokee County—																
1. Oil mill plant	40	40			372	10	1 65		2 25		1 50		32,083 19		11	W.
2. Ice and light plant	6	6		2	730	10	1 50		3 00		1 50		4,774 00		2	S. M.
3. Planing mill plant	11	11			624	10	1 50		2 00		1 25					W.
4. Planing mill plant	14	14				10	1 75		2 50		1 50		5,370 77			W.
5. Saw mill plant	193	193			549	10	1 98		5 00		1 50		227,210 20			M.
21—Childress County—																
1. Hardware	6	6		3	643	10	2 58		5 00		2 00		18,875 00		1	W., M.
22—Clay County—																
1. Oil mill	24	24			276	12	2 35		3 00		1 75		15,656 40		4	W.
23—Coke County—																
1. Telephone exchange	5	1	4		730	8	1 44	70	1 58	75	1 10	55	1,560 00			M.
2. Telephone exchange					730	8	75	40	75	40	75	40	840 00			M.
3. Telephone exchange	2	1	1		730	8	1 87	83	2 00	83	1 50	83	1,975 00			M.
24—Coleman County—																
1. Steam laundry	8	3	5	1	713	10	2 50	1 25	2 50	1 25	2 50	1 25	7,592 00			W.
2. Ice and fuel	12	12			715	12	1 96		3 50		1 60		9,124 20		2	W.
3. Cotton gin	6	6				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		940 70			D., M.
4. Oil mill	30	30			164	12	1 92		2 50		1 75		10,851 00			W.
5. Cotton compress	35	35		15	245	10	1 75		2 00		1 25		12,500 00			W.
25—Collin County—																
1. Cotton compress	35	35		10	240	10	1 75		2 00		1 25		12,500 00			W.
2. Cotton mill	210	150	60	10	631	11	1 30	1 20	3 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	125,350 95		29	W.
3. Department store	4	1	3		624	9	2 66	1 17	2 66	1 25	2 66	1 08	3,848 00			W.
26—Colorado County—																
1. Ice plant	8	8		4	720	12	2 00		3 00		1 50		12,000 00			W., M.
2. Hotel	8	5	3		365	7	80	57	1 70	71	71	43	2,184 00			W.
3. Water and light plant	5	5			730	10	1 99		2 66		1 50					S. M.
4. Steam laundry	7	3	4		616	9	1 75	1 00	3 35	1 00	1 33	75	5,760 00			W.
5. Branch packing plant	2	2			730	10	2 83		3 33		2 33		3,536 00			W.
27—Comal County—																
1. Flour mill	30	30		7	555	12	2 00		5 00		1 25		34,260 00		5	W., M.
2. Oil mill	65	65		9	430	12	1 75		5 00		1 25		53,215 92		7	W., M.
3. Flouring mill	42	40	2			10	1 75		3 00		1 25		50,182 73		1	W.
28—Comanche County—																
1. General merchandise	9	7	2	5	624	10	2 65	1 50	5 00	2 00	75	1 00	15,600 00			M.
2. Steam laundry	6	3	3		516	10	1 75	1 25	2 25	1 50	1 25	1 00	5,294 00			W.
3. Cotton compress	46	46			420	10	1 75		2 50		1 50		4,850 00			W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed. Total.	Males.	Females.	Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Maximum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Minimum wages apid per day. Males.	Females.	Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912. Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
29—Concho County—																
1. Telephone exchange	2	1	1		730	8	$1 92	$ 83	$2 33	$ 83	$1 50	$ 83	$ 2,010 00			M.
30—Cooke County—																
1. Brick factory	30	30		5	560	10	1 80		3 75		1 50		25,644 25		1	W.
2. Hotel	18	15	3	2	730	8	75	60	1 43	86	35	50	9,984 00			W., M.
3. Laundry	24	6	18	3	624	10	2 50	1 15	3 00	1 50	2 00	1 00	10,000 00		1	W.
4. Department store	4	1	3		624	9	3 00	1 00	3 00	1 15	3 00	85	3,744 00			W.
5. Ice factory	19	18	1	4	360	10	2 00	2 50	3 50	2 50	1 50	2 50	14,249 10			W.
6. Cotton compress	76	75	1			10	2 00	2 50					44,137 20		4	W., M.
7. Mill and elevator plant	30	30		14	539	12	3 03		11 00		1 75		57,785 95			W., M.
8. Lumber	10	10		4	624	10	3 66		10 00		1 15		26,296 80			W., M.
9. Printing plant	6	6		1	624	8	2 50		4 15		2 30		2,400 00			W.
31—Coryell County—																
1. Oil mill	31	31		5	220	12	2 06		3 50		1 50		16,992 20			D.
2. Cotton gin	6	6				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		2,066 38			D., M.
3. Cotton compress						10	1 75		2 50		1 00		6,953 60			W.
4. Telephone exchange	4	1	3		730	8	1 77	65	2 00	83	1 33	33	2,490 00			S. M.
32—Dallas County—																
1. Implement and machines	7	5	2		624	8	6 65	2 50	6 65	2 50	6 65	2 50				M.
2. Gravel plant	10	10			600	10	a	a	a	a	a	a	16,700 00		1	W.
3. Department store	142	58	84	33	537	8½	3 13	2 55	19 15	6 66	42	1 00	92,587 95			W., M.
4. Farming implements	23	17	6	11	624	9	2 10	2 00	3 00	2 50	1 00	1 00	13,095 80			W., M.
5. Mail order business	967	534	433	36	626	8	2 62	1 75	12 00	4 68	95	95	984,212 42		10	B.-W.
6. Construction business	12	12				9	2 00		5 00		1 75		27,387 55			W.
7. Ice and cold storage	13	13			730	12	2 42		4 28		2 00		19,506 40			W.
8. Billiar table supplies	9	8	1	5	624	8	5 70	2 75	26 66		40	33	32,808 00			W., M.
9. Construction business					600	8			8 00		1 50					W.
10. Hardware	17	16	1		614	10	2 90	1 66	5 00	1 66	1 66	1 66	35,002 93			W.
11. Wholesale millinery	36	16	20	1	730	9	5 50	1 39	16 66	6 67	2 00	1 00	83,325 66			W., M.
12. General merchandise	251	200	51	29	618	9	2 92	1 64	10 58	2 88	1 55	92			305	S. M.
13. Brewing plant	75	75		34	730	8	3 35		5 00		2 00		156,010 60			W., M.
14. General construction	562	562			600	8	2 10		7 00		1 75		440,319 62		175	W.
15. Shoes and hosiery	45	35	10	5	624	9	3 27	1 85	6 15	4 75	1 00	1 00	71,621 74			W.

16.	Printing plant	114	110	4	28	730	8	1 77	2 16	7 50	2 50	1 16	1 66	147,760 05				W., M.
17.	Department store	14	8	6	3	624	9	4 40	1 00	6 00	1 25	2 00	75	25,708 00			1	W., M.
18.	Elevator plant	17	17		18	612	8	3 10		5 83		2 00		36,624 13			18	W.
19.	Telegraph business	73	69	4	7	730	9	3 10	1 97	5 77	2 69	1 15	1 34	131,717 35			3	S. M.
20.	Paving contractors	352	352			624	8	1 85		5 00		1 75		66,776 12			10	W.
21.	Cotton goods plant	111	48	63		700	9	1 50	1 15	4 00	1 50	75	75	149,061 82		1	2	W.
22.	Furniture	50	45	5	4	624	8	2 65	1 65	7 00	2 00	2 00	1 25	82,569 00				W.
23.	Bridge construction	105	105			624	8	2 75		7 00		1 50		160,000 00			63	W.
24.	Lumber	8	8		4	624	10	1 75		2 00		1 75		2,400 00				W., M.
25.	Wholesale drugs	39	37	2	14	730	9	3 60	2 50	10 00	2 50	1 33	2 50	101,989 12				W., M.
26.	Farming implements	43	40	3	10	624		b	b	b	b	b	b	119,966 15				M.
27.	Printing plant	48	37	11	19	624	9	3 35	2 00	10 00	4 15	50	1 00	82,892 31				W., M.
28.	Laundry	159	54	105	17	624	9	3 00	1 50	5 00	2 85	1 50	1 00	170,695 05			2	W.
29.	Printing plant	9	7	2		624	8	4 75	1 85	8 35	2 00	2 75	1 65	23,100 00				W.
30.	Lumber, retail	14	14		5	624	10	4 67		5 00		2 00						W., M.
31.	Cotton compress	144	144				10	2 13		5 00		1 00		43,366 26			6	W., M.
32.	Paint and glass	71	68	3	13	620	9	3 10	3 11	12 12	3 67	50	2 33	132,355 63			58	W., M.
33.	Trunk factory	31	30	1	6	602	10	2 75	3 00	4 50	3 00	1 25	3 00	37,634 00				W., M.
34.	Hotel plant	19	12	7	1	365	10	1 43	90	3 33	1 43	43	71	15,140 00				W., M.
35.	Overall factory	112	6	106	10	616	8	2 43	1 17	4 17	2 50	1 50	50	85,606 83				W.
36.	General mill work	40	40		7	580	9	3 00		5 00		1 75		69,996 06			2	W.
37.	Branch packing plant	195	188	7	30	617	10	2 08	1 22	4 00	1 50	1 25	1 00	214,807 70			30	W.
38.	Department store	25	10	15	10	624	9	2 25	1 70	4 00	2 90	1 25	1 00	30,543 11				W.
39.	Laundry	117	47	50	20	620	8	3 56	1 41	6 00	2 33	1 00	1 00	172,755 20			2	W.
40.	Manufacturing stationer	205	125	80	21	613	9	3 10	1 80	8 00	3 00	1 00	1 00	421,009 80			1	W., M.
41.	Gas manufacturing plant	62	52	10	7	575	9	2 72	2 27	8 33	2 50	1 00	1 07	101,895 63			9	W.
42.	Dry goods, etc.	50	20	30	5	600	9	3 42	2 20	8 33	3 85	1 50	1 00	80,064 19				W.
43.	Laundry	44	9	35		624	9	2 33	1 15	3 33	2 08	1 66	85	33,280 00				W.
44.	Cotton mill	212	128	84	2	611	10	1 78	1 44	4 00	2 25	1 25	1 00	161,980 15			69	S. M.
45.	Overall factory	110	10	100		300	8	2 50	2 00	4 66	2 00	1 50	2 00	74,301 76				W.
46.	Wholesale millinery	45	10	35	5	624	9	3 00	2 00	10 00	6 00	1 50	1 00					W., M.
47.	Overall factory	36	6	30		225	8	2 50	1 33	5 00	2 50	1 33	1 33					W.
48.	Broom factory	21	15	6	10	520	9	3 00	1 25	4 00	1 50	2 00	1 00	25,000 00			1	W.
49.	Refrigerator works	5	5		2	584	9	3 40		4 50		1 50		9,641 95				W.
50.	Packing plant	25	25		3	624	10	2 59		4 58		1 50		34,494 74				W.
51.	Furniture manufacturing plant	32	29	3	5	614	9	2 75	2 00	5 00	3 00	1 50	1 50	48,414 07			1	W.
52.	Machine and forge works	20	20		4	603	10	2 78		5 00		1 50		7,419 86			4	Bi-M.
53.	Planing mill plant	67	67		10	612	9	2 42		4 25		1 75		101,255 96			18	W.
54.	Manufacturing gin machinery	225	225		75	588	9	2 33		3 50		1 00		309,153 90			146	W.
55.	Laundry	5	4	1	1		9	2 00	1 25	2 50	1 25	1 50	1 25	3,900 00				W.
56.	Millinery	27	7	20		606	9	2 57	2 36	4 17	3 33	1 50	1 66	30,435 60			1	W.
57.	Auto distributer	20	16	4	6	626	9	4 47	2 75	19 23	3 46	1 00	1 54	47,869 51				W., M.
58.	Wholesale produce	35	35		17	624	11	3 20		4 75		1 75		63,730 95			1	W.
59.	Crackers and cakes	8	8		1	626	8	3 70		5 00		1 66⅔		15,114 57			1	W.
60.	Machinery and supplies	40	35	5	5	620	10	3 34	2 24	5 00	2 17	1 75	1 16	79,953 21			1	W., M.
61.	Manufacturers furniture	93	88	5		614	9	2 50	1 50	4 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	141,960 05				W.
62.	Furniture	13	12	1	7	626	8	3 14	1 66	5 00		1 50		19,680 00				W.
63.	Express business	41	41		5	730	9	2 31		6 33		1 50		69,911 80			14	S. M.
64.	Crackers and cakes	443	210	233	35	589	9	2 50	1 75	5 00	2 50	75	75	446,714 41			37	W.
65.	Wholesale paper	41	32	9	14	675	9	3 15	1 66⅔	10 00	3 00	83	83	76,664 32			4	W., M.

a—Paid by piece work. b—All employes paid by the month.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

	Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed.			Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day.		Maximum wages paid per day.		Minimum wages paid per day.		Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912.		Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
		Total.	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Fatal.	Non-fatal.	
66.	Retail furniture	22	18	4	2	616	9	$3 25	$2 25	$5 00	$3 35	$2 00	$1 00	$ 38,584 97			W.
67.	Shoe repairing	12	12			612	9	2 01		3 00		1 00		16,096 44			W.
68.	Paper factory	98	70	28		588	9	3 14	1 17	9 61	3 27	83	83	153,946 38		8	W.
69.	Department store	43	8	35		614	9	1 80	1 00	2 65	1 85	85	85	35,131 00			W.
70.	Department store	14	3	11		487	9	1 65	1 15	2 00	1 50	1 35	85	13,601 00		1	W.
71.	Furniture	8	8		2	624	10	2 25		3 00		1 66⅔		11,911 95			W.
72.	Cigar factory	8	7	1	3	625	9	2 25	1 95	2 80	1 95	2 10	1 95	7,180 65			W.
73.	Oil refinery	90	90			437	12	2 00		2 50		1 50		88,852 81			W.
74.	Cement plant	265	260	5		730	11	2 15	2 50	10 00	2 50	1 65	2 50	356,980 17			S. W.
75.	Department store	34	6	28		597	9	1 75	1 00	2 25	1 00	1 25	83	30,954 73		6	W.
76.	Envelope factory	18	8	10	4		9	3 30	1 35					15,203 00		4	W.
77.	Printing plant	19	6	13		618	8	2 69	1 39	5 00	2 00	75	65	21,000 00			W.
78.	Boiler works	28	28		3	610	9	2 75		3 91		2 00		47,004 29		2	W.
79.	Confectionery and lunch	33	24	9	3	730	9	1 50	1 40	3 87	2 00	2 00	83			3	W.
80.	Grain and mill products	14	14		2	624	10	2 00		5 00		1 50		27,726 15			W.
81.	Flowers and plants	32	30	2	7	624	11	1 75	1 00	2 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	42,444 07			W.
82.	Wholesale millinery	25	11	14		624	9	5 00	1 67	8 00	4 00	2 50	50			1	W.
83.	Drug store	7	7			730	11	11 06						8,072 55			M.
84.	Ladies' furnishings	40	5	35	5	645	9	2 50	2 00	5 00	4 25	1 50	1 00	53,818 32			W., M.
85.	Department store	208	73	135		624	9	2 50	1 50	4 00	3 50	1 50	1 00	257,307 00		6	W., M.
86.	Trunk factory	25	23	2	2	525	9	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 35	1 00	1 35	12,300 00			W.
87.	Gin machinery manufacturers	197	194	3		588	9	3 58	2 26	41 09	2 83	1 17	1 67	596,520 58		185	W., M.
88.	Dry goods, etc.	7	5	2	2	618	9	2 50	2 50	2 90	2 75	1 50	1 58	9,202 35			W., M.
89.	Transportation	122	121	1	10	730	11	2 13½	1 97	6 66	2 00	64	1 93	195,936 32		31	S. M.
90.	Coffin and casket works	63	55	8	4	610	9			30 00	19 50	6 00	8 00	94,947 30		14	W.
91.	Millinery	2		2		616	9		1 75		2 00		1 50	2,184 00			W.
92.	Ice cream factory	15	15		5	730	9	c	c	c	c	c	c	27,874 00			W., M.
93.	Telegraph business	442	391	51		730	9	2 50	1 50	11 66	2 66	65	83	295,850 34		7	S. M.
94.	Overall factory	67	7	60		624	8	2 65	1 30	5 40	2 50	1 17	1 00	63,365 85			W.
95.	Steam laundry	100	40	60		624	9	2 31	1 16	5 66	2 33	1 00	1 00	98,665 76			W.
96.	Department store	403	206	197	32	624	9	2 57	1 83	10 00	6 66	50	50	529,362 31		14	W., M.
97.	Laundry	85	25	60	10	621	9	2 83	1 38	6 66	3 00	1 50	83	96,215 53		6	W.
98.	Extract plant	150	75	75		572	10	2 00	1 25	3 00	2 50	1 00	83	85,077 47		6	W.
99.	Common carriers	108	108		10		8	3 00		8 33		1 50		16,211 61			M.
100.	Common carriers	110	108	2	25	730	8½	2 40	2 42	4 93	2 50	96	2 33	27,681 82		37	S. M.

																W.
101. Laundry	32	15	17		624	9	2 40	1 50	3 66	2 00	1 50	1 15			1	W.
102. Department store	107	58	49	9	612	9	2 41	1 53	9 56	4 58	58	75	131,726 88		151	S. M.
103. Oil refinery	608	585	23		616	8	2 13	2 07	27 78	2 83	83	1 33	932,503 30		164	W.
104. Oil refinery	1694	1672	22		624	9½	2 14	2 37	8 00	4 67	50	1 16	2,614,377 55		3	W.
105. Laundry	54	11	43	5	624	9	3 22	1 27	6 66	2 50	1 33	83	67,448 04		15	S. M.
106. Common carrier	62	62		8	730	9	1 96		4 15		1 00		91,598 55			
107. Branch packing plant	33	29	4			10	2 75	1 06	7 08	2 00	75	75	55,939 56			W.
108. Branch packing plant	22	21	1	4	620	9	3 10	1 83	9 00	1 83	2 00	1 83	42,073 13		7	W., M.
109. Automobile agency	32	30	2	3	618	9	3 95	2 70	14 42	2 88	1 00	2 50	74,636 12		1	W.
110. Brass works	8	8		1	618	9	3 00		5 00		2 50		14,823 70		2	W., M.
111. Wholesale hardware	100	94	6	33	610	8	3 10	1 72	11 88	2 83	1 00	1 50	203,142 52		13	W., M.
112. Ice and power plant	42	42		9	730	10	2 31		5 00		1 75		63,933 93			S. M.
113. Telegraph business	1391	1102	289		730	9	2 55		24 46		20		1,860,690 04		25	S. M.
114. Telegraph business	77	73	4	15%	730	8	3 07	2 31	8 27	2 50	1 64	1 73	155,860 17			S. M.
115. Telegraph business	22	19	3		730	7½	3 14	2 50	6 35	2 88	1 15	1 92	40,290 00			W.
116. Publishing plant	50	49	1	8	625	8½	3 73	2 00	12 50	2 00	1 00	2 00	113,675 63		1	S. M.
117. Electrical supplies	136	103	33	27	613	8½	3 24	2 00	19 23	3 65	77	1 15	242,366 45		171	W., M.
118. Power and light plant	895	870	25		730	9	3 00	2 00	4 00	2 50	1 50	1 00	712,231 25		31	W.
119. Publishing plant	310	287	23		730	8	3 98	2 41	13 33	4 50	1 66	1 50	613,063 85		2	S. M.
120. Telegraph business	188	136	52		730	9	3 53	1 96	11 66	4 00	83	83	424,164 00		138	S. M.
121. Telegraph business	774	133	641	53	730	9	2 63	1 32	5 83	2 90	83	65	897,220 00		1	W.
122. Furniture and carpets	20	18	2	10	726	8½	3 75	2 00	9 66	2 00	1 75	2 00	29,170 00			
33—Dawson County—																
1. Telephone exchange	1	1			730		3 00		3 00		3 00		2,160 00		1	M.
34—DeWitt County—																
1. Oil mill	20	20		5	485	12	1 95		2 00		1 50		10,600 00		2	W.
2. Department store	6	4	2		373	9	2 60	1 00	3 00	1 15	2 00	85	3,358 00			W.
3. Cotton mill	140	90	50	7	550	10	1 70	1 55	3 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	92,563 75		8	W.
4. Light and power plant	8	8		1	730	10	2 63		4 25		1 50		15,654 40		1	W., M.
5. Creamery plant	2	2			526	10	3 65		3 65		3 65		1,920 00			M.
6. Creamery plant	50	48	2	7	730	10	3 33	1 33	10 03	1 33	1 13	1 33	8,280 17		2	W., M.
7. Bottling plant	12	12		4	620	12	2 13		5 00		1 25		11,890 00			W., M.
8. Branch packing plant	8	7	1	3	626	9	2 40	1 50	4 16	1 50	2 00	1 50	5,393 50			W.
9. Water and light plant	12	11	1	3	365	10	3 14	2 17	8 33	2 17	1 50	2 17	13,601 72			W., M.
35—Denton County—																
1. Steam laundry	18	8	10	5	135	10	3 15	1 25	5 00	1 50	1 50	1 00	5,190 65			W.
2. Gin and oil mill plant	20	20			230	11	1 75		4 00		1 50		21,831 00		8	W., M.
3. Water and light plant	10	10		7	730	10	2 00		3 00		1 75		16,920 00			M.
4. Milling plant	31	30	1	10	596	9½	3 35	1 50	5 76	1 50	1 00	1 15	48,000 00		6	W., M.
5. Department store	4	1	3		624	9	3 00	1 00	3 00	1 15	3 00	85	3,744 00			W.
36—Eastland County—																
1. General merchandise	16	14	2	6	620	12	2 90	1 96	6 95	2 30	1 25	96	27,677 95			M.
2. Cotton compress	50	50			320	10	1 80		3 33		1 50		7,124 91		2	W., M.
3. Cotton gin	6	6				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		579 70			D., M.
4. Merchandise and lumber	8	7	1	8	730	9	2 55	1 66	3 30	1 66	2 00	1 66	15,655 98			M.
5. Cotton gin	7	7				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		3,687 80			D., M.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed. Total.	Males.	Females.	Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Maximum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Minimum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912. Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
37—El Paso County—																
1. Department store	39	8	31		609	9	$2 15	$1 10	$3 35	$1 50	$2 00	$ 85	$ 28,940 00			W.
2. Ice and water plant	39	39			730	12	2 15		5 00		1 25		30,424 50		14	Bi-M.
3. Mill work	41	41		5	600	9	3 50		6 00		1 00		72,367 58			W.
4. General contractors	83	83		27	624	9	2 55		7 00		1 25		128,520 00			W.
5. General packers	32	20	12	4	300	9	3 00	1 00	10 00	1 50	1 25	85	20,000 00			W., M.
6. Laundry	119	40	79	4	620	9	2 00	76½	6 00	3 00	71	66	75,520 00		2	W.
7. Cement plant	152	150	2		730	9½	2 80	3 00	6 25	3 00	1 25		280,524 23		109	W.
8. Elevator plant	3	3			400	8	3 50		5 00		1 50		4,899 96			W.
9. Paving contractor	402	402			730	8	1 85		5 00		1 75		76,186 13		9	W.
10. Bottling plant	8	8		1	572	9	2 22		4 80		1 00		12,691 30		3	W., M.
11. Cigar and tobacco plant	98	77	21	11	610	9	3 10	1 20	5 50	1 80	70	60	129,454 60			W.
12. Gas factory	96	94	2	1	730	9½	2 55	2 33	3 75	2 83	1 35	1 83	116,434 45		19	W.
13. Common carrier	5	3	2	1	730	9	4 50	2 75	7 50	3 00	3 00	2 50	15,210 00			S. M.
14. Common carrier	35	34	1	6	720	10	2 53	2 33	6 16	2 33	1 03	2 33	66,812 98		9	S. M.
15. Smelting plant	942	941	1		730	8	1 95	3 33	6 66	3 33	1 25	3 33	1,338,718 32		596	W.
16. Brick and lime plant	23	23			120½	9							12,083 70		1	W.
17. Brewing plant	74	74			624	10	4 50		7 80		1 25		87,465 58		5	W., S. M.
18. Telephone exchange	165	54	111	5	720	8	2 58	1 22	7 70	2 88	77	71	244,306 50		20	W., M.
19. Laundry	37	15	22	2	620	9	3 36	80	5 00	1 35	1 25	65	40,982 00		1	W.
20. Steam laundry	51	21	30		618	9	2 45	84	4 17	2 00	67	67	46,248 65			W.
21. Branch packing plant	62	54	8	2	622	9	2 99	1 80	12 50	2 92	1 58	1 12	102,213 61			W.
22. Branch packing plant	24	21	3			10	3 42	1 75	9 17	2 50	1 50	1 25	51,343 05			
23. Electrical supplies	13	8	5		613	8½	4 25	2 53	9 62	2 89	2 12	1 92	26,352 79			S. M.
24. Furniture	10	10		1	624	10	3 15		5 00		1 45		15,712 00			W.
38—Ellis County—																
1. Steam laundry	28	11	17	5	624	9½	1 50	1 15	3 00	1 35	1 00	1 00	22,209 55		1	W.
2. Cotton compress	40	40				10	2 40		3 33		1 50		28,037 89			W., M.
3. Cotton mill	150	112	38	5	590	10	1 66	1 38	3 50	2 00	1 25	1 10	108,547 25		8	S. W.
4. Steam laundry	18	11	7	5	523	9	2 15	1 05	3 00	1 35	1 50	1 00	15,300 00			W.
5. Telephone exchange	10	3	7		730	8	2 00	80	2 83	91	1 00	59	7,716 08			S. M.
6. Department store	4	1	3		624	9	3 33	1 00	3 33	1 15	3 33	85	3,952 00			W.
7. Department store	4	1	3		612	9	2 66	1 00	2 66	1 17	2 66	85	3,536 00			W.
8. Telephone exchange	13	5	8		730	8	1 60	69	2 83	1 33	23	59	9,360 80			S. M.

39—Erath County—																
1. Oil mill	30	30			148	11	1 95		3 35		1 50		11,534 50		2	W., M.
2. Oil mill	27	27			280	12	2 00		3 35		1 50		16,417 95		8	W., M.
3. Ice and cold storage	8	8		3	300	12	1 75		2 00		1 50		3,373 31			D., M.
4. Cotton gin	6	6				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		1,868 20			D., M.
5. Steam laundry	7	5	2	3	520	9	2 25	1 25	3 50	1 30	1 25	1 20	6,659 90			W.
6. Brick factory	110	110			306	9	2 20		3 00		1 50		74,867 07		1	S. M.
7. Coal mining	1922	1922			536	8	2 50		5 00		1 62		2,574,272 86			S. M.
40—Falls County—																
1. General mercantile	16	16		8	624	10	1 77		3 85		1 00		17,739 80			W., M.
2. Telephone exchange	11	4	7		730	8	1 72	91	2 67	1 33	17	60	8,535 60			S. M.
3. Steam laundry	11	4	7	2	294	9	2 00	1 00	2 50	1 25	1 00	75	4,400 00			W.
4. Laundry	32	19	13		624	10	2 40	1 15	2 50	1 25	1 50	85	6,000 00			W.
41—Fannin County—																
1. Department store	4	1	3		624	9	3 16	1 00	3 16	1 15	3 16	85	3,848 00			W.
2. Cotton mill	220	120	100	30	600	10	1 40	1 10	3 50	1 75	75	75	142,057 94		12	S. M.
3. Steam laundry	11	6	5	5	520	10	2 34	1 10	3 00	1 25	2 34	1 10	9,190 95			W.
42—Fort Bend County—																
1. Mattress factory	31	26	5		598	10	5 25	1 75	10 00	2 50	1 00	1 00	37,043 32			D., M.
43—Freestone County—																
1. Department store	4	1	3		152	9	2 50	1 00	2 50	1 15	2 50	85	836 00			W.
44—Galveston County—																
1. Clothing manufacturers	77	7	70		624	8	1 50	1 25	4 25	3 50	1 50	50	52,326 50			W.
2. Retail lumber	47	47		6	616	9½	2 64		6 66		1 50		78,360 49		3	W., M.
3. Stationery and printing	9	9			624	8	2 60		3 75		83		11,710 20		1	W.
4. Creosoting plant	12	12		4	625	8	6 53		16 66		50		56,550 27			M.
5. Telegraph business	11	11		1	730	9	3 07		4 81		1 92		15,189 07			S. M.
6. Wholesale grocers	28	27	1		623	10	2 86	2 16½	6 00	2 16½	1 35	2 16½	23,784 54			M.
7. Waste factory	30	30			620	10	1 75		2 00		1 00		22,839 30		8	W.
8. Cottonseed meal mill	39	39			379	10	2 39		2 75		2 25		35,373 25		6	W.
9. Laundry	17	7	10		574	9	3 00	1 25	7 50	3 00	75	75	10,400 00			W.
10. Stationers and printers	137	88	49	18	620	8	3 63	1 42	6 67	2 25	60	60	196,445 70			W.
11. Brewing plant	70	70		8	730	8	2 61		6 17		1 50		119,240 07		445	W.
12. Laundry	121	45	76		624	9	3 50	1 35	5 80	2 00	1 00	1 00	70,417 00			W.
13. Department store	80	62	18	12	624	9½	3 02	1 68	7 50	3 90	67	50	135,849 83			W.
14. Work clothing factory	55	10	45	2	593	10	3 80	84	5 00	1 50	2 25	50	37,441 80			W., M.
15. Engineering business	33	33		1	549	9	2 50		4 25		1 00		59,691 86		42	W.
16. Iron works	34	34		4	624	9	2 88		5 00		1 00		58,643 93		4	W.
17. Rice mill	73	66	7	4	309	10	1 99	1 00	3 33	1 00	1 25	1 00	29,476 15		4	W.
18. Gas works	60	60		9	730	9	2 32		13 88		50		100,321 91		1	W., M.
19. Cracker factory branch	5	5		1	624	10	3 20		5 60		1 66		9,840 00		1	W., M.
20. Common carrier	6	6		1	730	9	2 47		4 17		1 50		11,968 32		2	S. M.
21. Department store	159	71	88		624	9	2 50	1 53	5 83	5 83	58	50	188,118 57			W.
22. Department store	30	7	23		614	9	1 60	85	2 50	1 65	85	75	18,325 00		3	W.
23. Laundry	9	4	5		490	9	2 50	1 25	3 00	1 50	2 00	1 50	5,760 00		1	W.
24. Electric power plant	36	35	1	4	730	9	4 32	2 50	20 83	2 90	1 25	2 50	91,400 75		1	W.
25. Laundry	76	24	52		624	9	3 20	1 22	5 83	2 17	1 83	1 00	74,979 09			W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed. Total.	Males.	Females.	Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Maximum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Minimum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912. Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
26. Stationer and printer	15	14	1	4		8	$2 87	$ 87	$5 00	$1 00	$ 75	$ 75	$ 24,311 75			W.
27. Steam laundry	74	17	57	1	596	9	2 50	1 06	5 42	1 50	1 58	1 00	42,441 85		4	W.
28. Groceries and bakery	51	50	1		616	10	2 80	1 65	5 00	1 65	1 65	1 65	86,536 00		3	W., M.
29. Printing plant	18	15	3	1	616	8	1 98	1 00	4 57	1 16	73	83	30,010 00		5	W., M.
30. Planing mill	6	6		2	624	9	3 00		4 00		2 00		10,738 80		2	W.
31. Wharves, etc	307	306	1	43	730	10	2 91	2 79	19 52		1 00		464,411 67		96	W., M.
32. Light and power plant	217	215	2	10	730	10	2 83	2 40	6 00	3 08	1 75	1 73	370,589 60		34	S. M.
33. General printing	6	6		2	624	8	2 50		3 33		2 33		23,400 00			W.
34. Real estate	16	15	1		626	10	3 99	3 38	15 65	3 38	83	3 38	39,392 17			M.
35. Publishing plant	100	91	9	18	624	8	3 77	1 98	6 66	3 75	83	1 00	225,023 48		2	W.
36. Common carrier	20	19	1	2	730	10	2 17	2 00	4 33	2 00	1 50	2 00	31,320 00			S. M.
37. Mercantile	62	31	31	4	612	9	3 30	1 80	7 60	5 00	85	1 00	88,961 85		1	W., M.
38. Branch packing plant	25	24	1	3	730	9	2 70	1 50	8 33	1 50	2 17	1 50	35,696 79			W.
39. Sewerage plant					730				3 00		2 00		6,445 33			D., M.
40. Light and water plant	13	12	1		730	10	2 31	1 97	4 93	1 97	83	1 97	21,700 67			M.
41. Telephone exchange	156	57	99	5	730	9	2 56	1 21	4 17	2 50	1 50	67	119,574 00		22	S. M.
45—Garza County—																
1. Cotton mill	191	120	71		426	9	2 21	1 57	16 02	3 00	90	90	78,243 47		5	W.
2. Power plant	7	7		1	497	10½	2 12		3 85		1 80		5,820 97			W.
3. Steam laundry	8	2	6	1	618	8½	2 57	1 25	3 50	1 57	1 67	1 12	5,200 00			W.
46—Gonzales County—																
1. Brick Works	34	34			715	10	1 44		2 75		1 25		37,953 84			W.
2. Oil mill	26	26			353	12	2 00		2 50		1 50		19,681 38		3	W., M.
3. Steam laundry	12	5	7		520	10	1 50	1 10	3 00	1 25	50	1 00	8,320 00			W., M.
4. Telephone exchange	15	6	9	8	730	9	2 30	90	3 00	1 65	1 50	50	14,400 61			M.
5. Ice and cold storage	9	9		3	450	11	1 50		2 50		60		8,114 25		3	W., M.
47—Grayson County—																
1. Telegraph business	2	2			730	9	2 00		2 00		2 00		2,254 70			S. M.
2. Publishing plant	24	20	4	1	624	8	3 45	1 50	6 65	2 35	85	1 15	46,849 58			W.
3. Plumbing, etc	14	14		5	609	8	3 62		5 50		1 75		35,124 65			W.
4. Telegraph business	5	5		1	730	9	2 69		3 46		1 92		5,800 35			S. M.
5. Department store	4	1	3		624	9	3 00	1 08	3 00	1 17	3 00	1 00	3,900 00			W.

6. Cotton compress	48	48				10	1 85		4 15		75		12,441 46		1	W., M.
7. Laundry	14	8	6		618	9½	2 46	1 05	3 00	1 16	1 00	1 00	10,597 46			W.
8. Steam laundry	34	15	19	6	613	9	1 85	1 00	2 65	1 80	1 00	80	28,700 00		1	W.
9. Nursery	84	80	4	8	624	10	1 50	2 31	3 85	3 85	75	1 54	85,329 57		1	W.
10. Light and fuel	12	11	1	7	730	8	2 53	1 19	3 28	1 19	1 97	1 19	21,017 50			S. M.
11. Ice and cold storage	33	30	3	5	730	12	1 90		2 25		60		41,922 50		2	W.
12. Steam laundry	91	41	50	13	520	9	2 49	1 33	4 16	2 00	1 40	1 25	87,416 25		2	W.
13. Peanut shellers	55	10	45		170	9½	2 00	85	3 50	1 25	1 50	67	8,896 65			W.
14. Machine shop and foundry	20	20		5	710	9	3 22		4 83		1 50		30,437 99		3	W.
15. Branch cracker plant	7	7		3	626	10	3 29		5 19		1 50		10,876 92			W., M.
16. Express business	12	12		2	730	9	2 17		4 17		1 33		18,799 92		5	S. M.
17. Cotton mill	151	106	45	8	629	10	1 56	1 20	4 00	2 00	90	90	138,000 00		9	S. W.
18. Floor coverings	5	5		1	620	9½	2 95		5 80		1 16		9,129 81			M.
19. Laundry	9	4	5	2	620	9	2 50	1 30	3 00	1 50	1 65	1 00	4,940 00			W.
20. Department store	11	2	9		614	9	1 85	75	2 15	1 00	1 50	65	8,304 00			W.
21. Department store	11	3	8		614	9	1 75	85	2 50	1 35	1 35	75	8,705 00			W.
22. Milling plant	9	9		4	626	10	2 43		6 66		1 50		18,366 43		1	D., M.
23. Mill and gin supplies	31	28	3	10	624	9	3 37	1 15	5 83	1 50	33	83	69,227 23		3	M.
24. Common carrier	6	6		1	730	12	2 00		3 16		65		9,732 50			S. M.
25. Common carrier	9	9		1	730	10	2 00		3 33		1 66		9,253 16			S. M.
26. Dry goods, etc	11	3	8	2	624	9	1 65	1 02	2 85	1 66	1 16	66	10,077 45			W., M.
27. Overall factory	44	6	38			8	2 66		3 50		2 00		29,441 94			W.
28. Water and sewerage plant	340	340		10%	730	9	2 55		5 00		1 75		35,014 04			W., M.
29. Branch packing plant	8	8			630	10	3 16		6 00		1 66		18,487 48			W.
30. Bottling plant	41	37	4	4	621	9½	1 32	1 16	7 00	1 66	50	50	18,261 01		2	W.
31. Wholesale grocery	16	16		8	624	10	3 72		6 66		1 14		42,503 40		1	W., M.
32. Telephone exchange	38	13	25	5	730	9	2 39	84	4 00	2 17	40	58	36,567 00		15	S. M.
33. Telephone exchange	25	8	17		730	9	2 00	85	2 66	1 50	41	58	26,792 00		16	S. M.
34. Wholesale grocers	51	45	6	10	620	9	3 30	2 02	11 54	4 32	1 50	1 00	108,026 68		15	W., M.
35. Printing office	6	6		3	624	9	2 70	1 00	4 00	1 00	66	1 00	9,000 00			W., M.
48—Gregg County—																
1. Cotton compress	75	75				10	1 92		3 33		1 50		15,290 69		12	W., M.
2. Department store	5	2	3		624	9	2 50	1 00	3 00	1 15	2 00	85	4,992 00			W.
3. Planing mill	6	6		3	620	10	1 50		3 00		1 25		7,500 00		1	W.
49—Grimes County—																
1. Oil mill	24	24		8	269	12	1 65		3 35		1 25		12,598 61		8	W., M.
2. Laundry	7	3	4	1	400	9	2 50	1 25	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25	6,000 00		1	W.
3. Cooperage plant	15	15		3		10	1 50		2 50		1 25		11,241 58		3	W.
4. Oil mill	50	50			316	12	1 75		2 75		1 25		35,066 40		8	W.
50—Guadalupe County—																
1. Oil mill	55	55			315	12	1 75		2 75		1 25		35,066 50		8	W.
2. Flour and feed mill	47	47		3	600	11	2 24		7 67		1 00		59,352 54		3	W., M.
3. Brick factory	25	25			624	10	1 48		1 75		1 00		18,977 97		2	W., M.
51—Hamilton County—																
1. Oil mill	32	32		1	250	12	2 00		2 50		1 75		15,337 90		1	W., M.
2. Oil mill	30	30			120	12	1 75		2 50		1 50		8,217 80		1	W.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed.			Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages apid per day.		Maximum wages paid per day.		Minimum wages paid per day.		Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912.		Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
	Total.	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Fatal.	Non-fatal.	
52—Hardeman County—																
1. Cotton compress	18	18	.....	2	374	10	$2 76	.....	$3 00	.....	$2 00	.....	$ 5,064 25	.....	2	W.
53—Hardin County—																
1. Telephone exchange	3	1	2	.....	730	8	1 50	$ 75	1 50	$ 83	1 50	$ 67	1,437 60	.....	.....	S. M.
54—Harris County—																
1. Pickle factory	45	20	25	10	620	9½	1 89	98	3 00	1 66⅔	1 25	75	23,627 93	.....	.....	W.
2. Elevator plant	41	41	.....	.....	612	8½	2 67	.....	5 83	.....	1 50	.....	80,577 16	.....	45	W.
3. Window shades, etc	26	13	13	3	624	8½	1 78	1 55	2 50	2 50	1 00	66⅔	27,629 72	.....	.....	W.
4. Laundry	165	60	105	10	624	9	3 05	1 28	8 33	3 00	1 00	1 00	198,426 65	.....	2	W.
5. Brewing plant	131	130	1	74	730	8	4 25	2 70	8 40	2 70	2 70	2 70	180,293 50	.....	94	D., W.
6. Rice mill	50	50	.....	.....	360	11	1 97	.....	3 00	.....	1 75	.....	30,545 75	.....	6	W.
7. Show cases and fixtures	50	50	.....	.....	624	8½	2 50	.....	3 50	.....	1 75	.....	58,879 00	.....	3	W.
8. Brass and plating plant	16	16	.....	6	595	9	2 88	.....	4 00	.....	1 00	.....	26,434 95	.....	2	W.
9. Machine and boiler shop	49	49	.....	8	617	9	2 45	.....	3 96	.....	1 57½	.....	74,867 13	.....	8	W.
10. Printing plant	6	6	.....	1	617	8	3 11	.....	4 16	.....	1 00	.....	12,306 35	.....	.....	W.
11. Mill work and lumber	125	125	.....	.....	576	9½	2 50	.....	5 00	.....	1 50	.....	95,000 40	.....	25	W.
12. Oil mill	30	30	.....	.....	378	12	2 00	.....	2 75	.....	1 50	.....	52,427 30	.....	29	W.
13. Structural steel works	14	14	.....	7	624	9	3 05	.....	7 78	.....	1 83	.....	27,166 56	.....	.....	W., M.
14. Oil mill	149	149	.....	.....	261	12	1 99	.....	4 00	.....	1 50	.....	90,548 75	.....	24	W.
15. Fixture plant	46	45	1	10	604	9	3 00	2 75	3 50	2 75	1 00	2 50	77,661 95	.....	8	W.
16. Rice mill	25	25	.....	2	112	12	2 50	.....	3 33	.....	1 50	.....	7,687 45	.....	2	W., M.
17. Papers and magazines	16	15	1	3	592	8	3 35	3 00	8 35	3 00	1 65	3 00	28,927 40	.....	.....	W.
18. Coffee roasters	8	6	2	.....	620	9	3 70	1 00	7 50	1 00	1 50	1 00	6,364 80	.....	.....	W., M.
19. Car wheel works	70	70	.....	.....	355		3 49	.....	5 50	.....	1 15	.....	119,525 19	.....	33	S. M.
20. Oil mill	61	61	.....	.....	260	12	2 57	.....	3 62	.....	1 75	.....	50,846 62	.....	.....	W.
21. Burlap bags, etc	83	13	70	14	600	9½	2 50	1 25	4 35	2 50	1 06	79	48,797 26	.....	12	W.
22. Furniture, etc	124	120	4	21	600	9	2 00	1 50	3 85	2 25	1 00	1 00	154,927 12	.....	19	W.
23. Glass and paint	29	27	2	5	620	9½	3 12	3 16	9 61	3 46	1 00	2 88	75,333 59	.....	12	W.
24. Laundry	54	22	32	6	622	9	3 15	1 21	5 75	2 75	1 25	1 00	67,288 25	.....	.....	.....
25. Oil mill	100	98	2	.....	258	12	1 80	1 25	4 50	1 25	1 50	1 25	79,063 30	.....	3	W.
26. Oil mill	15	15	.....	.....	320	12	2 00	.....	4 00	.....	1 75	.....	26,206 15	.....	3	W.
27. Oil mill	15	15	.....	.....	.....	12	2 00	.....	4 00	.....	1 75	.....	976 45	.....	.....	W.
28. Oil mill	8	8	.....	.....	.....	10	1 90	.....	3 75	.....	1 65	.....	845 20	.....	.....	W.
29. Wagon factory	40	40	.....	.....	624	9	2 35	.....	3 50	.....	1 25	.....	40,772 52	.....	4	W.

30.	Gas works	178	171	7	18	730	9	1 92	1 69	10 00	2 33	75	1 00	236,815 81		18	W., M.
31.	Overall factory	145	20	125		624	8	2 25	1 50	3 50	3 50	1 25	75	97,360 98			W.
32.	Oil mill	115	115			320	12	2 33		4 50		1 50		86,205 10		4	D., W.
33.	Laundry	80	27	53	29	620	9	2 62	1 15	5 00	3 83	1 00	83	76,389 05		3	W.
34.	Stationery plant	82	66	16	22	618	8	4 75	2 09	11 66	3 33	66	83	154,353 83		1	W., M.
35.	Wholesale dry goods	20	20		4	614	9½	3 48		10 00		1 50		42,793 80		1	W., M.
36.	Telegraph business	40	38	2	3	730	8½	2 18	2 88	5 77	4 80	44	1 92	42,190 45		3	S. M.
37.	Printing plant	19	16	3	2	624	8	2 65	1 20	5 00	6 00	66	1 00	23,409 90		2	W.
38.	Paving contractors	216	216			348	8	1 85		5 00		1 75		40,997 45		1	W.
39.	Rice mill	38	37	1	3	252	10	2 73	1 25	10 00	1 50	75	75	44,211 93		5	W., M.
40.	Machine shop	36	35	1		730	9	1 75	3 33	4 00	3 33	1 75	3 33	42,520 36			W., M.
41.	Brass foundry	32	32		1	618	9½	2 61		4 87		1 75		68,737 29		23	S. M.
42.	Steam laundry	186	54	132	22	622	8	3 33	1 00	7 50	3 00	1 50	1 00	200,680 25		10	W.
43.	Branch cracker plant	195	115	80		548	9	2 00	1 16	6 66	2 66	1 50	83	186,363 16		37	W.
44.	Express business	17	17		2	730	9	2 32		5 00		1 33		29,831 15		8	S. M.
45.	Coffee roasters	19	13	6	4	590	9½	2 18	88	4 80	1 00	1 00	80	16,457 40			W., M.
46.	Department store	57	12	45		611	9	1 85	1 00	2 65	1 85	1 35	75	41,000 00		2	W.
47.	Cotton compress	66	60	6		620	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	88,664 00		2	W.
48.	Ice plant	14	14		2	730	10	2 50		5 00		2 00		31,200 00			W.
49.	Department store	30	5	25		528	8	1 75	1 00	1 75	1 00	1 75	1 00	20,560 61		5	M.
50.	Coffee roasters	15	10	5	3	631	8	1 75	1 00	2 50	1 50	1 50	1 00	7,560 00			W.
51.	Brewery and ice plant	210	210		49	618	8	2 70		7 50		1 00		350,406 00		87	D., M.
52.	Laundry	45	19	26	7	623	9	2 18	1 20	3 67	2 17	1 75	1 00	45,314 88			W.
53.	Printing and publishing	45	34	11	4	494	8	3 33	1 66	8 33	4 11	1 00	75	71,250 00			W.
54.	Cotton compress	85	75	10		624	10	e	e	e	e	e	e	176,895 81		11	W.
55.	Manufacturing stationer	20	16	4	2	155	9	3 05	1 02	5 76	1 73	58	1 16	8,331 97			W., M.
56.	Book bindery	10	4	6		305	8	2 25	1 00	3 50	1 30	50	75	3,355 00		1	W.
57.	Foundry and machine shop	40	40			550	9	2 85		5 50		1 75		62,655 30		1	W.
58.	Express business	198	190	8	16	730	10	2 35	2 42	11 29	2 74	1 13	2 10	272,745 64		56	S. M.
59.	Express business	52	39	13	2	730	8	3 79	2 57	23.33	2 88	1 17	2 00	100,378 55			S. M.
60.	Cooperage works	6	6			416	8½	3 50		4 00		2 00		11,754 71			W.
61.	Wholesale paper bags	42	23	19	6	614		2 41	82½	6 66	1 00	83	66	41,887 87		10	W.
62.	Structural steel works	80	80		15	624	9	2 20		4 05		1 80		87,462 45			W.
63.	General mill work	90	90		15		9	2 55		3 00		1 50		143,199 65			W.
64.	Commercial printing	5	5			624	8	2 45		4 00		1 00		5,098 50			W.
65.	Printing plant	10	8	2		652	8	3 23	1 37	4 55	1 75	1 17	1 00	19,036 50			W.
66.	Lumber manufacturing	40	40		15%	624	9	2 15		4 85		1 15		48,000 00			W.
67.	Express business	156	154	2	7	730	10	3 00	1 75	6 66	2 16	1 33	1 33	154,388 64		44	S. M.
68.	Mill work	32	32			620	9	2 65		6 00		1 25		58,573 72		4	W.
69.	Wholesale lumber	5246	5227	19		626	10	2 10	1 85	7 50	3 33	50	1 00	5,007,852 02		2467	M.
70.	Laundry	18	3	15		547	9	2 66	1 11	3 33	1 33	2 16	1 00	13,492 67			W.
71.	Telephone exchange	34	28	6		730	8	2 28	1 00	4 50	1 33	67	67	23,435 40		1	S. M.
72.	Branch packing plant	9	9				10	3 05		5 83		1 83		18,259 50			
73.	Branch packing plant	63	60	3	10	730	10	2 66	1 97	8 33	3 00	1 33	1 25	94,954 46			W.
74.	Express business	251	248	3	59	730	10	1 92	1 78	2 82	1 78	1 30	1 78	451,667 29			S. M.
75.	Electrical supplies	28	22	6	5	613	8½	3 54	1 77	9 62	2 69	1 00	1 35	46,410 18			S. M.
76.	Wholesale paper plant	26	21	5	8	624	9	3 07	1 50	10 83	2 50	1 00	83	44,241 83		1	W.
77.	Worsted factory	127	65	62	12	604	10	1 73	1 09	7 50	1 88	66	66	96,733 93		33	W.
78.	Publishing plant	143	131	12	53	730	9	4 45	1 09	19 23	3 57	71	1 00	439,922 98		9	W.
79.	Brick works	30	30		4	520	10	1 75		3 00		1 50		23,063 05			W.
80.	Foundry and machine shop	131	130	1		480	9	3 25	2 50	5 00	2 50	1 00	2 50	183,826 53		21	S. M.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed. Total.	Males.	Females.	Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages apid per day. Males.	Females.	Maximum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Minimum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912. Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
81. Oil products	33	32	1	3	625	9½	$3 99	$2 00	$23 33	$3 00	$ 58	$1 00	$ 87,732 24			D., W.
82. Refined oil products	279	258	21			9			5 00	2 33	66	83	322,248 14			S. M.
83. Telephone exchange	509	144	365	77	730	9	2 55	1 23	6 16	3 00	83	67	529,214 00		60	S. M.
84. Refined oil products	2567	2548	19	455	730	8	2 57	1 37	3 48	1 85	2 10	1 51	3,885,640 21	1	1591	W., S. M. M.
85. Refined oil products	661	661		165	730	10	3 60		6 66		1 00		1,141,492 23			M.
55—Harrison County—																
1. Grain business	17	15	2	2	600	9½	2 50	3 00	5 00	3 00	1 25	3 00	23,000 00		1	W., M.
2. Drugs	11	11		2	730	10½	2 45		5 00		1 40		18,168 00			W., M.
3. Department store	2	2			624	9	2 50	1 00	3 00	1 15	2 00	85	4,992 00			W.
4. Telegraph business	2	2			730	9	1 66		1 66		1 66		1,856 81			S. M.
5. Branch packing house	4	4			623	10	2 62		3 83		1 41		6,537 00			W.
6. Basket and crate factory	39	36	3		624	9	1 62	1 12	4 00	1 50	75	75	38,571 39		2	W.
7. Ice factory	102	101	1	14	511	9	1 67	2 00	5 00	2 00	1 25	2 00	14,178 68		1	S. M.
8. Light plant	147	146	1	14	522	9	2 75	2 00	7 00	2 00	1 00	2 00	26,813 54		5	S. M.
9. Telephone exchange	33	10	23	5	730	9	2 42	97	3 67	1 81	1 67	50	24,519 00		3	S. M.
56—Hays County—																
1. Water, light and ice	25	25			730	9	2 02		3 00		1 00		36,865 00		1	D., W., M.
2. Branch packing plant	10	9	1	1	624	10	2 85	1 00	6 66	1 50	1 50		17,694 06			W.
3. Cotton compress	25	25			240	10	1 90		3 75		1 25		15,500 50			H., W., M.
57—Hill County—																
1. Express business	5	5		1	730	9	2 18		3 05		1 33		10,327 27		3	S. M.
2. Telegraph business	2	2			730	9	f	f	f	f	f	f	1,042 95			S. M.
3. Cotton oil mill	60	60			216	12	2 00		3 50		1 50		17,955 81		12	W.
4. Hardware and implements	17	17		6	624	9	2 51		4 16		1 17		28,091 50			W., M.
5. Wholesale grocers	8	8		5	620	9½	2 75		4 84		1 00		14,338 45			W., M.
6. Telephone exchange	7	5	2		730	9	2 19	1 01	2 88	1 05	1 50	96	4,475 40			W., M.
7. Telephone exchange	3	1	2		730	8	1 05	80	1 16	75	83	50	1,500 00			S. M.
8. Compress	30	30				10	1 75		2 50		1 00					W.
9. Cotton mill	65	43	22	1	624	11	1 48	1 18	3 50	1 50	91	75	47,361 92		6	S. M.
10. Telephone exchange	29	13	16		730	9	2 40	95	4 80	1 73	1 50	57	17,639 28		1	W., M.

58—Hood County—																	
1. **Cotton gin plant**	7	7				12	2 00			2 75		1 50		3,324 80			D., M.
2. **Hardware**	10	10		8	624	10	2 40			3 85		1 54		14,976 00		2	M.
59—Hopkins County—																	
1. Hotel plant	7	6	1			8	g1 00	g1 00		g1 28	g1 00	g 57	g1 00				W.
2. Cotton compress	98	98				10	1 93			3 33		1 25		27,830 53		2	W., M.
3. Department store	4	1	3		425	9	2 67	1 00		2 67	1 15	2 67	85	2,409 00			W.
4. Box and crate factory	632	632			335	10	1 25			4 00		75		4,124 75			W.
5. Oil mill	30	30		3	130	10	2 00			2 25		1 50		7,391 25		1	W.
6. Ice factory	17	17		7	290	12	2 00			3 50		50		5,778 75			W.
60—Houston County—																	
1. **Oil mill**	38	38		10	464	12	1 70			2 25		1 25		32,778 85			W., M.
2. **Lumber mill**	653	650	3	10	486	10	1 85	98		7 50	1 35	1 00	25	742,038 95		319	M.
3. **Coal mining**	87	87			510	9	2 10			3 00		1 50		95,252 04			M.
61—Howard County—																	
1. **Ice and water plant**	15	15		6	400	12	2 74			5 00		1 00		19,587 50		2	M.
2. **Hotel plant**	7	5	2		730	10	1 57	83		2 50	83	65	83	5,040 00			W., M.
3. **Telephone exchange**	12	4	8	1	730	8½	2 50	1 00		3 00	1 50	2 00	1 00	9,820 00			M.
62—Hunt County—																	
1. Express business	10	10		1	730	9	2 03			3 05		1 50		11,974 76			S. M.
2. Manufacturing plant	8	8		2	611	9	2 50			3 03		2 33		10,555 75			W.
3. Department store	5	2	3		624	9	2 50	1 00		3 00	1 15	2 00	85	4,992 00			W.
4. Steam laundry	24	9	15	7	516	10	2 50	1 13		3 33	1 60	1 00	1 00	20,480 00			W.
5. Manufacturing plant	24	20	4		624	8	1 75	1 00		4 15	1 25	1 25	83	20,151 49		3	W.
6. Hotel business	23	19	4		730		1 25	90		2 50	1 00	75	60	16,120 00			W., M.
7. Branch packing plant	5	5		1	616	10	2 57			4 50		1 75		8,700 06			W.
8. Telephone exchange	30	14	16	2	730	9	2 25	90		3 67	1 67	50	58	37,719 00		5	S. M.
9. Ice and power plant	12	11	1		730	10	2 00	1 16		3 00	1 16	1 50	1 15			6	D., W., M.
10. Wholesale grocers	12	11	1	3	624	10	2 69	1 00		8 00	1 00	1 83	1 00			5	W., M.
63—Jack County—																	
1. **Milling plant**	10	10		4	624	12	2 75			8 01		1 50		16,215 80			W., M.
64—Jackson County—																	
1. **Rice mill**	30	30			210	12	2 25			4 00		1 75		25,563 34		1	W., M.
65—Jefferson County—																	
1. Refining plant	1014	1009	5	234	730	12	2 98	1 65		8 00	3 06	77	1 15	1,240,273 00		148	S. M., M.
2. Lumber manufacturers	40	40				10	1 75			5 00		1 50		12,253 20		5	W., M.
3. Sash and door works	17	17		1	624	9	3 00			3 50		1 00		19,191 20			W.
4. Rice mill	43	40	3		372	9½	2 50	1 50		5 00	1 50	1 50	1 00	60,316 51		8	W.,S.M.,M
5. Telegraph business	4	3	1		730	9	2 66	76		2 66	76	33	76	3,078 85			S. M.
6. Telegraph business	7	6	1		730	9	3 05	1 92		3 86	1 92	50	1 92	9,155 82			S. M.
7. Laundry	90	36	54	13	624	9	2 72	1 14		5 83	3 75	1 00	66	99,816 25		8	W.
8. Boiler and metal works	17	17			617	9	2 60			4 00		1 50		27,553 35		25	W.
9. Well machinery	12	11	2		615	9	7 10	2 50		10 00	2 50	1 75	2 50	49,277 82			S. M.
10. Macaroni factory	6	6			288	10	1 75							3,025 00			W.
11. Foundry and iron works	81	81		21	624	9	2 56			6 75		1 75		127,786 10		20	S. M.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed. Total.	Males.	Females.	Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Maximum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Minimum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912. Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
12. Handle factory	60	60			475	10	$1 85		$4 50		$1 50		$ 36,220 18		15	W.
13. Laundry	57	21	36	9	618	9	4 76	$1 21	7 08	$2 00	1 62	$1 00	88,580 00			W.
14. Brass works	6	6		2	624	9	3 30		4 25		1 25		10,372 00			W.
15. Lumber manufacturers	260	260			215	10	1 80		6 00		1 40		146,600 20		55	D., S. M.
16. Laundry	33	12	21	2	618	9	2 95	1 31	4 16	2 66	2 00	1 00	32,180 45		1	W.
17. Ice plant	23	23		3	730	10	2 38		5 00		1 75		45,035 50		9	W., S. M.
18. Laundry	15	8	7		624	9	2 22	1 07	3 12	1 14	1 87½	1 00	20,800 00			W.
19. Mill and grain dealers	40	40		4		10½	1 80		4 17		1 50		30,159 71			D., W., M.
20. Branch cracker factory	6	6			624	10	3 88		6 33		1 83		14,343 00		1	W.
21. Planing mill plant	45	45		14	607	9	2 00		4 00		1 08		54,630 00		26	W.
22. Box and crate factory	20	20			170	10	1 75		4 00		75		3,849 68		1	W.
23. Department store	16	3	13		614	9	1 50	85	2 50	1 15	50	75	11,400 00			W.
24. Creosoting plant	35	35			730	10	2 00		4 20		1 50		65,818 74			W., M.
25. Express business	30	29	1	1	730	10	2 18	2 16	4 16	2 16	1 67	2 16	47,160 00			S. M.
26. Oil refining plant	15	15			608	10	3 57		6 66		3 00		31,204 05		3	S. M.
27. Lumber and shingle plant	87	87			393	10	2 00		5 00		1 00		89,860 40		45	M.
28. Telephone exchange	20	6	14		730	8	2 63	80	4 00	1 35	67	67	12,457 68		3	S. M.
29. Lumber manufacturers	236	236			133	10	2 48		8 00		1 00		78,289 55		72	M.
30. Transportation company	12	12			484	10	2 35		5 00		1 50		36,279 30		12	M.
31. Branch packing plant	6	6				10	3 06		4 67		1 50		12,210 00			
32. Branch packing plant	18	16	2	3	614	10	3 33	1 00	10 00	1 00	2 00	1 00	33,024 75			W.
33. Saw mill	150	150			587	10	2 50		8 50		1 50		237,765 00		154	M.
34. Rice mill	44	44		8	543	11	3 35		11 61		1 80		92,027 80		6	W., M.
35. Telephone exchange	70	23	47	2	730	9	2 77	99	4 00	2 00	1 29	50	53,342 00		8	S. M.
66—Jeff Davis County—																
1. General merchandise	7	6	1	4	424	10	2 00	3 00	5 00	3 00	1 00	3 00	10,222 40			M.
67—Johnson County—																
1. Foundry and machine shop	38	38		3	575	9	2 70		4 25		1 00		58,857 40			W.
2. Cotton compress	50	50				10	3 12		5 00		1 25		22,977 93			W., M.
3. Hotel plant	7	6	1		59	8	95		1 71		57		337 00			W.
4. Department store	5	2	3		624	9	2 50	1 00	3 00	1 15	2 00	85	4,992 00			W.
5. Steam laundry	28	15	13	1	576	9	1 87½	91	3 33	1 25	75	75	21,984 00		3	W.
6. Steam laundry	12	3	9	2	624	9	1 88	1 38½	3 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	9,360 00		2	W.

7. Ready to wear, etc.	22	6	16	6	624	9	1 84	1 26	6 73	5 00	1 75	50	31,613 23			W.
8. Telephone exchange	33	11	22	4	730	9	2 21	78	3 83	1 50	1 33	58	33,274 86		4	S. M.
68—Jones County—																
1. Ice factory	15	15		4	397	12	1 75		3 15		1 65		10,754 11		1	M.
2. Steam laundry	16	10	6	2		10	2 75	1 25	4 25	1 50	1 25	1 00				W.
3. Milling plant	11	10	1	2		10	1 70		4 00				10,141 05		1	W., M.
4. Ice manufacturing plant	15	15		3	730	11	1 75		2 50		1 35		7,222 18		1	M.
69—Karnes County—																
1. General merchandise	7	6	1	2	616	10	2 70	1 34½	3 33	1 34	1 00	1 34	10,829 50			M.
70—Kaufman County—																
1. Cotton compress	85	85				10	2 14		3 33		1 50		23,210 67			W., M.
2. Drug store	9	8	1		376	11	2 20	1 33	3 33		50					M.
3. Department store	4	1	3	1	624	9	3 33	1 08	3 33	1 16	3 33	1 00	4,108 00			W.
4. Retail lumber	3	3		1	624	12	2 00		3 00		1 25		1,545 00			W., M.
5. Laundry	8	2	6	1	130	9	1 75	1 00	2 35	1 20	1 35	80	1,000 00			W.
71—Kerr County—																
1. General merchandise	6	5	1	3	620	10	2 10	1 60	2 50	1 70	1 70	1 50	7,151 14			M.
72—Kleberg County—																
1. Ice, light and power plant	30	30			608	10	1 70		5 00		1 00		30,520 36		4	W., M.
73—Lamar County—																
1. Telephone exchange	38	11	27	4	730	9	2 34	85	3 67	1 83	67	58	37,946 00		3	S. M.
2. Mattress factory	20	18	2	2	624	9	2 15	1 50	2 50	1 50	1 75	1 50	13,709 50			W., M.
3. Telegraph business	2	2			730	9	2 50		2 50		83		2,751 05			S. M.
4. Retail furniture	9	9		4	624	10	2 85		4 75		1 25		15,316 15			W., M.
5. Foundry and machine shop	12	12		3	737	9	2 75		4 20		1 50		19,825 64		3	W.
6. Steam laundry	54	24	30	5	618	10	2 49	96	4 66	1 25	1 00	1 00	47,980 80			H., W.
7. Box, crate and basket	150	125	25		476	10	1 34	75	5 75	1 50	60	50	99,275 49		52	S. M.
8. Shovel handle plant	67	65	2		246	10	2 70	3 00	5 00	4 00	1 50	2 00	40,572 35		2	Bi-M.
9. Furniture factory	80	75	5	6	594	8½	1 50	60	3 50	90	50	58	62,467 05			W.
10. Department store	11	2	9		614	9	1 75	80	2 00	90	1 50	75	8,713 00			W.
11. Saddle and harness works	120	110	10	15	623	9	2 25	1 05	4 00	1 67	50	40	76,727 05		3	W., M.
12. Printing plant	69	55	14	18	624	8	2 75	1 58	6 25	3 50	85	85	96,743 43		3	W.
13. Cotton compress	150	150				10	2 50		4 00		1 00		38,789 76		1	W.
14. Branch packing plant	5	5				10	3 00		4 16		1 67		9,990 00			
15. Branch packing plant	6	6		1	626	10	2 44		3 66		1 66		7,641 00		1	W.
16. Steam laundry	20	8	12		616	9½	2 25	1 20	2 75	1 25	1 00	1 00	17,292 15			W.
74—Lampasas County—																
1. Ice plant	5	5		2		12	1 89		2 14		1 50		7,836 00			W., M.
2. Steam laundry	5	2	3	1	520	10	2 00	1 00	2 50		1 50					W.
75—Lavaca County—																
1. Publishing plant	6	4	2	1	624	8	1 70	1 08	3 00	1 25	50	80	4,800 00			W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed.			Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages apid per day.		Maximum wages paid per day.		Minimum wages paid per day.		Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912.		Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
	Total.	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Fatal.	Non-fatal.	
76—Lee County—																
1. Oil mill	17	17			350	12	$1 85		$2 50		$1 50		$ 14,173 40			W.
2. Ice manufacturing plant	14	14		4	640	11	2 41		3 33	$1 25	1 50		14,916 00		2	W., M.
3. Oil mill	24	24		6	265	12	2 00		2 50		1 50		11,500 00		1	W.
77—Leon County—																
1. Coal mine	90	90			510	9	2 25		4 00		1 50		102,707 57			M.
78—Liberty County—																
1. Lumber mill	152	152			558½	10½	3 48		8 00		1 00		194,436 27		53	M.
2. Lumber plant	161	161		23	364	10	2 38		8 00		1 40		221,193 28		253	D., M.
79—Limestone County—																
1. Cotton compress	40	40				10	2 41		3 33		1 50		16,580 92			W., M.
80—Llano County—																
1. Wholesale grocery	6	6		2	731	9	2 93		4 17		87		13,015 75			M.
2. Ice, water and light plant	8	8			730	10	2 05		3 33		1 50		11,417 25			W., M.
3. Laundry	6	2	4	1	480	9	2 00	$1 00			1 00	$1 00	3,860 00			W.
81—Lynn County—																
1. Telephone exchange	1	1			730	12	3 00		3 00		3 00		2,160 00			M.
82—Lubbock County—																
1. Telephone exchange	1	1			730	12	2 50		2 50		2 50		1,800 00		1	M.
2. Steam laundry	13	9	4		262	10	2 33	1 62½	3 12½	2 00	2 00	1 25	5,220 00			W.
83—Martin County—																
1. Telephone exchange	1	1			730	12	2 50		2 50		2 50		1,800 00			M.
84—McCulloch County—																
1. Water and light plant	6	6			730	10	1 91		2 50		1 50				1	M.
2. Cotton gin	7	7				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		4,085 70			D., M.
3. Cotton gin	7	6	1			12	2 00	1 50	2 75	1 50	1 50	1 50	2,284 39			D., M.
4. Cotton gin	6	6				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		1,054 55			D., M.
5. Wholesale grocers	8	8		2	624	10	2 31		4 16		1 30		11,664 65		1	M.

85—McLennan County—																		
1. Cotton mill	66	66			300	12	2 00		3 50		1 60		39,484 85		6	W.
2. Bottling works	14	13	1	4	624	10	3 17½	2 50	9 87½	2 50	1 00	2 50	29,381 99		1	W., M.
3. Steam laundry	120	43	77	21	624		1 51	1 06	6 00	2 00	1 25	85	109,626 60		7	W.
4. Cotton oil mill	50	50			283	12	1 90		3 50		1 50		29,952 40		4	W.
5. Overall and work clothes	57	7	50	2	295	8	2 45	1 25	4 00	2 50	1 50	1 00	19,198 50		1	W.
6. Cotton oil mill	70	68	2	8	290	12	1 75	1 00	3 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	41,000 00			W.
7. Packing plant	33	33		6	631	8	2 25		5 16				45,079 14			W., M.
8. Wholesale dry goods, etc	361	247	114	44	628	9	2 35	1 68	24 05	7 50	50	50	467,919 62			W., M.
9. Machinery plant	18	18		4	621	9	3 15		4 50		1 50		36,547 46		11	W., M.
10. Manufacturing confectioners	42	24	18	3	416	10	1 89	90	4 00	1 66	1 00	75	31,088 00		1	W.
11. Manufacturing plant	30	16	14	2	600	10	1 92	1 07	5 00	3 00	75	75	27,421 22		2	W.
12. Department store	193	93	100	25	616	9	3 54	2 29	6 66	4 17	41	41	203,011 47		9	W.
13. Paving contractors	350	350			624	8	1 85		5 00		1 75		65,039 63		20	W.
14. General fixture works	44	43	1	17	624	9	2 93	2 15	4 50		50		77,538 95			W.
15. Electrical supplies	4	3	1	1	304	8½	4 85	3 00	7 00		2 50		7,235 00			M.
16. Elevator works	3	3			612	8	3 25		4 50		2 00		6,738 88		4	W.
17. Telegraph business	7	6	1	1	730	8½	2 86	2 30	4 04	2 30	74	2 30	10,285 61			S. M.
18. General mercantile	122	80	42	15	607	9	2 50	1 50	4 15	2 50	1 33	1 00	32,192 29		1	W.
19. Cotton mill	100	60	40	4	610	10	1 70	1 30	3 25	1 75	1 25	1 00	77,542 85		4	W.
20. Branch cracker factory	7	7			313	10	3 30		6 35		1 33		7,160 19			W., S. M.
21. Planing mill	132	132			616½	9	1 77		4 00		75		143,828 70		32	W.
22. Express business	12	12		3	730	9	2 25		4 50		1 50		20,378 28		3	S. M.
23. Grain and milling plant	9	8	1	3	568	10	2 75	1 54	5 77	1 54	1 50	1 54	19,048 44			W., M.
24. Hardware and implements	44	40	4	12	624	9	3 00	2 25	5 80	2 50	1 50	2 00	103,273 28			W.
25. Retail lumber	10	10		2	624	10	1 66		2 50		1 50		9,887 50			W., M.
26. Hardware and implements	65	60	5	21	624	10	7 18½	2 06½	13 70	2 88	67	1 25	145,940 35		1	W., M.
27. Cotton compress	76	75	1	8		10	2 00	1 25	3 00	1 25	1 50	1 25	No record		5	W.
28. Laundry	25	10	15	4		9	2 25	1 00	2 50	1 25	1 25	1 00	No record			W.
29. Electric laundry	13	4	9			10	2 25	1 25	2 50	1 66	2 25	1 00	No record			W.
30. Department store	25	3	22		614	9	1 60	95	2 15	1 35	1 50	85	21,483 00			W.
31. Printing plant	31	24	7	5	624	8	4 50	1 59½	8 33	2 50	66	83	68,316 82			W.
32. Laundry	50	16	34	2	624	9	3 00	1 00	5 00	1 50	1 50	85	52,984 00		1	W.
33. Cotton mill	40	40		5	300	12	1 90		2 75		1 50		22,755 25		5	W.
34. Planing mill	30	30		5	600	9	2 95		4 00		1 50		50,975 40			W.
35. Flour mill	40	40			624	10	2 00		6 00		1 75		No record		2	W.
36. Express business	22	21	1		730	10	2 02	1 62½	4 36	1 77	1 29	1 61	32,352 19		3	S. M.
37. Wholesale grocers	55	50	5	16	620	9	3 22	1 35	6 09	2 04	1 40	91	110,354 10			W., M.
38. Hotel	10	7	3		730	12	1 01	75	2 50	75	40	75	7,198 30			W., M.
39. Laundry	14	7	7			9	2 50	1 00	3 33	1 17	1 00	83	No record			D., W.
40. Telephone exchange	6	2	4		730	8	2 08	77	2 67	92	1 17	58	5,560 00			S. M.
41. Telephone exchange	7	2	5		730	8	2 11	78	2 50	1 00	1 67	50	6,044 00			S. M.
42. Telephone exchange	13	5	8		730	8	1 70	93	2 75	1 17	16	67	10,416 88		1	S. M.
43. Telephone exchange	102	49	53		730	8	2 00	89	4 16	2 17	1 00	60	103,832 40		8	S. M.
44. Telephone exchange	5	2	3		730	8	1 70	75	2 50	92	1 17	58	4,240 00		2	S. M.
45. Telephone exchange	3	2	1		730	8	1 83	97	2 00	1 00	1 17	83	3,440 00		1	S. M.
46. Shoe store	10	10		3	624	9½	2 50		4 50		75		24,500 00			S. M.
47. Branch packing plant	17	14	3	4	624	10	2 88	1 36	6 66	2 08	1 50	1 00	27,510 75			W.
48. Lumber plant	48	48		22	620	10	2 65		5 77		1 67		79,163 05		1	W., M.
49. Telephone exchange	82	23	59	4	730	9	2 57	95	4 66	2 16	1 33	33	86,469 18		8	S. M.
50. Butter and ice cream plant	16	14	2		700	9	2 50	1 75	3 40	2 50	1 15	1 00	21,879 66			W.
51. Retail lumber	40	39	1	9	614	10	2 75	1 50	13 60	1 50	1 50	1 50	68,141 24			W., M.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed.			Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day.		Maximum wages paid per day.		Minimum wages paid per day.		Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912.		Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
	Total.	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Fatal.	Non-fatal.	
86—Mason County—																
1. Cotton gin	6	6				12	$2 00		$2 75		$1 50		$ 1,127 65			D., M.
87—Matagorda County—																
1. Laundry	12	4	8		604	9	2 87½	$1 05	3 33	$1 25	2 00	$1 00	6,505 15			W.
2. Rice mill	31	30	1	17	312	11	2 00	1 25	7 00	1 25	75	1 25	31,666 19			W., M.
3. Rice mill	20	20		10	168	11	1 98		3 00		75		6,176 77			W.
4. Branch packing plant	2	2			730	10	3 12½		3 75		2 50		4,004 00			W.
5. Light and ice plant	15	14	1		730	12	2 00	1 50	5 00		1 65		16,000 00		5	S. M.
88—Maverick County—																
1. Coal mining and washing	80	80			480	10	1 75		10 00		75		72,918 00		3	Bi-M.
2. Lumber	24	21	3	14	624	9	2 27	1 83	10 00	2 50	1 00	1 00	37,337 82			W., M.
3. Electric light plant	49	47	2		730	10	2 00	1 75	4 00	1 75	2 00	1 75	23,607 07		5	W., M.
4. Water plant	20	20			730	10	2 25		3 00		85		10,378 41		1	W., M.
89—Midland County—																
1. Telephone exchange	7	2	5		730	9	2 50	1 00	4 00	2 00	2 00	1 00	4,330 00			M.
90—Milam County—																
1. Department store	4	1	3		421	9	2 67	1 00	2 67	1 15	2 67	85	2,385 00			W.
2. Ice and cold storage plant	12	12		4	730	11	2 00		3 50		1 25		7,719 85			
3. Water, light and power	10	9	1	6	730	11	3 00	2 00	4 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	10,390 85			W., M.
4. Hotel	5	3	2	2	730	10	3 15	1 35	3 15	1 35	3 15	1 35	1,658 00			W.
5. Steam laundry	13	7	6		624	9	1 95	1 00	3 70	1 25	1 00	90	9,878 80		1	W.
91—Mills County—																
1. Cotton gin	7	7				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		2,313 45			D., M.
2. Lignite coal mine	55	55			323	10			5 00		1 75		36,240 00			S. M.
3. Cotton gin	6	6				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		1,041 81			D., M.
92—Montague County—																
1. Cotton compress	60	60				10	2 15		3 00		1 25		12,412 92		11	W., M.
2. Oil mill	50	50			250	12	1 97		2 25		1 75		27,398 60		4	W.

93—Nacogdoches County—																	
1. Logging business	90	90			618	10	1 91		7 40		1 50		106,478 47		41		
2. Lumber manufacturers	162	162		30	542	10	2 59		12 00		50		228,147 26		78	M.	
3. Manufacture of brick	25	25		4		9	1 75		2 00		75		5,790 65			M.	
4. Wholesale grocers	22	22		8	625	10	5 55		16 00		1 55		67,796 68			M.	
5. Telephone exchange	4	2	2		730	8	1 66	1 00	3 33	1 67	40	67	3,716 00			S. M.	
6. Telephone exchange	3		3		730	8		50	83		16		1,080 00			S. M.	
94—Navarro County—																	
1. Department store	6	2	4		624	9	2 67	1 00	3 33	1 15	2 00	85	5,824 00			W.	
2. Cotton mill	115	70	45		610	11	1 50	1 25	3 00	2 00	1 25	50	103,560 00			S. M.	
3. Cotton compress	61	61				10	2 00		4 15		1 00		20,335 12		7	W., M.	
4. Well drilling machinery	90	90			624	9	2 50		6 00		1 00		108,620 37			W.	
5. Oil mill	42	42			334	11	1 94		2 75		1 75		24,537 30		6	W.	
6. Water plant	6	6			624	8	2 70		3 65		1 75		13,330 40		2	W., M.	
7. Coffee roasters	11	9	2		496	9	3 23	2 29	10 00	2 91	1 50	1 66	13,223 64		1	W., M.	
8. Steam laundry	44	14	30	6	620	9	2 50	1 16	4 15	2 50	1 25	1 00	44,298 73		3	W.	
9. Ice and cold storage plant	22	22		6	730	10	1 90		3 25		1 75		29,126 00		4	W.	
10. Retail lumber	9	9			624	10	1 38		1 50		1 25		7,791 00			W.	
11. Brick plant	37	37		6	624	10	1 70		2 50		1 50		40,202 55		1	W.	
12. Telephone exchange	37	10	27	1	730	9	2 07	91	3 83	2 13	39	58	28,807 00		1	S. M.	
95—Newton County—																	
1. Turpentine and resin works	375	375			500	10	2 00		2 50		1 50		223,508 95		1	M.	
96—Nolan County—																	
1. Wholesale grocery	7	6	1		624	10	2 66	1 66	4 16		1 50		12,497 00		1	M.	
2. Telephone exchange	2	1	1		730	8	1 18	59					1,297 00			M.	
3. Telephone exchange	2	1	1		730	8	1 24	60					1,347 00			M.	
4. Electric plant	54	52	2		730	9	2 50	1 50	3 50	1 75	1 25	1 25	36,842 59		26	W., M.	
5. Ice and cold storage plant	10	10			730	10	3 00		3 50		1 00		6,399 50		1	W., M.	
97—Nueces County—																	
1. Butter and ice cream plant	62	60	2	17	730	9½	2 64	1 42	4 16	1 42	1 13	1 42	8,551 84		2	W., M.	
2. Ice, light and power plant	20	20		3	730	10	2 50		5 83		43		32,266 30		4	W., M.	
3. Paving contractors	307	307			410	8	1 85		5 00		1 75		58,363 35		10	W.	
4. Steam laundry	19	10	9	1		8½	1 91	1 00	3 00	1 00	83	1 00	13,063 15		1	W.	
5. Branch packing house	19	18	1	2	627	10	2 50	1 50	7 08	1 50	1 16	1 50	26,637 46			D., W., M.	
98—Orange County—																	
1. Telegraph business	2	2		1	730	8½	1 45		2 50		41		2,108 05			S. M.	
2. Paper mill	175	175			438	11	3 27		5 75		1 25		251,072 94		215	W.	
3. Box factory	20	20		3	454	10	1 66		3 00		60		15,156 25		2	W.	
4. Lumber mill	236	236		25	580	10	1 85		6 50		1 75		255,374 00		204	W.	
5. Paper bag factory	32	16	16		492	9½	2 09	1 00	2 66	1 25	75	75	19,711 42		4	S. M.	
6. Rice and mixed feed mill	40	40				11	2 00		3 00		1 75		40,000 00			D., W., M.	
7. Foundry and machine shop	24	24		7	622	9	3 85		6 00		1 50		50,102 92			M.	
8. Telephone exchange	7	3	4		730	8	2 56	72	3 25	1 33	2 00	50	4,129 76		2	S. M.	
99—Parker County—																	
1. Department store	5	2	3		128	9	2 50	1 00	2 50	1 15	2 50	85	994 00			W.	
2. Steam laundry	12	4	8	2	313	9	2 00	1 00	2 00	1 40	2 00	85	4,585 85		1	W.	

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed.			Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day.		Maximum wages paid per day.		Minimum wages paid per day.		Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912.		Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
	Total.	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Fatal.	Non-fatal.	
100—Palo Pinto County—																
1. Steam laundry	19	12	7	5	622	10	$1 75	$1 25	$3 00	$1 50	$1 00	$1 00	$ 18,078 00			W.
2. Ice, light and power plant	20	20		1	427	11	1 88		2 25		1 50		10,956 70		2	S. M., M.
101—Polk County—																
1. Manufacture of lumber	378	378			677	10	2 04		10 00		1 00		532,252 59		340	M.
2. Ice and manufacturing plant	6	6		4	331	12	1 75		2 50		1 00		1,550 50			W.
3. Log and lumber dealers	55	55			323½	10	2 50		6 00		1 75		43,810 33		1	M.
4. Water and light plant	1314	1313	1	5	549	9	2 62	2 00	3 50	2 00	1 92	2 00	87,880 91		29	S. M.
5. Steam laundry	29	11	18		622	9	2 85	2 00	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	30,200 00			W.
102—Potter County—																
1. Steam laundry	29	12	17	2	618	9	3 15	1 35	4 16	2 50	1 33	1 00	37,980 00		1	W.
2. Steam laundry	33	15	18		675	10	3 00	1 50	5 00	2 00	1 33	1 25	44,617 90		4	W.
3. Branch packing house	10	10		3	614	9	2 76		4 60		1 67		18,213 00			W.
4. Wholesale grocery	14	12	2	8	624	9½	4 50	3 00	6 10	3 25	2 50	2 50	33,276 00		2	M.
103—Red River County—																
1. Department store	4	1	3		290	9	2 66	1 00	2 66	1 15	2 66	85	1,643 00			W.
104—Robertson County—																
1. Oil mill	60	60		14	161	10	2 00		2 50		1 50		13,488 05		5	W.
2. Ice and cold storage plant	4	4				12	2 10		3 33		1 66		No record		1	W., M.
3. Cotton compress	50	50		10%	187	10	1 75		4 00		1 50		24,279 00		3	W.
105—Runnels County—																
1. Cotton gin	7	6	1			12	2 00	1 25	2 75	1 25	1 50	1 25	2,801 40			D., M.
2. Telephone exchange	2	1	1		730	8	1 37	70	1 60	80	1 30	60	1,509 00			M.
3. Oil mill	29	29			48	11	2 00		3 33		1 75		3,612 89			W., M.
4. Wholesale grocery	6	6		2	622	10	2 44		5 00		1 30		10,452 00		1	M.
5. Lights and oil mill	40	40			172	10	2 25		5 00		1 75		24,586 78		6	W., M.
6. Cotton compress	46	45	1			10	1 75	1 60	2 50	1 60	1 00	1 60	11,897 60		10	W.
106—Sabine County—																
1. Lumber manufacturers	350	350			663	10	2 10		10 00		1 50		429,928 50			D., M.

107—San Jacinto County—																
1. Lumber manufacturers	200	200		10	575	10	2 00						229,482 37		88	M.
108—San Saba County—																
1. Blacksmith and machine shop	5	5		1	624	10	2 50		3 00		2 65		No record			W.
2. Ice, light and power plant	6	6			690	12	2 00		2 50		1 50		7,641 10			M.
3. Cotton gin	7	7				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		1,571 59			D., M.
4. Cotton gin	6	6				12	2 00		2 75		1 50		No record			D., M.
109—Smith County—																
1. Telephone exchange	44	8	36		730	9	2 09	91	2 80	1 81	33	50	29,124 00			S. M.
2. Overall and pant factory	68	8	60		h	8	3 00	1 00	6 00	2 50	1 25	1 00	36,552 36			W.
3. Department store	5	2	3		624	9	2 50	1 12	3 00	1 25	2 00	1 00	5,226 00			W.
4. Laundry	39	16	23		510	9	2 25	1 10	4 00	1 50	1 00	90	26,705 00			W.
5. Box factory	20	20		5	689	9	1 35		2 00		60		8,888 10			W.
6. Cotton compress	30	30		5	290	10	1 65		2 50		1 00		9,480 00			W.
7. Wholesale packing house	8	8		2	626	10	2 76		5 00		1 50		9,397 60			W.
8. Department store	44	22	22	9	624	9	2 85	1 85	5 77	4 81	77½	57½	60,234 75			S. M.
110—Sterling County—																
1. Telephone exchange	2	1	1		730	8	1 60	82	1 65	1 00	1 35	65	1,772 00			M.
111—Sutton County—																
1. Telephone exchange	2	1	1		730	8	2 50	1 03	2 53	1 07	2 00	83	2,583 50			M.
112—Tarrant County—																
1. Extract manufacturers	16	14	2	6	290	9	3 25	2 00	5 00	2 50	1 50	2 00	14,847 08		1	W., M.
2. Queensware and glassware	12	10	2	2	624	9	2 25	1 25	6 00	1 50	1 00	1 00	21,000 00			W.
3. Flour mill	43	43		16	508	10	3 15		8 33		1 75		81,551 54		9	W.
4. Ladies' ready to wear	22	5	17			9	3 68	2 38	8 33	12 50	91	66	37,983 57			W.
5. Department store	7	2	5		624	9	2 50	1 08	3 00	1 17	2 00	1 00	6,500 00			W.
6. Laundry	186	47	139	24	584	9	3 00	1 60	4 00	2 40	2 00	1 25	159,902 05		11	W.
7. Laundry	13	3	10		220	9	1 60	1 25	2 50	1 66	75	83	2,880 10			W.
8. Department store	187	56	131	24	612	9½	2 40	1 35	10 00	8 50	1 00	50	286,323 06			W.
9. Work clothing factory	60	7	53		616	8	2 70	1 50	4 00	3 00	1 50	1 33	58,180 09			W.
10. Department store	35	5	30		621	9	1 93	88	2 34	1 16	1 50	85	22,338 33		1	W.
11. Fencing manufacturers	14	12	2	5	616	9	3 36	2 12	6 73	3 46	1 00	77	30,077 40		7	W., M.
12. Furniture factory	15	15		5	611	10	1 65		3 50		50		15,860 35		2	W.
13. Ice factory	20	20			624	10	2 00		3 00		1 75		16,000 00		2	W., M.
14. Furniture factory	106	103	3	24	667	10	2 35	1 75	7 00	2 00	85	1 50	138,453 80		35	W., M.
15. Planing mill	18	18		6	304	9	2 97		5 00		1 50		14,064 05			W.
16. Candy factory	129	57	72	3	575	10	1 75	1 10	5 00	2 00	66	75	97,444 90		50	W.
17. Cotton compress	119	119		6		10	2 12		4 15		1 00		25,068 68		6	W., M.
18. General mercantile	22	21	1		624	10	2 08	2 00	3 84	2 38	1 50	1 00	13,598 40			W., M.
19. Building railroad cars	20	20		10	608	10	2 05		2 90		1 65		24,910 89		6	S. M.
20. Elevator manufacturers	4	4			612	8	2 82		4 50		2 00		11,289 65		2	W.
21. Telegraph business	25	24	1	1	730	9	2 69	2 88	5 77	2 88	57	2 88	25,421 83			S. M.
22. Department store	105	22	83		624	8	2 72	1 89	7 50	6 85	85	85	151,325 90		1	W.
23. Paving contractors	327	327			624	8	1 85		5 00		1 75		43,156 88		19	W.
24. Nursery, seed and floral	28	25	3			10	2 50	2 20	5 00	3 00	1 50	1 50	33,765 07			W., M.
25. Hardware	15	14		5	618	10	3 00		5 50	2 25	2 00		23,000 00		1	S. M.
26. Window and door screens	25	25			624	10	2 50		5 00		1 50		17,023 20			W.

	Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed.			Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day.		Maximum wages apid per day.		Minimum wages paid per day.		Total amount paid in wage since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912.		Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
		Total.	Females.	Males.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Fatal.	Non-fatal.	
27.	Farm wagon works	41	40	1	5	145	10	$3 08	$1 00	$5 00	$1 00	$1 16	$1 00	$ 6,227 92		5	W.,S.M.,M
28.	Produce plant	19	18	1	10	624	10	2 70	2 00	5 00	2 00	1 66	2 00	34,920 00			M.
29.	Manufacturers Ladies' Garments	34	14	20	5	600	9	2 50	1 75	6 00	3 50	1 50	50	27,513 79		1	W.
30.	Retail lumber	7	7		2	624	10	3 50		8 33		1 75		7,854 00			W., M.
31.	Wholesale grocery	37	35	2	16	624	10	4 24	2 12	15 38	2 88	1 15	1 34	95,251 11			M.
32.	Steam laundry	38	15	23	9	619	9½	2 32	1 19	3 50	2 50	1 50	85	37,868 00		2	W.
33.	Wholesale grocery	57	52	5	9	309	9	i	i	i	i	i	i	60,000 00			W., M.
34.	Branch cracker factory	10	9	1	3	624	9	3 26	2 50	5 24	2 50	3 26	2 50	20,934 30			W., M.
35.	Natural gas works	54	54		7	730	8	2 80		6 00		1 75		89,031 00			S. M., M.
36.	Macaroni factory	26	12	14		580	10	1 50	1 00	3 25	1 25	83	1 00	21,626 15			W., M.
37.	Express business	18	18		6	730	9	2 30		4 50		1 67		24,536 57		4	S. M.
38.	Manufacturing plant	371	368	3	70	614	9	2 01	1 97	14 42	2 25	75	1 50	454,782 14		447	W.
39.	Plumbing establishment	15	15			624	8	3 62½		6 00		1 25		40,877 90		5	W.
40.	Flour mill	45	45			605	10	2 10		4 50		1 75		58,715 75			W.
41.	Publishing plant	93	85	8	85%	624	8	4 43	2 45	12 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	243,891 72		1	W.
42.	Department store	38	8	30		614	9	1 90	1 15	2 50	2 00	1 50	85	35,594 00		2	W.
43.	Beer and ice plant	77	77		41	730	8	3 07		8 00		1 00		60,235 88			W.
44.	Mechanical supplies	39	35	4	7	609	10	2 99	2 03	8 33	2 12	1 75	1 12	68,705 26		3	S. M.
45.	Hotel	29	20	9		730	8	2 80	90	5 00	1 70	53	82	24,754 50			W.
46.	Wholesale and retail lumber	23	23		9	610	10	2 92		5 75		1 00		73,970 05		1	W., M.
47.	Grain mill and elevator	29	28	1	5	620	10	2 51	2 30	4 12	2 30	2 00	2 30	41,017 00		2	W.
48.	Retail lumber	8	8		4	600	10	4 12		6 00		2 25		17,569 60		1	W., M.
49.	Hotel	53	30	23		730	9	1 19	95	5 00	2 00	50	60	46,185 96		3	S. M.
50.	Retail paint and paper	16	10	6	4	618	9	3 35	2 06	4 40	3 27	1 50	1 00	28,148 97			W., M.
51.	Oil refining plant	51	51		9	730	9	3 09		7 00		2 00		101,559 60		7	S. M., M.
52.	Ice plant	15	15		7		9	3 50		7 00		2 00		23,577 08			W.
53.	Printing plant	41	33	8	6	624	8	3 64	1 00	5 00	2 00	1 50	84	43,051 50			W., M.
54.	Fixture factory	14	14		1	618	9	3 00		5 00		2 00		22,012 93			W.
55.	Steam laundry	46	19	27		624	9	2 50	1 00	4 00	1 50	1 25	85	40,000 00			W.
56.	Canning factory	4	4		1	624	10	2 33⅓		3 33		1 30		6,730 00			W., M.
57.	Creamery plant	57	55	2	2	730	10	2 00	2 00	4 00	2 30	1 60	1 50	55,881 89		3	W., M.
58.	Ice factory	6	6		2	325	12	2 50		3 00		2 00				1	W.
59.	Iron works	17	17		4	624	9	3 19		3 81		90		25,212 33			W.
60.	Overall factory	140	10	130		608	8	2 50	1 50	5 00	3 00	1 65	1 33	124,287 35		3	W.
61.	Ice and fuel	25	25		1	730	9	2 25		4 17		2 00		20,617 19		4	W.
62.	Grain elevator	22	22		4	624	10	2 36		4 16		2 00		22,446 60		2	W., S. M.

63.	Machine shop and foundry	10	10		3	290½	9	2 39			3 87			90		6,675 07		1	S. M.
64.	Express business	51	49	2	9	730	11	2 18	1 72		5 50	2 33	1	61	1 12	79,730 15			S. M.
65.	Iron and steel works	94	93	1	46	404	10	4 25	1 66		7 00	2 00	1	50	1 33	193,521 05		88	S. M.
66.	Flavoring syrup works	9	6	3	6	624	8½	4 66	2 16		8 33	2 83	1	50	1 25	34,338 16		1	W., M.
67.	Brick manufacturers	15	15				10	1 75			2 50		1	25		13,922 22		1	W.
68.	Ladies' ready to wear	5	1	4		619	9	2 40	1 83		2 50				1 16	3,518 30			W.
69.	Telephone exchange	31	16	15		730	8	2 89	88		4 50	1 67	1	25	20	32,067 04			S. M.
70.	Manufacturing brass works	52	46	6	2	626	8	2 16	1 58		3 50	2 00		83	1 17	65,688 93		1	W., M.
71.	Natural gas works	1481	1481			730	10	2 60			7 00			83		153,175 00		62	M.
72.	Packing plant	1568	1448	120	150	614	9½	2 46	1 42		14 17	3 33		83	1 00	2,294,914 78			W.
73.	Foundry plant	18	18			600	9	3 25			4 50		1	75		9,000 00		3	W.
74.	Wholesale furniture	52	44	8	23	624	9½	3 30	1 44		j	j		j	j	112,925 14			S. M.
75.	Wholesale hardware	58	51	7	10	618	9	3 32	2 11		13 00	2 50		83	1 00	113,619 72			W., S. M.
76.	Dry goods and clothing	222	102	120	32	616	9	2 68	1 88		16 03	3 34		67	1 00	247,431 68		9	W.
77.	Trading business	7	6	1	1	598		2 70	2 50		5 50	2 50	1	70	2 50	11,707 00		2	W., S. M.
78.	Oil mill	35	35		2	207	12	2 25			4 00		1	75		25,056 15		3	W., M.
79.	Stationery factory	100	71	29	7		8	2 95	1 45		5 83	2 50	1	00	83	220,645 07			W., M.
80.	Packing plant	66	66			624	10	2 00			2 50		1	50		81,796 00		13	W.
81.	Mail order business	19	9	10		612	8	2 85	1 91		3 66	2 66	1	66	1 00	27,996 75		2	W.
82.	Wholesale dry goods, etc	104	67	37	40	614	9	4 04	1 86		9 61	3 46	1	00	1 00	208,669 62			W., S. M.
83.	Telephone exchange	438	97	341	33	730	9	2 77	1 35		6 66	2 88		96	60	467,677 00		85	S. M.
84.	Retail furniture	16	16		4	624	10	3 65			6 65		1	75		36,703 15			W.
113—Taylor County—																			
1.	Branch packing plant	6	6			624	10	3 33			6 66		2	33		16,400 58			W.
2.	Department store	4	1	3		624	9	3 33	1 12		3 33	1 25	3	33	1 00	4,186 00			W.
3.	Wholesale grocery	6	5	1	1	625	10	2 93	1 66		5 00	1 66	1	30	1 66	13,374 00			M.
4.	Steam laundry	42	18	24	6	625	9	1 33	1 25		3 00	1 66		75	75	37,550 68			W.
5.	Oil mill	73	73		1	696	12	2 00			2 50		1	25		27,184 35		1	W., M.
114—Tom Green County—																			
1.	Hotel	24	20	4		730	8	1 18	1 15		g	g		g	g	10,183 50		1	W., M.
2.	Wholesale grocery	9	8	1	4	625	10	2 62	1 66		5 00	1 66	1	30	1 66	15,661 00		2	M.
3.	Ice and cold storage	12	12		5	610	9	1 61½			1 61½		1	61½		13,169 55		3	D., M.
4.	Steam laundry				8	624		2 55½	93		6 66	1 66		66	68	36,507 91			W.
5.	Steam laundry	12	6	6	1	626	9	2 50	1 00		3 00	1 00	1	00	1 00	11,346 25			W.
6.	Printing plant	36	29	7	1	624	8	1 69	1 78		8 33	4 00		32	1 00	28,217 06		1	W.
7.	Ice and power plant	15	15		6	730	10	2 00			4 16		1	00		23,510 15		3	S. M.
8.	Water, light and power	14	13	1	10	730	9	3 00	1 75		10 00	1 75	2	00	1 75	36,835 10		1	M.
9.	Telephone exchange	42	14	28	3	730	8	3 62	1 30		5 00	1 75	2	25	85	40,504 35			W., M.
10.	Telephone exchange	2	1	1	1	730	8	1 04	52		1 04	52	1	04	52	1,140 00			M.
11.	Telephone exchange	2	1	1		730	8	83	42		88	45		65	35	910 00			M.
12.	Branch packing plant	4	4		1	625	10	2 51½			3 91½		2	08		6,288 65			W.
13.	Oil mill	35	35		11	138	12	2 45			3 33		1	75		7,873 70			W.
115—Travis County—																			
1.	Ice plant	30	30		5	730	8½	1 50			2 75		1	00		44,275 45		5	W.
2.	Telephone exchange	3	1	2		730	8	2 00	1 00		2 00	1 00	2	00	1 00	2,677 68			M.
3.	Carriage works	6	6		2	624	9½	2 00			3 00		1	00		2,500 00			W.
4.	Oil mill	48	48			462	11	2 25			5 00		1	60		56,530 51			W., M.

i No report made on wages. j Other wages not given. g With board.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

	Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed. Total.	Males.	Females.	Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Maximum wages paid per day. Males.	Females.	Minimum wages apid per day. Males.	Females.	Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912. Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
5.	Department store	11	4	7		617	10	$1 97	$1 20	$2 83	$1 75	$1 50	$ 83	$ 8,400 00		1	W.
6.	Bedding factory	21	20	1	2	624	9	3 75	1 35	6 20	1 50	1 25	1 00	17,071 22		1	W.
7.	Oil mill	35	35			390	12	2 00		2 50		1 65		28,211 40			W.
8.	Ladies' furnishings	8	2	6	1	514	9	2 00	2 50	2 50	3 75	1 50	1 50	6,940 05			W.
9.	Foundry and machine shop	15	15		6	608	9	3 56		4 44		2 25		37,750 60		8	W., S. M.
10.	Wholesale grocery	15	14	1	3	618	9½	5 27	2 89	19 23	2 89	1 73	2 89	47,880 00		1	W.,S.M.,M
11.	Dry goods, clothing, etc	16	10	6		308	9	2 00	1 75	4 50	2 50	75	1 35	10,100 56			M.
12.	Ready to wear garments	12	4	8	1	615	9	2 00	2 00	3 00	4 16	1 66	1 16	15,158 00			W.
13.	General merchandise	36	10	26	3	624	9	2 00	1 94	5 00	4 00	63	1 00	37,852 90			W.
14.	Ladies' ready to wear	18	1	17		624	9	1 50	2 00		6 00		1 50	No record			W.
15.	Ready to wear garments	24	8	16		666	9	2 50	2 37	4 16	3 75	83	1 00	27,031 77			W.
16.	Steam laundry	28	13	15	2	674	9	2 24½	1 09	4 16	2 00	1 00	83	24,674 75			W.
17.	Printing plant	17	12	5		624	8	3 60	1 33	10 00	2 30	66	83	32,658 84			W.
18.	Planing mill and lumber	46	46			624	9	3 00		4 50		1 50		75,000 00			W.
19.	Steam laundry	45	14	31	8	622	9	2 50	1 00	3 33	1 66	1 66	75	34,000 00		2	W.
20.	Lumber and planing mill	36	36		10	624	9½	4 00		4 00		1 50		62,719 78		10	W., M.
21.	Ready to wear garments	5	2	3		600	9	2 16	1 16	2 50	1 41	2 00	1 00	No record			W., M.
22.	Hotel	12	9	3		730	6	1 00	75	1 00	75	1 00	75	8,424 00			W.
23.	Branch brewing plant	7	7		3	600	10	3 12		3 12		3 12		14,970 50			S. M.
24.	Gas works	40	39	1		730	8	2 23	1 50	8 63	1 50	1 50	1 50	77,850 72		11	W., S. M.
25.	Paving contractors	375	375			624	8	1 85		5 00		1 75		71,201 38		8	W.
26.	Paint and paper	8	8		5	620	9½	2 58		3 50		1 66		27,184 46			W., M.
27.	Telegraph business	7	6	1		730	9	2 50	1 15	4 04	1 15	96	1 15	10,293 66			S. M.
28.	Express business	6	6			730	9	2 39		4 17		1 67		12,868 39			S. M.
29.	Branch cracker plant	6	6			606	10	3 23		5 19		1 66		1,148,64			W., M.
30.	Department store	23	4	19		614	9	1 50	1 00	1 50	1 60	1 50	75	16,407 00		1	W.
31.	Department store	108	51	57	10	307	9	2 96	1 71	9 60	5 85	75	66	78,873 35		1	S. M.
32.	Gents' furnishings	14	12	2	9	624	9	4 31	1 60	7 20	2 60	1 42	87½	24,145 61			W., M.
33.	Laundry	30	10	20	10	624	8	2 42	91	7 00	1 33	1 33	75	26,520 00			W.
34.	Flour and feed factory	22	22			624	11	2 69		6 00		1 75		16,724 94		2	W., M.
35.	Lumber and planing mill	9	9		4	300	10	2 58		4 50		1 25		7,054 68		2	W.
36.	Lime manufacturers	59	58	1	2	730	9	3 75	2 00	6 00	2 00	1 50	2 00	85,026 25		5	W.,S.M.,M
37.	Millinery	13	1	12			9	2 50	1 90	2 50	3 75	2 50	60	9,835 98			W., M.
38.	Water, light and power	95	95			730	8	3 76		5 77		1 75		169,202 80			W., M.
39.	Printing plant	22	22		7	648	8	3 50	1 00	5 00	1 50	1 00	1 00	40,000 00		1	W.
40.	Build and repair wagons	8	8			624	9½	2 00		3 00		1 00		8,200 00			W.

41. Department store	15	3	12			9	3 25	1 95	5 00	2 90	1 50	1 00	19,657 86				W., M.
42. Brick works	35	35					1 75		2 00		1 25		24,000 00			2	W.
43. Compress	40	40			240	10	1 90		5 35		1 25		27,195 55				H., W., M.
44. Millinery	13	2	11	9		8		2 00	3 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	13,500 00				W.
45. Wholesale paint and paper	8	7	1		624	10	2 80	1 96	4 16	2 50	1 00	83	6,456 00			2	S. M.
46. Printing and bookbinding	45	38	7	18	624	8	4 60	1 50	7 50	1 50	1 16	1 50	101,742 04				W.
47. Express business	10	10		1	730	12	2 12		4 36		1 61		31,566 69			1	S. M.
48. Canning factory, etc	43	23	20	3	522	9	1 50	75	3 33	75	75	50	28,146 95				W., M.
49. Telephone exchange	28	13	15		730	8	2 37	87	4 00	1 33	50	67	16,566 24				S. M.
50. Branch packing plant	15	14	1	4	630	10	2 67	2 00	5 83	2 00	1 50	2 00	23,490 65				W.
51. Contractor and builder	12	12			273	8	4 00		8 00		2 00		10,243 00				W.
52. Telephone exchange	77	19	58	5	730	9	2 75	1 12	4 50	2 33	1 50	75	83,286 00			10	S. M.
53. Wholesale dry goods	19	18	1	2	624	10	3 11	1 25	9 37		1 66		86,818 33				W., Bi-M.
116—Trinity County—																	
1. Lumber manufacturers	250	250			730	10	2 30		10 00		1 50		332,657 65			153	M.
2. Lumber manufacturers	636	635	1		567	10	1 95	1 66	8 33		75		629,765 55			206	M.
117—Tyler County—																	
1. Lumber manufacturers	338	335	3	10	503	10	1 85	1 78	8 00	2 00	1 25	1 33	451,999 89			165	W.
2. Telephone exchange	3	1	2		730	8	2 17	72	2 17	75	2 17	68	1,880 00				S. M.
118—Uvalde County—																	
1. Telephone exchange	6	3	3	1	730	8	2 50	1 00	2 50	1 00	2 50	1 00	7,865 00				M.
119—Val Verde County—																	
1. General merchandise	28	19	9	5	624	9	3 74	2 17	6 65	3 35	83	1 00	40,368 70				M.
2. Ice, light and power plant	16	16		3	730	12	2 08		5 00		1 00		12,995 16				W., M.
120—Victoria County—																	
1. General Mercantile	9	9		2	622	12	2 75		5 85		1 07		19,728 00			9	M.
2. Safe and lock factory	31	30	1	6	620	9	2 60	2 00	5 00	2 00	1 50		38,076 72			5	W., M.
3. Hardware and implements	6	6		3	624	10	3 30		5 77		1 90		12,875 00				M.
4. Telephone exchange	22	8	14		730	9	2 53	1 00	4 00	1 33	67	75	18,645 00			2	S. M.
121—Walker County—																	
1. Oil mill	28	28		4	310	12	1 75		4 00		1 40		17,583 15			1	W.
2. Lumber manufacturers	186	185	1	8	529	10	2 27	1 60	10 00	1 60	1 25	1 60	225,525 50			55	M.
122—Washington County—																	
1. Cotton mill	83	53	30		598½	10	1 30	1 05	3 00	2 00	75	50	59,967 70			4	W.
2. Machine shop and foundry	18	18		4	595	9	3 45		5 00		1 00		20,562 80			5	W.
3. Steam laundry	21	7	14	4	730	10	2 50	1 50	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 00	6,575 00				W.
4. Furniture business	10	10		3	620	10	2 50		3 25		1 25		12,833 25				W., M.
123—Webb County—																	
1. Water plant	12	11	1	2	727	10	1 75	1 00	4 16	1 00	75	1 00	24,845 56			1	W., S. M.
2. Ice and fuel plant	20	20			730	10	1 43		5 00		75		20,721 95			2	W., M.
3. Coal mining plant	152	150	2	28	618	10	2 13	1 75	11 50	3 00	75	50	199,475 48			10	M.
4. Ice factory	15	15				11	1 19		5 00		75		5,357 00				W.
5. Railroad shops	63	63		38	604	10	1 89		4 00		1 00		69,998 83			1	M.
6. Gas plant	9	9			730	8	1 41		3 20		80		25,719 77				W.

Industrial Labor Statistics—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Number of persons employed.			Number of employes owning their own homes.	Number of days in operation since Aug. 31, 1912.	Hours worked per day.	Average wages paid per day.		Maximum wages paid per day.		Minimum wages paid per day.		Total amount paid in wages since Aug. 31, 1912.	Number of accidents since Aug. 31, 1912.		Employes paid D.-daily; W.-weekly; S. M.-semi-monthly; M.-monthly.
	Total.	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Fatal.	Non-fatal.	
124—Wharton County—																
1. Creamery plant	5	5		1	730	10	$2 30		$4 30		$1 30		$ 3,149 50			M., W.
125—Wichita County—																
1. Well machinery works	6	6			32	8	3 55		5 60		1 50		784 50			W.
2. Broom business	27	20	7	13	610	10	2 75	$1 87	4 50	$2 50	1 00	$ 75	37,200 00			W., M.
3. Cotton compress	77	77				10	2 00		3 00		1 75		16,936 64		4	W., M.
4. Sash and door plant	25	25		7	611	9½	2 70		4 65		75		46,825 25		7	W., M.
5. Planing mill plant	12	12		2	286	9	3 00		4 00		1 75		4,220 00		3	W.
6. Laundry	39	11	28	18	626	9	2 75	1 00	3 00	1 25	2 50	1 00	33,700 00			W.
7. Fruit jar factory	90	70	20		222	10	2 20	1 10	4 50	2 25	1 00	1 00	52,969 55		7	W.
8. Branch cracker plant	6	6			624	10	2 62		2 62		2 62		7,305 20		1	W., M.
9. Express business	6	6		1	730	9	2 08		3 33		1 50		9,553 48		1	S. M.
10. Window glass plant	175	175			366	10	4 00		10 00		1 75		202,737 59			W.
11. Department store	18	3	15		21	9	1 00	80	1 85	85	75	65	777 00			W.
12. Oil tool business	11	11			205	9	3 75		7 50		2 00		8,260 37			W.
13. Millinery, etc.	28	13	15		35	9½	3 25	2 28	8 00	5 83	1 00	75	2,574 67			W.
14. Ice and brewery plant	11	11			660	12	2 72		6 66		2 00		19,747 20			W., M.
15. Auto truck factory	72	70	2	4	618	9	2 80	2 00	11 53	2 00	1 35	2 00	122,222 51		14	W.
16. Electric light plant	60	59	1		730	10	3 00	2 00	3 50	2 50	1 25	2 50	47,102 72		13	W., M.
17. Water plant	17	17			730	10	3 00		3 75		1 25		13,819 43		1	W., M.
18. Laundry	30	10	20	5	533	9	3 07	1 22	3 75	1 66	1 50	1 00	23,417 35			W.
19. Glove factory	113	15	98		198	8	2 00	1 00	7 50	2 50	50	50	7,380 82			S. M.
20. Laundry	24	8	16	1	370	9	2 75	1 33	3 00	2 50	2 50	1 00	15,500 00		1	W.
126—Wilbarger County—																
1. Cotton compress	60	60				10	2 03		3 33		1 50		12,953 00		2	W., M.
2. Laundry	6	3	3		624	10	3 00	1 50	3 50	1 75	2 50	1 25	No record			W.
127—Williamson County—																
1. Wholesale grocery	10	10		3	618	9½	3 87		6 34		1 73		26,168 00			W.,S.M.,M
2. Telegraph business	2	2			730	9	2 33		2 33		66		2,250 75			S. M.
3. Department store	5	2	3		624	9	2 67	1 00	3 33	1 15	2 00	85	5,200 00			W.
4. Steam laundry	10	6	4	2	624	8	2 50	1 00	2 50	1 00	2 50	1 00	No record			W.
5. Telephone exchange	10	4	6		730	8	2 21	79	2 83	1 00	1 17	67	9,714 00			S. M.
6. Branch packing house	4	4		1	624	10	2 66		4 16		1 66		6,656 00			W.

7. Flour mill	9	8	1		472	9	2 43	96	4 80	96	1 50	96	17,006 48		3	W., M.
8. Lime works	45	45		15	730	10	1 75		3 00		1 25		44,101 26			S. M., M.
128—Wilson County—																
1. General merchandise	14	12	2	7	726	11	2 58	1 50	4 16	2 00	1 00	1 00	No record			M., A.
129—Wise County—																
1. Mining and sale of coal	90	90			462	8	2 80		3 34		2 25		76,539 67			S. M.
2. Cotton compress	33	33				10	2 13		3 33		1 50		7,628 50		3	W., M.
3. Brick factory	35	35			583	10	2 00		3 00		1 50		42,734 85			S. M.
130—Wood County—																
1. Ice factory	9	9		1		12	1 83		2 50		1 50		5,000 00		1	W.
2. Lumber and planing mill	8	8			730	10	1 65		2 50		1 50		6,163 64			W.
3. Oil mill	24	24		3	30	12	2 00		4 00		1 75		No record			W.
4. Box and crate factory	60	60		30	550	10	1 25		3 00		1 00		49,170 00		5	W.
5. Oil mill	35	35		10	263	11	1 77		2 25		1 50		26,767 50		3	D., W., M.
131—Young County—																
1. Coal mining	200	200		40	480	8	3 13		3 45		2 25		294,664 28			S. M.

FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents.

Occupation.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of persons dependent on deceased for support.	Cause of Accident.	Office Number.
Angelina County—					
Laborer..	35	S		Man who had charge of dry kiln boilers had Brooks to get upon boiler at 4 a. m. and remove man head. Boiler had not cooled down enough and man scalded when man head was removed....	4
Bowie County—					
Laborer..	17	S		Was throwing out clutch, and in doing so threw it into arms of wheel causing lever to strike him on head, fracturing his skull and resulting in death.	7
Laborer..	57	S		Fell from board walk that was about five feet from ground and sustained a complication of internal injuries..	1
Bexar County—					
Driver....	16	S		Was delivering milk, fell on bottle, bottle broke cutting hand. Lockjaw developed causing death.....	6
Driver.....	40	M	6	Claims rupture while delivering barrel of Coca-Cola.....	43
Burleson County—					
Laborer..	24	S		Derrick was pushing car by means of a long stick on front end of derrick and back end of car, and Freeman in trying to keep stick in place fell off foot rail, catching him between derrick and car, crushing him between shoulders and hips. Died almost instantly....	1
Cherokee County—					
Lineman.....	38	M	3	Was working on line stringing in some new wire, safety belt broke and gave way. In falling he came in contact with electric wires containing 2,200 volts, the shock and fall caused his death in about three hours	2
Laborer..		M	4	Fell out of dray wagon backwards, pulling small steam pump weighing 400 pounds out on him, broke his neck and mashed his skull.....	2
Dallas County—					
Laborer..	28	S		Killed by T. & P. Railroad freight engine.....	5
Office boy.....	17	S		Caught by elevator and killed.....	15
Excavator..	35	M	6	Excavating in front of concrete abutment from which span had been removed and abutment fell over on him causing death.....	
Laborer..		M		Fell through a column hole striking his head on a projecting rod on floor below.	11
Driver....	42	M	2	Party stepped from warehouse platform to wagon, missed footing and fell under wagon, wheels passing over leg, which was later amputated, causing death....	60
Pipe worker.....	28	M		Was returning from Sabine to Beaumont on motorcycle, and was struck by auto. Right leg was broken in two places and resulted in death..	60

Lineman		M	3	While lowering a pole it fell on him causing death	73
Grill man	35	M	4	Hauling reels of wire from second floor to first, cable broke and elevator fell—four men were injured very badly. Thigh broken—operated on several times—died	2
Lineman	30	M	2	Climbing over end of arm on pole and came in contact with two phase pure wire—2,300 volts—causing him to jerk loose and fall back from pole, falling about thirty feet—internal injuries causing death in thirty minutes	2
Lineman	20	M	1	He was astride primary wire and came in contact with grounded arc wire with right wrist—killed instantly	2
Laborer		M	6	Buried by stone in stone storage room	43
Laborer	30	S		Covered by stone in stone storage room	43
Laborer	60	S		The injured was cleaning rust outside of tank on swinging scaffold and in some way scaffold gave way, allowing him to fall	59
Fireman	34	M		Boiler explosion	70
Engineer	27	M		Live wire	70
Lineman	37	S		Messenger wire struck on head	72
Denton County—					
Oiler	50	M	4	Cause unknown—was in unconscious condition when found	1
El Paso County—					
Oiler	27	S		Jacket sticking to and wrapping around large shaft which was heavily coated with black oil	3
Laborer	49	M	1	Coal and coal gas explosion. Cause of explosion not known	3
Switchman	26	M		While attempting to couple slag cars his head was caught and mashed	8
Switchman	35	S		Riding on footboard of locomotive, reached for his lantern which was hanging on the grab iron opposite where he was standing. In doing so he slipped and fell under locomotive	8
Switchman	20	S	1	Riding on calcine car slipped and fell with right leg on rail, car ran over and crushed leg. Died several days later from injury	8
Erath County—					
Coal miner	60	M	1	Explosion of shot while in act of lighting, same crushed skull in several places	4
Coal miner	45	M	4	Fall of rock in his working place. Contusion of brain, instantaneous death	4
Coal miner	19	S		Fall of coal in working causing rupture of bladder, died 3 days later, traumatic peritonitis	4
Galveston County—					
Lineman	27	M	1	Coming in contact with live lighting wire	18
Millwright		M	1	Attempting to cross railroad track at 29th Street crossing—fell under car, both legs cut off and died later from injury	19
Grayson County—					
Traveling salesman	52	S		Making regular trip in automobile when from cause unknown the car turned over. In the wreck he received a lick on the side of his head resulting in death	12
Guadalupe County—					
Laborer	23	M	3	Was buried in cotton seed	1
Laborer	16	S		Was smothered in cotton seed	1

Occupation.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of persons dependent on deceased for support.	Cause of Accident.	Office Number.
Harris County—					
Helper	33	M		Fell from top of building to basement	2
Night watchman	62	S		Unknown—found on floor downstairs, near elevator, never regained consciousness after found in morning at 6:45 a. m.	49
Off bearer	42	M		Saw broke, piece struck over heart—piece cut his hand almost off. Died as result	50
Live roller	40	S		Saw burst piece struck him on head. Was trying to relieve timber from rollers	50
Chain puller	45	M		Log falling on him—body mashed	50
Fireman	23	M		Pinned under boiler when engine turned over. Scalded	50
Trainmaster	30	S		Mashed between engine and log car. Neck broken	50
Chain pull	35	M		Log falling off of car on him. Neck broken	50
Rotary helper	19	S		Fell from derrick, struck derrick floor causing paralysis of right leg, injury to left foot and concussion of spine which resulted in death	50
Laborer		M	3	Killed by barrel of asphalt falling upon face of deceased, while loading barrels of asphalt	44
Stock clerk	25	M	1	Killed by falling elevator	37
Helper	33	M		Fell from top of building to basement	2
Duster boy	17	S		Arm caught in feed apron and broken below elbow in two places, causing tetanus to develop on eighth day after accident and resulting in death	53
Foundry helper	50	M	1	Fell from elevator, fracturing skull—died in a few moments	55
Houston County—					
Tong hooker		S		Fell under loader wheel	1
Jefferson County—					
Boilermaker helper	31	M	4	Playing stream on burning tank, which boiled over, burning oil spreading quickly, before he could reach place of safety, he was enveloped in flames and sustained burns causing death	1
Boilermaker helper	43	M	4	Playing stream on burning tank, which boiled over, burning oil spreading quickly, before he could reach place of safety, he was enveloped in flames and sustained burns causing death	1
Laborer	25	M	3	Struck by falling portion of brick wall which was being torn down	1
Brakeman	30	M	1	Making coupling and head was caught between two logs, killing him instantly.	19
Assistant operator	20	S	4	Explosion of ammonia cylinder on ice making machine	3
Johnson County—					
Groundman	28	S		Gunshot wound—accidentally shot by roommate	3

Maverick County—					
Miner	45	M	3	Falling roof	1
Miner	21	S		Falling roof	1
Miner	45	M	2	Falling roof	1
Nacogdoches County—					
Fireman	32	S	3	Caught between cars—chest crushed	1
Navarro County—					
Lineman	22	S		Contact with light wire, fell from pole, fractured neck	8
Orange County—					
Engineer	35	M	3	Fell between fly wheel and belt, which resulted in instant death	3
Slab handler	30	M	3	His slicker was caught on shaft and beat him against supporters, lived only a few days	1
Polk County—					
Brakeman	25	S		Train wrecked	1
Brakeman	28	S		Log train wrecked	1
Log sawyer		M		Tree fell on him	1
Potter County—					
Trucker	40	M	3	Truck slid off platform and fell on him when loaded	4
Tarrant County—					
Laborer	60	M		Burned when plant burned	17
Boilermaker helper	22	S		While cutting down an old tank some pieces of machinery slipped off the roof falling on him	22
Boilermaker helper	28	S		While cutting down an old tank some pieces of machinery slipped off the roof falling on him	22
Laborer	40			The dog of twisting machine slipped, not being properly fastened by deceased, striking him and resulting in his death	38
Cable tester	27	S		Racing on motorcycle	48
Travis County—					
Foreman	35	S	2	Arm of derrick hit man knocking him through an opening in the roof—he fell 70 feet on a concrete floor—causing death instantly	16
Trinity County—					
Engineer	35	M	4	Locomotive boiler explosion	2
Fireman	19	S		Locomotive boiler explosion	2
Tyler County—					
Janitor	19	S		Killed at mill while cleaning up, caught foot in conveyor chain and was dragged through	1
Walker County—					
Water boy	14	S		Jumped from moving log train—was thrown between cars and run over by car and engine tank	2
Laborer	23			Fell from moving car of ties—run over by car truck and locomotive	2
Webb County—					
Miner	34	M	2	Drowned in mine	3
Miner	32	M	3	Drowned in mine	3
Miner	30	M	4	Drowned in mine	3

Non-Fatal Accidents.

County.	Number of accidents.	Approximate number of days lost.	Number married.	Number single.	Number not known.	Office Number.
Anderson	2	26	2			1
Angelina	1,007	44	440	563	4	2
Bastrop	15	327	8	4	3	3
Bee	2			2		4
Bell	27	234	11		16	5
Bexar	872	4,645	266	268	338	6
Bowie	88	656	30	58		7
Brown	14	150	8	6		8
Burleson	302	1,437	148	153	1	9
Caldwell	1	11		1		10
Cameron	3	13	2	1		11
Camp	3	12	3			12
Cherokee	11	218	6	3	2	13
Childress	1	30	4			14
Clay	4	30	4			15
Coleman	2	10	2			16
Collin	34	98	21	10	3	17
Comal	13	183	7	6		18
Cooke	4	36	4			19
Dallas	2,458	8,868	1,063	923	472	20
DeWitt	16	192	8	8		21
Denton	7	357	5	2		22
Eastland	8	25	3	3	2	23
El Paso	826	8,247	458	355	14	24
Erath	45	900	28	15	2	25
Fannin	12	228	7	5		26
Galveston	698	2,364	95	144	459	27
Garza	5	60	3	2		28
Gonzales	6	80	2	4		29
Grayson	81	585	36	39	6	30
Gregg	18	170	7	10	1	31
Grimes	11	67	3	5	3	32
Guadalupe	11	141	8	3		33
Hamilton	2	51		2		34
Hardeman	2	6	1	1		35
Hardin	26	327	14	11	1	36
Harris	5,514	27,960	1,714	2,032	1,968	37
Harrison	12	104	7	3	2	38
Hays	5	370	4	1		39
Hill	17	101	9	8		40
Hood	2	10	2			41
Hopkins	3	17	3			42
Houston	318	2,224	170	142	6	43
Howard	2	93	1	1		44
Hunt	13	212	9	4		45
Jackson	1	14	1			46
Jefferson	741	8,885	283	272	186	47
Johnson	8	69	5	3		48
Jones	2	3	1		1	49
Kleberg	4	138	4			50
Lamar	64	310	31	27	6	51
Lee	6	121	2	4		52
Liberty	302	2,060	130	169	3	53
Lubbock	1			1		54
McCulloch	2	39	2			55
McLennan	135	1,030	50	75	10	56
Matagorda	5	26	2	3		57
Maverick	6	71	3	2	1	58
Milam	1			1		59
Montague	15	65	10	3	2	60
Nacogdoches	118	1,031	57	61		61
Navarro	36	237	17	18	1	62
Newton	1		1			63
Nolan	27	92	9	15	3	64
Nueces	18	72	11	7		65
Orange	444	5,019	247	193	4	66
Palo Pinto	2	2	2			67
Parker	1		1			68
Polk	341	5,063	115	212	14	69
Potter	33	215	21	12		70
Robertson	10	421	4	6		71
Runnels	9	53	8	1		72
San Jacinto	1	5		1		73
Tarrant	1,031	3,483	330	322	379	74
Taylor	1	12		1		75
Tom Green	11	151	9	2		76
Travis	79	907	37	34	8	77
Trinity	153	1,905	81	69	3	78

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

County.	Number of accidents.	Approximate number of days lost.	Number married.	Number single.	Number not known.	Office Number.
Victoria	7	20	3	4		79
Walker	54	1,133	33	21		80
Washington	9	88	6	3		81
Webb	11	192	4	6	1	82
Wichita	50	304	29	17	4	83
Wilbarger	2	4	2			84
Wise	3	7	2	1		85
Wood	5	190	1	3	1	86
Young	4	45	1	3		87
Totals	16,277	95,401	6,181	6,370	3,930	

NOTE—Under the column "Approximate Number of Days Lost" is included all time reported lost. There were a great many reports which did not make any mention of time lost and for that reason this is not exactly correct. Under the column "Number not Known" is included all accidents which were not reported as either male or female.

Non-Fatal Accidents.

County.	Number of accidents.	Approximate number of days lost.	Number married.	Number single.	Number not known.	Office Number.
Anderson	2	26	2			1
Angelina	1,007	44	440	563	4	2
Bastrop	15	327	8	4	3	3
Bee	2			2		4
Bell	27	234	11		16	5
Bexar	872	4,645	266	268	338	6
Bowie	88	656	30	58		7
Brown	14	150	8	6		8
Burleson	302	1,437	148	153	1	9
Caldwell	1	11		1		10
Cameron	3	13	2	1		11
Camp	3	12	3			12
Cherokee	11	218	6	3	2	13
Childress	1	30	4			14
Clay	4	30	4			15
Coleman	2	10	2			16
Collin	34	98	21	10	3	17
Comal	13	183	7	6		18
Cooke	4	36	4			19
Dallas	2,458	8,868	1,063	923	472	20
DeWitt	16	192	8	8		21
Denton	7	357	5	2		22
Eastland	8	25	3	3	2	23
El Paso	826	8,247	458	355	14	24
Erath	45	900	28	15	2	25
Fannin	12	228	7	5		26
Galveston	698	2,364	95	144	459	27
Garza	5	60	3	2		28
Gonzales	6	80	2	4		29
Grayson	81	585	36	39	6	30
Gregg	18	170	7	10	1	31
Grimes	11	67	3	5	3	32
Guadalupe	11	141	8	3		33
Hamilton	2	51		2		34
Hardeman	2	6	1	1		35
Hardin	26	327	14	11	1	36
Harris	5,514	27,960	1,714	2,032	1,968	37
Harrison	12	104	7	3	2	38
Hays	5	370	4	1		39
Hill	17	101	9	8		40
Hood	2	10	2			41
Hopkins	3	17	3			42
Houston	318	2,224	170	142	6	43
Howard	2	93	1	1		44
Hunt	13	212	9	4		45
Jackson	1	14	1			46
Jefferson	741	8,885	283	272	186	47
Johnson	8	69	5	3		48
Jones	2	3	1		1	49
Kleberg	4	138	4			50
Lamar	64	310	31	27	6	51
Lee	6	121	2	4		52
Liberty	302	2,060	130	169	3	53
Lubbock	1			1		54
McCulloch	2	39	2			55
McLennan	135	1,030	50	75	10	56
Matagorda	5	26	2	3		57
Maverick	6	71	3	2	1	58
Milam	1			1		59
Montague	15	65	10	3	2	60
Nacogdoches	118	1,031	57	61		61
Navarro	36	237	17	18	1	62
Newton	1		1			63
Nolan	27	92	9	15	3	64
Nueces	18	72	11	7		65
Orange	444	5,019	247	193	4	66
Palo Pinto	2	2	2			67
Parker	1		1			68
Polk	341	5,063	115	212	14	69
Potter	33	215	21	12		70
Robertson	10	421	4	6		71
Runnels	9	53	8	1		72
San Jacinto	1	5		1		73
Tarrant	1,031	3,483	330	322	379	74
Taylor	1	12		1		75
Tom Green	11	151	9	2		76
Travis	79	907	37	34	8	77
Trinity	153	1,905	81	69	3	78

Non-Fatal Accidents—Continued.

County.	Number of accidents.	Approximate number of days lost.	Number married.	Number single.	Number not known.	Office Number.
Victoria	7	20	3	4		79
Walker	54	1,133	33	21		80
Washington	9	88	6	3		81
Webb	11	192	4	6	1	82
Wichita	50	304	29	17	4	83
Wilbarger	2	4	2			84
Wise	3	7	2	1		85
Wood	5	190	1	3	1	86
Young	4	45	1	3		87
Totals	16,277	95,401	6,181	6,370	3,930	

NOTE—Under the column "Approximate Number of Days Lost" is included all time reported lost. There were a great many reports which did not make any mention of time lost and for that reason this is not exactly correct. Under the column "Number not Known" is included all accidents which were not reported as either male or female.

UNION LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

List of Officers, showing address of each; number and location of union.

Union Labor Organizations.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen	Dallas	17	W. F. Claunch, President, 3209 Worth St., Dallas, Texas. W. B. Griffith, Recording Secretary, 3309 Peabody Ave., Dallas, Texas. C. M. Middings, Financial Secretary, 5815 Bryan Parkway, Dallas, Texas.
	Fort Worth	23	E. P. Harvey, President, 1021 Bessie St., Fort Worth, Texas. W. C. Fellows, Recording Secretary, 1210 Peach St., Fort Worth Texas. Theo. Thompson, Financial Secretary, R. R. 4, Box 12G, Fort Worth, Texas.
	Ennis	26	R. G. Womack, President, Ennis, Texas. W. C. Roy, Recording Secretary, 1808 North Main St., Ennis, Texas. L. B. Foster, Financial Secretary, 201 East Crockett St., Ennis, Texas.
	Tyler	27	W. W. Rice, President, G. D., Tyler, Texas. S. B. Hunter, Recording and Financial Secretary, 201 E. Crockett St., Tyler, Texas.
	Marshall	74	C. W. Bedell, President, 901 E. Austin St., Marshall, Texas. W. A. Stewart, Recording Secretary, 501 Willow St., Marshall, Texas. G. E. Clayton, Financial Secretary, North Marshall, Texas.
	Silsbee	79	Ed. Roper, President, Silsbee, Texas. L. R. Sands, Recording and Financial Secretary, Box 156, Silsbee, Texas.
	Beaumont	81	T. Kenney, President, 1675 Forsyth St., Beaumont, Texas. R. B. Paxton, Recording Secretary, 621 Avenue D, Beaumont, Texas. M. L. Green, Financial Secretary, 628 Avenue D, Beaumont, Texas.
	Waco	86	A. J. Murphy, President, 1620 Clay St., Waco, Texas. J. A. Mayes, Recording and Financial Sec'y, 517 South Third St., Waco, Texas.
	Denison	89	A. G. Payne, President, 405 Walker St., Denison, Texas. P. H. Gate, Recording Secretary, 509 West Owens St., Denison, Texas. C. H. Thrall, Financial Secretary, R. F. D. No. 6, Denison, Texas.
	Temple	94	John Blohm, President, 609 South Ninth St., Temple, Texas. D. L. Taylor, Recording and Financial Sec'y, 10 N. 25th St., Temple, Texas.
	San Antonio	100	R. L. Goforth, President, 1715 W. Salinas St., San Antonio, Texas. A. E. Schorp, Recording Secretary, 1221 W. Zavalla St., San Antonio, Texas. A. P. Ball, Financial Secretary, 717 N. San Marcos St., San Antonio, Texas.
	Yoakum	117	P. S. Roush, President, Yoakum, Texas. E. W. Drysee, Recording and Financial Secretary, Yoakum, Texas.
	Paris	126	W. F. Shannon, President, Frisco Ry., Paris, Texas. F. W. Walker, Recording Secretary, care of Frisco Depot, Paris, Texas. R. Ivey, Financial Secretary, 317 S. 22nd St., Paris, Texas.
	Marshall	149	A. A. Chapman, President, 307 Lake St., Marshall, Texas. J. W. Lewis, Recording Secretary, 1003 E. Grand Ave., Marshall, Texas. W. B. Clayton, Financial Secretary, 701 Jefferson Ave., Marshall, Texas.
	El Paso	152	Henry Ellis, President, 79 Eucalyptus St., El Paso, Texas. H. E. Harris, Recording Secretary, P. O. Box 278, El Paso, Texas. J. W. McDougal, Financial Secretary, 1312 N. Kansas St., El Paso, Texas.
	Terrell	171	Oscar Hicks, President, Terrell, Texas. E. E. Knight, Recording Secretary, Terrell, Texas. W. F. Veasy, Financial Secretary, 302 E. Broadway St., Terrell, Texas.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen	Kingsville	172	E. E. Fain, President, Kingsville, Texas. H. Neal, Recording Secretary, Kingsville, Texas. W. A. Shields, Financial Secretary, Kingsville, Texas.
	Palestine	180	L. C. Ferguson, President, 421 Lacy St., Palestine, Texas. C. F. Poston, Recording Secretary, 411 Howard Ave., Palestine, Texas. C. A. Preston, Financial Secretary, 324 Howard Ave., Palestine, Texas.
	Big Springs	189	J. A. Taylor, President, Box 532, Big Springs, Texas. D. C. Beddoe, Recording Secretary, Box 124, Big Springs, Texas. E. C. Mey, Financial Secretary, Box 117, Big Springs, Texas.
	Baird	228	J. F. Greenrock, President, Baird, Texas. J. P. Magee, Recording and Financial Secretary, Baird, Texas.
	Dalhart	233	C. L. Rinegar, President, Dalhart, Texas. H. E. Bowman, Recording Secretary, Box 291, Dalhart, Texas. A. M. Chilcutt, Financial Secretary, Box 292, Dalhart, Texas.
	Amarillo	235	A. Travis, President, Amarillo, Texas. J. B. Lucas, Recording Secretary, 510 E. 1st St., Amarillo, Texas. T. H. Butler, Financial Secretary, 510 E. 1st St., Amarillo, Texas.
	Childress	238	Benton Crowell, President, Childress, Texas. J. H. McCormack, Recording Secretary, Childress, Texas. Fred Higgins, Financial Secretary, Box 412, Childress, Texas.
	Texline	255	H. Stitzle, President, Texline, Texas. P. G. Fletcher, Recording Secretary, Box 23, Texline, Texas. J. C. House, Financial Secretary, Box 161, Texline, Texas.
	Houston	280	S. Wheeless, President, 1615 Terry St., Houston, Texas. W. N. Williams, Recording Secretary, 1920 Everett St., Houston, Texas. J. E. French, Financial Secretary, 1703 Terry St., Houston, Texas.
	Sherman	292	H. L. McElroy, President, 1007 N. Grand Ave., Sherman, Texas. J. K. Odle, Recording Secretary, 808 N. Willow St., Sherman, Texas. B. B. Walker, Financial Secretary, 606 N. Willow St., Sherman, Texas.
	Teague	306	T. Reed, President, Box 245, Teague, Texas. E. W. McCollum, Recording Secretary, Box 596, Teague, Texas. Charles McKinnon, Financial Secretary, Box 132, Teague, Texas.
	Taylor	333	C. B. McIntyre, President, Taylor, Texas. H. E. Williamson, Recording and Financial Secretary, Taylor, Texas.
	Hempstead	340	W. R. Petty, President, Hempstead, Texas. C. B. Doran, Recording Secretary, Hempstead, Texas, Box 42. J. T. Free, Financial Secretary, Hempstead, Texas, Box 42.
	Galveston	342	W. N. Lockhardt, President, 1212 39th St., Galveston, Texas. W. E. J. McDonald, Recording Secretary, 3324 Avenue H, Galveston, Texas. C. A. Barlimann, Jr., Financial Secretary, 710 32nd St., Galveston, Texas.
	Commerce	351	T. C. Hudson, President, Commerce, Texas. J. S. Oliver, Recording Secretary, Commerce, Texas. L. F. Wade, Financial Secretary, Box 571, Commerce, Texas.
	Houston	452	J. H. Shaeffer, President, 2109 Polk Ave., Houston, Texas. J. E. French, Jr., Recording Secretary, 302 Velasco St., Houston, Texas. Neils Peterson, Financial Secretary, 1704 Sawyer St., Houston, Texas.
	Palestine	459	T. C. Knerly, President, Palestine, Texas. J. F. Hardgraves, Recording and Financial Secretary, Box 208, Palestine, Texas.
	Mart	461	C. J. Lowry, President, Mart, Texas. C. W. Meddlers, Recording Secretary, Mart, Texas. D. C. Samson, Financial Secretary, Box 485, Mart, Texas.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen	Fort Worth	483	H. C. Gerlach, President, 944 W. 2nd St., Fort Worth, Texas. L. B. Hamilton, Financial Secretary, R. R. 7, Box 27, Fort Worth, Texas.
	Mingus	491	G. W. Sikes, President, Mingus, Texas. R. L. Gurganous, Recording Secretary, Mingus, Texas. Howard Davenport, Financial Secretary, Mingus, Texas.
	Port Arthur	498	W. E. Gould, President, Port Arthur, Texas. J. A. South, Recording Secretary, 1905 Houston Ave., Port Arthur, Texas. A. D. Hollier, Financial Secretary, 1505 Houston Ave., Port Arthur, Texas.
	Wichita Falls	514	A. W. White, President, Box 148, Wichita Falls, Texas. F. H. Harris, Recording Secretary, 303 Bluff St., Wichita Falls, Texas. F. J. Borik, Financial Secretary, 403 Austin St., Wichita Falls, Texas.
	San Angelo	516	Chas. Wallace, President, San nAgelo, Texas. W. A. Coop, Recording and Financial Sec'y, 114 Highland Blvd., San Angelo, Texas.
	Quanah	554	Grover Anderson, President, Box 233, Quanah, Texas. B. B. Turner, Recording and Financial Sec'y, Quanah, Texas.
Order of Railway Conductors	Houston	7	T. D. McDonald, Chief Conductor, 3701 Avenue L, Galveston, Texas. J. M. Ramsey, Secretary, 3701 Barnes St., Houston, Texas.
	Temple	18	D. E. Temple, Chief Conductor, 117 N. 7th St., Temple, Texas. A. W. Lingo, Secretary, 110 N. 3rd St., Temple, Texas.
	Denison	53	C. H. Riley, Chief Conductor, 114 W. Morton St., Denison, Texas. J. G. Cain, Secretary, 827 Owings St., Denison, Texas.
	Fort Worth	57	B. J. Fitzgerald, Chief Conductor, 1400 S. Adams St., Fort Worth, Texas. M. S. Bogert, Secretary, 222 Broadway, Fort Worth, Texas.
	El Paso	69	Scott Vance, Chief Conductor, Box 601, El Paso, Texas.
	San Antonio	76	T. O. Folts, Chief Conductor, 622 Carson St., San Antonio, Texas. W. Polian, Secretary, 403 Austin St., San Antonio, Texas.
	Palestine	77	W. J. Neville, Chief Conductor, 132 Crawford St., Palestine, Texas. G. L. Russ, Secretary, Box 363, Palestine, Texas.
	Ennis	88	George Todd, Chief Conductor, Main St., Ennis, Texas. F. W. Neal, Secretary, 704 N. Preston St., Ennis, Texas.
	Tyler	116	W. R. Summerville, Chief Conductor, 221 Center St., Tyler, Texas. W. A. Matkin, Secretary, 320 W. Common St., Tyler, Texas.
	Commerce	183	W. R. Commander, Chief Conductor, Commerce, Texas. D. H. Yarbrough, Secretary, 905 Taylor St., Fort Worth, Texas.
	Smithville	256	C. E. Mortimer, Chief Conductor, Smithville, Texas. J. D. Wadley, Secretary, Box 207, Smithville, Texas.
	Cleburne	262	W. E. Nowlin, Chief Conductor, 422 W. Wilson St., Cleburne, Texas. J. W. Cummings, Secretary, 510 N. Main St., Cleburne, Texas.
	Big Springs	266	W. M. Heath, Chief Conductor, Big Springs, Texas. W. H. Lane, Secretary, Box 461, Big Springs, Texas.
	Yoakum	275	Z. H. Jones, Chief Conductor, Box 116, Yoakum, Texas. C. T. Wade, Secretary, Box 371, Yoakum, Texas.

Order of Railway Conductors	Waco	284	E. E. Haddix, Chief Conductor, Waco, Texas. W. S. Gillespie, Secretary, 111 S. 4th St., Waco, Texas.
	Hillsboro	328	S. T. Hansard, Chief Conductor, 411 Lamar St., Hillsboro, Texas. I. H. Leyendecker, Secretary, 119 Smith St., Hillsboro, Texas.
	Longview Junction	396	A. Y. Magrill, Chief Conductor, Longview, Texas. J. B. Stegall, Secretary, Longview, Texas.
	Sanderson	398	T. J. Weed, Chief Conductor, Del Rio, Texas. S. P. Buchanan, Secretary, Box 237, Del Rio, Texas.
	Laredo	399	A. J. Condrean, Chief Conductor, Laredo, Texas. C. E. Hochheimer, Secretary, Box 62, Laredo, Texas.
	Amarillo	421	E. R. Boring, Chief Conductor, Box 575, Amarillo, Texas. L. J. Smith, Secretary, 307 N. Pierce St., Amarillo, Texas.
	Dalhart	423	F. Q. Ward, Chief Conductor, Dalhart, Texas. H. S. Mead, Secretary, Box 235, Dalhart, Texas.
	Mart	430	N. D. Wheeler, Chief Conductor, Mart, Texas. C. M. McIntosh, Secretary, Box 164, Mart, Texas.
	Greenville	434	B. F. Boydston, Chief Conductor, Lock Box 156, Greenville, Texas. W. J. Alston, Secretary, 2219 College St., Greenville, Texas.
	Marshall	454	T. W. Eaves, Chief Conductor, 407 N. Bolivar St., Marshall, Texas. F. L. Jordan, Secretary, 507 E. Houston St., Marshall, Texas.
	Silsbee	480	T. V. Dinan, Chief Conductor, Silsbee, Texas. E. C. McCray, Secretary, Box 33, Silsbee, Texas.
	Teague	507	T. S. Hamlin, Chief Conductor, Box 125, Teague, Texas. E. O. Calhoun, Secretary, Box 125, Teague, Texas.
	Wichita Falls	515	J. E. Barry, Chief Conductor, Box 334, Wichita Falls, Texas. C. C. Shelton, Secretary, Wichita Falls, Texas.
	Jacksonville	527	E. M. Bass, Chief Conductor, Box 624, Jacksonville, Texas. C. G. Watson, Secretary, Box 146, Rusk, Texas.
	Sherman	553	F. O. Conner, Chief Conductor, 928 N. Willow St., Sherman, Texas. H. H. Reed, Secretary, 928 N. Willow St., Sherman, Texas.
	Denison	558	E. P. Bierman, Chief Conductor, 614 W. Owings St., Denison, Texas. F. S. Thomas, Secretary, 129 E. Texas St., Denison, Texas.
	San Angelo	569	J. B. Davenport, Chief Conductor, 330 Allen St., San Angelo, Texas. M. E. Robertson, Secretary, 215 W. Avenue B, San Angelo, Texas.
	Kingsville	593	J. W. Walters, Chief Conductor, Kingsville, Texas. M. O. Milliken, Secretary, Kingsville, Texas, Box 264.
	San Antonio	596	E. M. Lewis, Chief Conductor, 1203 Buena Vista St., San Antonio, Texas. R. English, Secretary, 2010 W. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Houston	139	H. Hofman, Chief Engineer, 1508 Capitol Ave., Houston, Texas. W. F. Rentzel, Secretary-Treasurer, 2007 Shearn St., Houston, Texas.
	Denison	177	J. C. Blair, Chief Engineer, 601 W. Hull St., Denison, Texas. W. T. Fullington, Secretary-Treasurer, 420 E. Grady St., Denison, Texas.
	Fort Worth	187	S. Coleman, Chief Engineer, R. F. D. 7, Box 68, Fort Worth, Texas. I. M. Dean, Secretary-Treasurer, 1204 S. Henderson St., Fort Worth, Texas.
	El Paso	192	F. Hobein, Chief Engineer, 619 N. Virginia St., El Paso, Texas. M. N. Geddes, Secretary-Treasurer, 711 E. Boulevard, El Paso, Texas.
	Palestine	194	Samuel Manley, Chief Engineer, 615 Lacy St., Palestine, Texas. Warren George, Secretary-Treasurer, 431 Reagan St., Palestine, Texas.
	San Antonio	197	H. A. Donaldson, Chief Engineer, 430 Lamar St., San Antonio, Texas. N. G. Leap, Secretary-Treasurer, 1220 N. Hackberry St., San Antonio, Texas.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Tyler	201	J. D. Ridgway, Chief Engineer, 114 E. Valentine St., Tyler, Texas. S. L. Lanford, Secretary-Treasurer, 639 E. Erwin St., Tyler, Texas.
	Temple	206	Ed Allen, Chief Engineer, 410 N. 5th St., Temple, Texas. M. R. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer, 1118 S. 27th St., Temple, Texas.
	Big Springs	212	L. F. McKay, Chief Engineer, Big Springs, Texas. A. F. Weeg, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 559, Big Springs, Texas.
	Marshall	219	W. F. Gunn, Chief Engineer, care of Delmont Hotel, Marshall, Texas. L. H. Gray, Secretary-Treasurer, 401 Bruckmuller St., Marshall, Texas.
	Ennis	242	A. Bushey, Chief Engineer, 629 W. Jefferson St., Dallas, Texas. R. F. Brumbock, Secretary-Treasurer, 608 N. Dallas St., Ennis, Texas.
	Amarillo	299	M. D. Carlton, Chief Engineer, Lock Box 331, Clovis, New Mexico. A. W. Cross, Secretary-Treasurer, 1108 Lincoln St., Amarillo, Texas.
	San Antonio	307	E. E. Hammond, Chief Engineer, 1720 W. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas. S. S. Crewe, Secretary-Treasurer, 1902 Zavalla St., San Antonio, Texas.
	Houston	366	Chas. Thompson, Chief Engineer, 1119 Elysian St., Houston, Texas. E. A. Ebick, Secretary-Treasurer, 1114 Hardy St., Houston, Texas.
	Yoakum	427	H. M. Phelps, Chief Engineer, Yoakum, Texas. J. L. Mamerow, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 246, Yoakum, Texas.
	Laredo	438	John Maher, Chief Engineer, 217 Guatimazin St., Laredo, Texas. J. W. Correll, Secretary-Treasurer, 2011 Matamoras St., Laredo, Texas.
	Smithville	475	H. B. Dain, Chief Engineer, Smithville, Texas. H. E. Dain, Secretary-Treasurer, Smithville, Texas.
	Cleburne	500	T. French, Chief Engineer, Cleburne, Texas. Thomas May, Secretary-Treasurer, 402 S. Robinson St., Cleburne, Texas.
	Fort Worth	501	M. E. Finegan, Chief Engineer, 1110 Peach St., Fort Worth, Texas. F. H. Favor, Secretary-Treasurer, 118 Locus St., Fort Worth, Texas.
	Texarkana	496	J. Edwards, Chief Engineer, 903 Wood St., Texarkana, Texas. W. A. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, 1002 Spruce St., Texarkana, Texas.
	Commerce	530	W. L. Heath, Chief Engineer, Commerce, Texas. Ed Gamble, Secretary-Treasurer, Commerce, Texas.
	Del Rio	566	E. R. Hart, Chief Engineer, Del Rio, Texas. W. Rader, Secretary-Treasurer, Del Rio, Texas.
	Denison	568	E. E. Overmyer, Chief Engineer, 914 W. Crawford St., Denison, Texas. R. R. Hanks, Secretary-Treasurer, 209 W. Monterey St., Denison, Texas.
	Greenville	573	Joseph Zingrafflff, Chief Engineer, 3309 W. Henry St., Greenville, Texas. T. S. Nix, Secretary-Treasurer, 2912 S. Walnut St., Greenville, Texas.
	Amarillo	574	Frank A. Rhodes, Chief Engineer, 402 N. Lincoln St., Amarillo, Texas. Sam Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer, 1004 Buchanan St., Amarillo, Texas.
	El Paso	591	J. Linahan, Chief Engineer, 1110 E. Rio Grande St., El Paso, Texas. Albert Teas, Secretary-Treasurer, 218 Walnut St., El Paso, Texas.
	Dalhart	592	H. V. Payne, Chief Engineer, Box 29, Dalhart, Texas. V. J. Hawkins, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 285, Dalhart, Texas.
	Sherman	604	P. H. Lillis, Chief Engineer, Sherman, Texas. J. P. Whiting, Secretary-Treasurer, 909 N. Willow St., Sherman, Texas.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Mart	620	J. R. Garner, Chief Engineer, Mart, Texas. E. D. Wilcox, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 553, Mart, Texas.
	Silsbee	636	A. Samson, Chief Engineer, Silsbee, Texas. W. E. Watson, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 21, Silsbee, Texas.
	Jacksonville	680	W. F. Dolan, Chief Engineer, Jacksonville, Texas. P. G. Zimmerman, Secretary-Treasurer, Jacksonville, Texas.
	Teague	703	R. T. Daniels, Chief Engineer, Teague, Texas. E. L. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 151, Teague, Texas.
	Wlanut Springs	725	J. J. Wiggins, Chief Engineer, Box 213, Walnut Springs, Texas. E. G. McKinney, Secretary-Treasurer, Walnut Springs, Texas.
	Kingsville	731	G. S. Thomas, Chief Engineer, Box 203, Kingsville, Texas. H. A. Murray, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 234, Kingsville, Texas.
	Wichita Falls	736	M. H. Barwise, Chief Engineer, 911 11th St., Wichita Falls, Texas. T. B. Cook, Secretary-Treasurer, 1204 Austin St., Wichita Falls, Texas.
	Galveston	776	S. G. Work, Chief Engineer, 2418 Avenue H, Galveston, Texas. H. Lemmerman, Secretary-Treasurer, 3617 M Street, Galveston, Texas.
	San Angelo	789	E. C. Farris, Chief Engineer, care of Bishop House, San Angelo, Texas. A. H. Steger, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 333, San Angelo, Texas.
	Victoria	775	E. A. Krause, Chief Engineer, Box 512, Victoria, Texas. H. Ashworth, Secretary-Treasurer, 306 Common St., Victoria, Texas.
	Longview	834	H. C. Merrett, Chief Engineer, Box 501, Longview, Texas. W. H. Donovan, Secretary-Treasurer, 508 E. Methvin St., Longview, Texas.
	Austin	841	O. T. Moore, Chief Engineer, 1005 E. First St., Austin, Texas. C. W. McCarthy, Secretary-Treasurer, 1207 E. First St., Austin, Texas.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	Denison	8	W. L. Crittenden, President, 219 W. Munson St., Denison, Texas. E. E. Draper, Recording Secretary, 225 W. Monterey St., Denison, Texas. J. D. Jennings, Financial Secretary, 211 W. Morton St., Denison, Texas.
	Terrell	20	B. Massingill, Prsident, 1001 E. College St., Terrell, Texas. J. W. Price, Recording Secretary, 704 E. High St., Terrell, Texas. J. W. Price, Financial Secretary, 704 E. High St., Terrell, Texas.
	Longview	70	W. L. Murphy, President, Longview, Texas. R. H. Bortle, Recording Secretary, R. F. D. No. 7, Longview, Texas. R. H. Bortle, Financial Secretary, R. F. D. No. 7, Longview, Texas.
	Fort Worth	83	A. F. Thomas, President, 1024 Bryan Ave., Fort Worth, Texas. R. W. Weatherford, Recording Secretary, 1101 Porter St., Fort Worth, Texas. R. W. Weatherford, Financial Secretary, 1101 Porter St., Fort Worth, Texas.
	Dalhart	105	J. W. Dodson, President, Dalhart, Texas. W. O. Steen, Recording Secretary, Box 354, Dalhart, Texas. J. C. Ridling, Financial Secretary, Box 219, Dalhart, Texas.
	Galveston	115	C. H. Bentley, President, 814 38th St., Galveston, Texas. P. A. Reagan, Recording Secretary, 3802 Avenue L, Galveston, Texas. P. A. Reagan, Financial Secretary, 3802 Avenue L, Galveston, Texas.
	El Paso	135	J. M. Bedford, President, 322 San Antonio St., El Paso, Texas. G. F. Drake, Recording Secretary, 709 Dallas St., El Paso, Texas. O. T. Ward, Financial Secretary, 1505 Wyoming St., El Paso, Texas.
	San Antonio	145	B. L. Johnson, President, 918 Hays St., San Antonio, Texas. F. J. Alymer, Recording Secretary, 915 Willow St., San Antonio, Texas. D. B. Howard, Financial Secretary, 825 Burleson St., San Antonio, Texas.
	Houston	146	E. J. Rickert, President, 909 Charles St., Houston, Texas. G. L. Edwards, Recording Secretary, 1212 Hogan St., Houston, Texas. T. J. Montgomery, Financial Sexretary, 1803 Noble St., Houston, Texas.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	Temple	147	J. O. Jones, President, 18th St. and Avenue A, Temple, Texas. J. P. Hayes, Recording Secretary, 617 S. 15th St., Temple, Texas. L. W. Mueller, Financial Secretary, 711 S. 13th St., Temple, Texas.
	Tyler	148	F. G. McMinn, President, S. Sanders Ave., Tyler, Texas. H. G. Long, Recording Secretary, 703 N. Spring Ave., Tyler, Texas. J. P. Estes, Financial Secretary, R. R. F. D. No. 4, Box 7, Tyler, Texas.
	Palestine	156	W. T. Shroyer, President, 316 Palmer St., Palestine, Texas. H. D. Scott, Recording Secretary, 812 Palestine Ave., Palestine, Texas. J. D. Woods, Financial Secretary, 516 Green St., Palestine, Texas.
	Marshall	177	F. E. Ricks, President, R. F. D. No. 1, E. Grand Ave., Marshall, Texas. E. S. Hardy, Recording Secretary, 509 E. Rusk St., Marshall, Texas. E. S. Hardy, Financial Secretary, 509 E. Rusk St., Marshall, Texas.
	Ennis	226	W. S. Gardner, President, 808 S. McKinney St., Ennis, Texas. C. S. Morton, Recording Secretary, 1007 N. McKinney St., Ennis, Texas. C. S. Morton, Financial Secretary, 1007 N. McKinney St., Ennis, Texas.
	Texarkana	243	L. P. Purdue, President, 1021 State Line Ave., Texarkana, Texas. W. W. Kirkland, Recording Secretary, 834 Dudley Ave., Texarkana, Texas. J. S. Evans, Financial Secretary, 419 Whitaker St., Texarkana, Texas.
	Laredo	278	W. H. Sweetman, President, Laredo, Texas. J. B. G'Sell, Recording Secretary, 1004 Jaurey Ave., Laredo, Texas. J. B. G'Sell, Financial Secretary, 1004 Jaurey Ave., Laredo, Texas.
	Yoakum	281	O. Schumacher, Presidnet, Yoahum, Texas. R. E. Kirk, Recording Secretary, Box 96, Yoakum, Texas. R. E. Kirk, Financial Secretary, Box 96, Yoakum, Texas.
	Gainesville	324	J. M. Arnold, President, 3 Harvey St., Gainesville, Texas. W. T. Sykes, Recording Secretary, 715 N. Commerce St., Gainesville, Texas. C. A. Reed, Financial Secretary, 1019 N. Commerce St., Gainesville, Texas.
	Amarillo	325	H. M. Tutt, President, 1109 Buchanan St., Amarillo, Texas. F. A. Thompson, Recording Secretary, 205 N. Buchanan St., Amarillo, Texas. J. R. Wallace, Financial Secretary, 401 E. 4th St., Amarillo, Texas.
	Big Springs	372	E. L. Deason, President, Big Springs, Texas. J. O. McCollum, Recording Secretary, Box 488, Big Springs, Texas. F. G. Sholte, Financial Secretary, Box 614, Big Springs, Texas.
	Fort Worth	382	S. C. Wilson, President, 501 N. Hampton St., Fort Worth, Texas. A. B. Evans, Recording Secretary, 1305 Peach St., Fort Worth, Texas. W. R. Keathley, Financial Secretary, 1554 College Ave., Fort Worth, Texas.
	Greenville	422	J. W. Rowell, President, 1804 N. Wright St., Greenville, Texas. J. H. Long, Recording Secretary, 2814 S. Wellington St., Greenville, Texas. J. H. Long, Financial Secretary, 2814 S. Wellington St., Greenville, Texas.
	Cleburne	449	C. M. Rodgers, President, 606 S. Main St., Cleburne, Texas. C. M. Griffin, Recording Secretary, Box 216, Cleburne, Texas. P. L. Benton, Financial Secretary, Box 102, Cleburne, Texas.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	Austin	491	J. W. Cordell, President, 1810 E. 1st St., Austin, Texas. J. T. Ward, Recording Secretary, 304 E. 13th St., Austin, Texas. H. J. LaBauve, Financial Secretary, 914 E. 7th St., Austin, Texas.
	Smithville	492	W. B. Chrchill, President, Smithville, Texas. L. C. Roberts, Recording Secretary, Smithville, Texas. R. O. Calloway, Financial Secretary, Smithville, Texas.
	Houston	506	E. L. Kelly, President, 1220 Houston Ave., Houston, Texas. W. R. Rogers, Recording Secretary, 1719 Silver St., Houston, Texas. W. R. Rogers, Financial Secretary, 1719 Silver St., Houston, Texas.
	Sanderson	546	L. W. Erwin, President, Sanderson, Texas. Evan Hard, Recording Secretary, Sanderson, Texas. M. C. West, Financial Secretary, Sanderson, Texas.
	Commerce	548	J. H. Wallace, President, Commerce, Texas. C. L. Fain, Recording Secretary, Box 315, Commerce, Texas. Pink Walker, Financial Secretary, Commerce, Texas.
	Sherman	603	R. T. Craig, President, 314 N. Harrison Ave., Sherman, Texas. Si Stephens, Recording Secretary, 1203 E. Richard St., Sherman, Texas. Si Stephens, Financial Secretary, 1203 E. Richard St., Sherman, Texas.
	Somerville	612	H. Wallace, President, Box 122, Somerville, Texas. W. G. Schumacher, Recording Secretary, Box 94, Somerville, Texas. T. Mills, Financial Secretary, Somerville, Texas.
	Bonham	616	D. M. Lilly, President, 320 W. 6th St., Bonham, Texas. H. E. Collett, Recording Secretary, 603 W. 4th St., Bonham, Texas. H. E. Collett, Financial Secretary, 603 W. 4th St., Bonham, Texas.
	Mart	642	T. A. Buroughs, President, Box 455, Mart, Texas. J. D. Buie, Recording Secretary, Box 301, Mart, Texas. A. C. Colley, Financial Secretary, Box 548, Mart, Texas.
	Wichita Falls	652	W. J. Dowis, President, 1301 12th St., Wichita Falls, Texas. J. B. Webb, Recording Secretary, 1006 12th St., Wichita Falls, Texas. W. J. Dowis, Financial Secretary, 1301 12th St., Wichita Falls, Texas.
	Victoria	662	J. L. Bianchi, President, Victoria, Texas. H. R. Canfield, Recording Secretary, Victoria, Texas. E. H. Kirkendahl, Financial Secretary, Victoria, Texas.
	El Paso	664	C. H. Price, President, 145 Newman St., El Paso, Texas. J. H. Harris, Recording Secretary, 1020 Magoffin Ave., El Paso, Texas. A. H. Abbott, Financial Secretary, 411 Willow St., El Paso, Texas.
	Silsbee	677	L. F. Hennington, President, Box 402, Silsbee, Texas. J. W. Moffet, Recording Secretary, Box 62, Silsbee, Texas. C. B. Hawkins, Financial Secretary, Box 71, Silsbee, Texas.
	Jacksonville	694	L. F. Stewart, President, Jacksonville, Texas. A. Green, Recording Secretary, Box 185, Jacksonville, Texas. C. A. Horton, Financial Secretary, Box 357, Jacksonville, Texas.
	Teague	702	B. H. Huddleston, President, Teague, Texas. N. H. Greer, Recording Secretary, Teague, Texas. J. Williamson, Financial Secretary, Box 326, Teague, Texas.
	Kingsville	733	Joe Woods, President, Kingsville, Texas. H. Hoover, Recording Secretary, Box 752, Kingsville, Texas. S. D. Barber, Financial Secretary, Kingsville, Texas.
	Dallas	740	W. J. Shelby, President, 316 Center St., Dallas, Texas. B. E. Eaton, Recording Secretary, 2411 N. Haskell Ave., Dallas, Texas. C. G. Johnson, Financial Secretary, 28010 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	El Paso	757	J. M. Wells, President, 3213 Alamenda Ave., El Paso, Texas. B. D. Gwinn, Recording Secretary, 156 Piedras St., El Paso, Texas. B. D. Gwinn, Financial Secretary, 156 Piedras St., El Paso, Texas.
	Denison	776	L. L. Pellerin, President, 515 W. Crawford St., Denison, Texas. C. R. Eggleston, Recording Secretary, 604 W. Hull St., Denison, Texas. H. L. Torian, Financial Secretary, 1030 W. Morgan St., Denison, Texas.
	San Angelo	797	J. L. Wright, President, Box 380, San Angelo, Texas. J. E. Barbee, Recording Secretary, 720 Orient St., San Angelo, Texas. I. W. Bates, Financial Secretary, 323 Emerick St., San Angelo, Texas.
	Lufkin	801	J. L. Green, President, Lufkin, Texas. L. B. Ford, Recording Secretary, 513 1st St., Lufkin, Texas. L. B. Ford, Financial Secretary, 513 1st St., Lufkin, Texas.
	San Antonio	263	H. H. Stone, President, 128 Helena St., San Antonio, Texas. G. Reichert, Recording Secretary, 617 N. San Marcos St., San Antonio, Texas. G. Reichert, Financial Secretary, 617 N. San Marcos St., San Antonio, Texas.
	Trinity	572	L. L. Johnson, President, Trinity, Texas. S. S. Maury, Recording Secretary, Trinity, Texas. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, Box 57, Trinity, Texas.
	Amarillo	573	S. T. Harmon, President, 1004 Johnson St., Amarillo, Texas. R. J. Broyles, Recording Secretary, Box 111, Amarillo, Texas. R. J. Broyles, Financial Secretary, Box 111, Amarillo, Texas.
	Walnut Springs	589	Harve D. Pearson, President, Walnut Springs, Texas. Gus Barry, Recording Secretary, Box 347, Walnut Springs, Texas. Gus Barry, Financial Secretary, Box 347, Walnut Springs, Texas.
	Beaumont	590	J. H. Davidson, President, 1905 Liberty Ave., Beaumont, Texas. J. T. Clemmons, Recording Secretary, Box 731, Beaumont, Texas. J. T. Clemmons, Financial Secretary, Box 731, Beaumont, Texas.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Denison	15	F. Geisenhoner, President, 1124 W. Woodard St., Denison, Texas. A. E. Crawford, Secretary, 314 E. Hull St., Denison, Texas. E. H. Hanke, Treasurer, 501 E. Washington St., Denison, Texas.
	San Antonio	52	W. H. Fuller, President, 126 Van Ness St., San Antonio, Texas. H. J. Bart, Secretary, 302 Crosby St., San Antonio, Texas. E. V. Shannon, Treasurer, 917 Avenue D, San Antonio, Texas.
	El Paso	80	J. H. Shaw, President, El Paso, Texas. J. A. Dickey, Secretary, El Paso, Texas. J. A. Dickey, Treasurer, 1214 Newman St., El Paso, Texas.
	Fort Worth	81	J. C. May, President, 511 E. 4th St., Fort Worth, Texas. E. A. Helm, Secretary, Fort Worth, Texas. Dee Estes, Treasurer, Fort Worth, Texas.
	Houston	145	J. E. Roberts, President, 1718 McKee St., Houston, Texas. W. Korff, Secretary, 1711 Maury St., Houston, Texas. R. W. Dundas, Treasurer, 1217 Elysian St., Houston, Texas.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Temple	206	R. Holt, President, Temple, Texas. A. J. Hewett, Secretary, Temple, Texas. H. G. Wagner, Treasurer, Temple, Texas.
	Texarkana	248	J. F. Galyon, President, 1220 W. 6th St., Texarkana, Texas. E. E. Weaver, Secretary, 1119 Nolthenius St., Texarkana, Texas. J. T. Barker, Treasurer, 1119 Nolthenius St., Texarkana, Texas.
	Tyler	274	W. E. Pearson, President, 430 E. Bertie St., Tyler, Texas. H. A. Small, Secretary, 212 N. Center St., Tyler, Texas. H. A. Small, Treasurer, 212 N. Center St., Tyler, Texas.
	Houston	284	G. H. Bates, President, 1020 Houston Ave., Houston, Texas. W. H. Brown, Secretary, 1017 Washington Ave., Houston, Texas. W. H. Brown, Treasurer, 1017 Washington Ave., Houston, Texas.
	Smithville	294	H. J. Forsaith, President, Box 26, Smithville, Texas. R. L. Campbell, Secretary, Box 194, Smithville, Texas. J. F. Smith, Treasurer, Box 26, Smithville, Texas.
	Gainesville	359	L. F. Grey, President, 412 N. Dixon St., Gainesville, Texas. T. M. Anderson, Secretary, 605 Olive St., Gainesville, Texas. G. W. Stillions, Treasurer, 306 E. Elm St., Gainesville, Texas.
	Palestine	368	O. L. Race, President, Palestine, Texas. T. McCormick, Secretary, Box 34, Palestine, Texas. T. McCormick, Treasurer, Box 34, Palestine, Texas.
	San Antonio	369	J. A. Appleby, President, 1505 W. Salinas St., San Antonio, Texas. A. H. Hansen, Secretary, 1505 W. Salinas St., San Antonio, Texas. F. G. Rieden, Treasurer, 1801 W. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.
	Yoakum	399	P. P. Schram, President, Yoakum, Texas. J. R. Miller, Secretary, Box 517, Yoakum, Texas. G. A. Aston, Treasurer, Box 517 ,Yoakum, Texas.
	Cleburne	409	J. S. McKinzie, President, 1211 N. Wilhite St., Cleburne, Texas. W. C. McFarland, Secretary, 723 N. Anglin St., Cleburne, Texas. Wm. Watson, Treasurer, 301 Watson Ave., Cleburne, Texas.
	Ennis	416	J. E. Brooks, President, 1319 N. Caly St., Ennis, Texas. E. S. Overhiser, Secretary, 908 N. Main St., Dnnis, Texas. E. S. Overhiser, Treasurer, 908 N. Main St., Ennis, Texas.
	Longview	431	E. S. Pfleger, President, 113 N. 3rd St., Longview, Texas. E. Leach, Secretary, R. F. D. No. 7, Longview, Texas. J. L. Evans, Treasurer, Box 385, Longview, Texas.
	Galveston	451	J. S. Pargen, President, 2119 Avenue N, Galveston, Texas. R. W. Stovall, Secretary, 3509 Avenue M, Galveston, Texas. Jno. Richmond, Treasurer, 4416 Avenue F, Galveston, Texas.
	Austin	455	S. J. Locke, President, 908 Spencer St., Austin, Texas. J. W. Harris, Secretary, 1011 Willow St., Austin, Texas. W. E. Simms, Treasurer, 1007 Willow St., Austin, Texas.
	Commerce	482	W. F. Pickle, President, Commerce, Texas. E. S. Stevenson, Secretary, Mount Pleasant, Texas. E. S. Stevenson, Treasurer, Mount Pleasant, Texas.
	Wichita Falls	499	E. A. Savage, President, 1313 15th St., Wichita Falls, Texas. J. Hays, Secretary, Wichita Falls, Texas. G. Vann, Treasurer, 508 Lee St., Wichita Falls, Texas.
	Sanderson	576	J. H. Hayre, President, Sanderson, Texas. W. R. Qualtrough, Secretary, Box 28, Sanderson, Texas. A. J. Hite, Treasurer, Box 66, Del Rio, Texas.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Big Springs	582	J. H. Wright, President, Big Springs, Texas. E. F. Buskill, Secretary, Big Springs, Texas. E. F. Buskill, Treasurer, Big Springs, Texas.
	Paris	584	F. C. Geron, President, N. Main St., Paris, Texas. O. Ramsey, Secretary, Box 402, Paris, Texas. O. Ramsey, Treasurer, Box 402, Paris, Texas.
	Greenville	605	S. D. Bass, President, 4108 Lee St., Greenville, Texas. E. P. Quimby, Secretary, Box 108, Greenville, Texas. T. C. Fry, Treasurer, Box 275, Greenville, Texas.
	Amarillo	608	W. W. Swearinger, President, 206 Pierce St., Amarillo, Texas. H. G. Hamrick, Secretary, Amarillo, Texas. H. G. Hamrick, Treasurer, Amarillo, Texas.
	Hillsboro	616	L. Norman, President, 131 S. Covington St., Hillsboro, Texas. L. M. Barnes, Secretary, 507 Tarlton Ave., Hillsboro, Texas. L. M. Barnes, Treasurer, 507 Tarlton Ave., Hillsboro, Texas.
	Bonham	620	E. E. Williams, President, 1103 N. Center St., Bonham, Texas. N. W. Hardage, Secretary, 201 W. 7th St., Bonham, Texas. N. W. Hardage, Treasurer, 201 W. 7th St., Bonham, Texas.
	Dalhart	633	J. S. Stonesifer, President, Box 376, Dalhart, Texas. H. H. Landers, Secretary, Box 367, Dalhart, Texas. C. E. Wilson, Treasurer, Dalhart, Texas.
	Mart	644	T. G. Watson, President, Box 391, Mart, Texas. A. L. Callahan, Secretary, Mart, Texas. A. L. Callahan, Treasurer, Mart, Texas.
	Sherman	659	J. C. McDuffie, President, 1107 N. Travis St., Sherman, Texas. O. M. Hunter, Secretary, Evergreen St., Sherman, Texas. W. H. Johnson, Treasurer, 1212 N. Grand Ave., Sherman, Texas.
	Victoria	662	G. H. Bailey, President, Victoria, Texas. W. S. Hough, Secretary, Box 385, Victoria, Texas. Joe Kraemer, Treasurer, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 22, Victoria, Texas.
	Marshall	666	C. M. Leeper, President, 509 E. Burleson St., Marshall, Texas. D. M. Johnson, Secretary, 607 Jefferson Ave., Marshall, Texas. C. H. Rawlins, Treasurer, High Bridge Ave., Marshall, Texas.
	Dallas	671	F. F. Shows, President, 2721 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas. J. T. Watters, Secretary, 324 S. Storey St., Dallas, Texas. G. H. Millican, Treasurer, 2127 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas.
	Houston	697	J. C. Sears, President, 1811 Magnolia St., Houston, Texas. G. S. Lord, Secretary, 2207 Lee St., Houston, Texas. J. G. Wells, Treasurer, 102 Middle St., Houston, Texas.
	Waco	710	L. E. Jeans, President, 1408 N. 12th St., Waco, Texas. A. Maddox, Secretary, 903 S. Eigth St., Waco, Texas. A. Maddox, Treasurer, 903 S. Eighth St., Waco, Texas.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Beaumont	712	A. C. Cameron, President, 1208 Orange St., Beaumont, Texas. J. E. McQueen, Secretary, Box 1043, Beaumont, Texas. F. L. Vivrette, Treasurer, 1194 Liberty St., Beaumont, Texas.
	Jacksonville	738	H. M. Whitman, President, Box 746, Jacksonville, Texas. S. R. Taylor, Secretary, Jacksonville, Texas. W. B. Francis, Treasurer, Box 156, Jacksonville, Texas.
	Teague	769	B. J. Flood, President, Teague, Texas. C. F. Seagraves, Secretary, Teague, Texas. C. F. Seagraves, Treasurer, Teague, Texas.
	El Paso	800	R. B. May, President, 604 Mesa Ave., El Paso, Texas. C. N. Holford, Secretary, 615 N. Florence St., El Paso, Texas. C. N. Holford, Treasurer, 615 N. Florence St., El Paso, Texas.
	Denison	822	L. Markey, President, 309 N. Austin, Ave., Denison, Texas. P. G. Gill, Secretary, 701 W. Owings St., Denison, Texas. C. L. Standerfer, Treasurer, 611 E. Sears, St., Denison, Texas.
	San Angelo	837	P. E. Dooley, President, 402 Pullian Ave., San Angelo, Texas. A. J. Bentley, Secretary, 203 E. Bird St., San Angelo, Texas. J. I. Nettleton, Treasurer, 315 W. Avenue B, San Angelo, Texas.
Bricklayers	Galveston	1	John Holloway, Secretary, 1604 Avenue M, Galveston, Texas.
	San Antonio	2	J. J. Laughlin, Secretary, Box 1078, San Antonio, Texas.
	El Paso	3	J. J. Watson, Secretary, Box 677, El Paso, Texas.
	Wichita Falls	4	W. H. Duffy, Secretary, Box 343, Wichita Falls, Texas.
	Dallas	5	Harry Hopewell, Secretary, Box 636, Dallas, Texas.
	Fort Worth	6	Wm. McGaff, Secretary, Box 132, Fort Worth, Texas.
	Houston	7	C. C. Linnenberg, Secretary, 2318 Calhoun Ave., Houston, Texas.
	Austin	8	Jos. F. Fischer, Secretary, 708 W. 10th St., Austin, Texas.
	Waco	9	S. H. Pierce, Secretary, Box 633, Waco, Texas.
	Brownwood	10	J. E. Fay, Secretary, Box 638, Brownwood, Texas.
	Corsicana	11	H. J. Leighton, Secretary, Box 593, Corsicana, Texas.
	Beaumont	12	Wm. E. Sheldon, Jr., Secretary, Box 322, Beaumont, Texas.
	Paris	13	J. D. Eubanks, Secretary, Box 158, Paris, Texas.
	Sherman	14	Clarence Piggott, Secretary, Box 388, Sherman, Texas.
	Palestine	15	B. L. Brooking, Secretary, Box 287, Palestine, Texas.
	Stamford	16	W. E. Newman, Secretary, 708 E. Oliver St., Stamford, Texas.
	Abilene	18	B. O. Howel, Secretary, Box 162, Abilene, Texas.
	Amarillo	19	Fred W. Johnston, Secretary, Box 146, Amarillo, Texas.
	Greenville	20	B. F. Britton, Secretary, 1712 E. Oneal St., Greenville, Texas.
	Tyler	21	John Barron, Secretary, Box 586, Tyler, Texas.
	Marshall	22	J. Lee Warbritton, Secretary, Box 66, Marshall, Texas.
	Cleburne	23	Miller Knott, Secretary, 710 E. Willingham St., Cleburne, Texas.
	San Angelo	24	John Willeke, Jr., Secretary, Box 91, San Angelo, Texas.
	Big Springs	25	Ben Miller, Secretary, Box 603, Big Springs, Texas.
	Corpus Christi	26	A. C. Wolfe, Secretary, Box 342, Corpus Christi, Texas.
	Dublin	30	John Lacy, Secretary, Box 475, Dublin, Texas.
	Brownsville	31	Sam Naumann, Secretary, Box 166, Brownsville, Texas.
	Victoria	32	S. Shaw, Secretary, Box 134, Victoria, Texas.
	Temple	34	A. R. Babcock, Secretary, 818 S. 13th St., Temple, Texas.
Typographical Union	Abilene	494	Ben F. Hill, Secretary, Box 194, Abilene, Texas.
	Amarillo	525	F. P. Morgan, Secretary, Channing, Texas.
	Austin	138	J. A. Paddleford, Secretary, Box 599, Austin, Texas.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Typographical Union	Beaumont	339	A. Marchbanks, Secretary, Box 154, Beaumont, Texas.
	Cleburne	303	Travis Yeager, Secretary, 504 S. Robinson St., Cleburne, Texas.
	Corpus Christi	528	C. H. Kiefer, Secretary, Box 276, Corpus Christi, Texas.
	Corsicana	234	C. B. Haley, Secretary, 947 W. 7th St., Corsicana, Texas.
	Dallas	173	Z. M. Duckworth, Secretary, Box 834, Dallas, Texas.
	Denison	333	F. R. Lawhon, Secretary, Box 184, Denison, Texas.
	El Paso	370	Paul Dodge, Secretary, Box 1127, El Paso, Texas.
	Ennis	641	J. C. Harper, Secretary, Box 846, Ennis, Texas.
	Fort Worth	198	J. Malcolm Brown, Secretary, 1020 S. Adams St., Fort Worth, Texas.
	Gainesville	531	Chas. L. Bonner, Secretary, Box 116, Gainesville, Texas.
	Galveston	28	J. M. Carroll, Secretary, 3212 Broadway, Galveston, Texas.
	Greenville	509	P. P. Stewart, Secretary, care of Banner, Greenville, Texas.
	Hallettsville	695	E. M. Williamson, Secretary, Box 199, Yoakum, Texas.
	Houston	87	R. L. Carroll, Secretary, 9100 Preston Ave., Houston, Texas.
	Marshall	572	L. A. Sprekelmeyer, Secretary, care of Messenger, Marshall, Texas.
	Mineral Wells	537	William C. Cox, Secretary, Box 265, Mineral Wells, Texas.
	Palestine	472	O. A. Lowry, Secretary, Box 53, Palestine, Texas.
	Paris	438	W. D. Furey, Secretary, Box 88, Paris, Texas.
	San Antonio	172	E. G. Koerps, Secretary, 706 Montana St., San Antonio, Texas.
	Sherman	471	J. T. Knott, Secretary, care of Democrat, Sherman, Texas.
	Taylor	725	V. F. Norris, Secretary, Printing Office, Taylor, Texas.
	Temple	688	W. L. Howell, Secretary, Box 270, Temple, Texas.
	Texarkana	313	Eppner Cohen, Secretary, 119 W. 8th St., Texarkana, Texas.
	Tyler	404	G. A. Davis, Secretary, 515 W. Common St., Tyler, Texas.
	Waco	188	Joe W. Wright, Secretary, Box 634, Waco, Texas.
	Wichita Falls	505	F. Nelson, Secretary, Box 314, Wichita Falls, Texas.
Painters and Decorators	Amarillo	544	W. A. Brittell, Secretary, General Delviery, Amarillo, Texas.
	Austin	221	W. Johnson, Secretary, 86 Rainey St., Austin, Texas.
	Bay City	651	R. G. Tillman, Secretary, City Hall, Bay City, Texas.
	Beeville	961	F. J. Neff, Secretary, Brown's Hall, Beeville, Texas.
	Beaumont	243	J. Dana Sidwell, Secretary, 601 Pear St., Beaumont, Texas.
	Bonham	1014	Bob West, Secretary, 310 E. 4th St., Bonham, Texas.
	Brenham	881	J. C. Brown, Secretary, Labor Hall, Brenham, Texas.
	Bryan	659	F. G. Calhoun, Secretary, Box 504, Bryan, Texas.
	Cameron	957	Otto Smith, Secretary, Box 52, Cameron, Texas.
	Childress	882	Emil Lessen, Secretary, Box 213, Childress, Texas.
	Commerce	676	T. D. Armstead, Secretary, Box 252, Commerce, Texas.
	Corpus Christi	917	B. F. Darby, Secretary, Box 109, Corpus Christi, Texas.
	Corsicana	107	Jack Prather, Secretary, 741 Park Ave., Corsicana, Texas.
	Dallas	53	C. A. Prevost, Secretary, 2837 Forest Ave., Dallas, Texas.
	Dallas	756	R. G. Coleman, Secretary, 1411 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas.
	Decatur	758	W. B. Watkins, Secretary, Miller Bldg., Decatur, Texas.
	Denison	536	A. C. Newton, Secretary, 720 W. Chestnut St., Denison, Texas.

Painters and Decorators	Denton	1017	E. C. Klepper, Secretary, 13 E. Sycamore St., Denton, Texas.
	El Paso	902	W. H. Davis, Secretary, Western Hotel, El Paso, Texas.
	Fort Worth	34	D. R. Sanders, Secretary, 288 W. 11th St., Fort Worth, Texas.
	Fort Worth	318	E. C. Hardcastle, Secretary, Box 437, Fort Worth, Texas.
	Galveston	585	J. M. Potts, Secretary, 1718 Avenue M½, Galveston, Texas.
	Greenville	546	Geo. A. Wilson, Secretary, Box 77, Greenville, Texas.
	Hillsboro	930	J. N. Alexander, Secretary, 124 S. Waco St., Hillsboro, Texas.
	Houston	130	Albert Gourley, Secretary, Box 361, Houston, Texas.
	Kingsville	358	A. S. Chaney, Secretary, 407 W. Richard Ave., Kingsville, Texas.
	Longview	998	S. B. McCranie, Secretary, Box 364, Longview, Texas.
	Marshall	436	J. A. Schnorbus, Secretary, 406 N. LaFayette St., Marshall, Texas.
	Mart	322	F. G. Powell, Secretary, Mart, Texas.
	Mineral Wells	909	Frank W. Leinbach, Secretary, Box 752, Mineral Wells, Texas.
	Palestine	782	Joe Preston, Secretary, 206 N. Jackson St., Palestine, Texas.
	Palestine	984	R. H. Deathe, Secretary, Box 184, Palestine, Texas.
	Paris	672	J. A. King, Secretary, 396 E. Washington St., Paris, Texas.
	Port Arthur	328	Francis T. Rogers, Secretary, 806 7th St., Port Arthur, Texas.
	Rockdale	1032	O. L. Beard, Secretary, Box 164, Rockdale, Texas.
	San Angelo	329	W. R. Whytlock, Secretary, 41 N. Chadbourne St., San Angelo, Texas.
	San Antonio	172	W. D. Henderson, Secretary, 118 Broad Ave., San Antonio, Texas.
	San Antonio	408	J. W. Ford, Secretary, Labor Temple, San Antonio, Texas.
	Sherman	492	L. G. Paradeaux, Secretary, 629 E. Cherry St., Sherman, Texas.
	Smithville	1067	J. P. McKinney, Secretary, Smithville, Texas.
	Taylor	1007	Arthur Duce, Secretary, Box 474, Taylor, Texas.
	Teague	761	J. A. Caldwell, Secretary, K. of P. Hall, Teague, Texas.
	Temple	336	R. B. Satler, Secretary, 6 N. 19th St., Temple, Texas.
	Terrell	919	Roy Anderson, Secretary, 605 E. College St., Terrell, Texas.
	Tyler	855	Wm. Griffin, Secretary, 303 N. Spring St., Tyler, Texas.
	Victoria	958	N. W. Lyons, Secretary, Victoria Paint Co., Victoria, Texas.
	Waco	673	Taz W. McClellan, Secretary, 406 N. 5th St., Waco, Texas.
	Waxahachie	697	J. W. Reagon, Secretary, 120 McMillen St., Waxahachie, Texas.
	Wichita Falls	393	G. G. Storms, Secretary, Labor Hall, Wichita Falls, Texas.
	Yoakum	730	Oswald West, Secretary, Box 319, Yoakum, Texas.
Carpenters and Joiners	Abilene		H. R. Baker, Secretary, 621 Pecan St., Abilene, Texas.
	Amarillo		Chas. Sadler, Secretary, Box 314, Amarillo, Texas.
	Athens		H. A. Dyke, Secretary, Box 165, Athens, Texas.
	Austin		J. J. Schneider, Secretary, 308 Crockett St., Austin, Texas.
	Bay City		Ray Nash, Secretary, Bay City, Texas.
	Beaumont		Ed R. Kline, Secretary, 227 Bifard St., Beaumont, Texas.
	Beeville		W. L. Bragg, Secretary, Box 202, Beeville, Texas.
	Big Springs		C. E. Talbot, Secretary, Box 342, Big Springs, Texas.
	Brenham		Gus F. Schmitt, Secretary, 616 S. Baylor St., Brenham, Texas.
	Brownwood		C. A. Perkins, Secretary, 401 Wilson St., Brownwood, Texas.
	Bryan		C. J. Gorzyck, Secretary, Box 96, Bryan, Texas.
	Caldwell		C. E. Haddox, Secretary, Caldwell, Texas.
	Cameron		T. E. Whites, Secretary, Box 682, Cameron, Texas.
	Childress		C. F. Esslinger, Secretary, Box 542, Childress, Texas.
	Cleburne		H. L. Gaby, Secretary, 901 Chambers St., Cleburne, Texas.
	Commerce		Norman Anders, Secretary, Commerce, Texas.
	Corpus Christi		F. H. Packer, Secretary, Box 631, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Union Labor Organizations—Continued.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Carpenters and Joiners	Corsicana		Thos. Mayfield, Secretary, Box 447, Corsicana, Texas.
	Cuero		G. W. Greenhouse, Secretary, Box 421, Cuero, Texas.
	Dalhart		C. S. Terrell, Secretary, Box 387, Dalhart, Texas.
	Dallas		W. B. McNeely, Secretary, Box 372, Dallas, Texas.
	Decatur		John C. Bridges, Secretary, Box 144, Decatur, Texas.
	Denison		W. H. Johnson, Secretary, 924 W. Crawford St., Denison, Texas.
	Denton		R. C. McCormack, Secretary, Box 501, Denton, Texas.
	Edna		R. W. Brown, Secretary, Box 416, Edna, Texas.
	Electra		R. H. Goble, Secretary, Electra, Texas.
	El Paso		J. W. Ramage, Secretary, Box 631, El Paso, Texas.
	Ennis		H. G. Henry, Secretary, Ennis, Texas.
	Fort Worth		Thos. F. Bays, Secretary, Labor Temple, Fort Worth, Texas.
	Gainesville		G. M. Davis, Secretary, Gainesville, Texas.
	Galveston		Robt. E. Draughon, Secretary, 1525 22nd St., Galveston, Texas.
	Georgetown		George Irvin, Secretary, Box 33, Georgetown, Texas.
	Gilmer		W. F. Glass, Secretary, Gilmer, Texas.
	Greenville		A. R. Sartain, Secretary, 3043 Travis St., Greenville, Texas.
	Hallettsville		Otto Schubert, Secretary, Hallettsville, Texas.
	Hubbard		F. G. Moore, Secretary, Hubbard, Texas.
	Hillsboro		J. B. Sims, Secretary, 605 E. Walnut St., Hillsboro, Texas.
	Houston		R. Hathorn, Secretary, 2060 Main St., Houston, Texas.
	Jacksonville		W. B. Cook, Secretary, Box 1, Jacksonville, Texas.
	Kerens		Charles Korn, Secretary, Kerens, Texas.
	Kingsville		R. E. Mattison, Secretary, Box 382, Kingsville, Texas.
	Longview		J. B. Roe, Secretary, Longview, Texas.
	Marlin		T. L. McCoy, Secretary, 668 Chambers St., Marlin, Texas.
	Marshall		Lee Taylor, Secretary, Box 251, Marshall, Texas.
	Mart		Roy Willson, Secretary, Mart, Texas.
	Mexia		T. S. Carter, Secretary, Box 248, Mexia, Texas.
	Normangee		H. F. Lewelling, Secretary, Normangee, Texas.
	Orange		Rob't F. Snoad, Secretary, Orange, Texas.
	Palestine		L. E. Gilliland, Secretary, 7 Kolstad St., Palestine, Texas.
	Paris		F. E. Griffis, Secretary, 266 17th St., Paris, Texas.
	Pleasanton		J. D. Bourne, Secretary, Box 103, Pleasanton, Texas.
	Port Arthur		W. J. Boutwell, Secretary, 819 Proctor St., Port Arthur, Texas.
	Quanah		M. G. Davis, Secretary, Quanah, Texas.
	Robstown		R. Webb, Secretary, Robstown, Texas.
	Rockdale		Thos. N. Tate, Secretary, Rockdale, Texas.
	Rogers		E. P. Warren, Secretary, Box 494, Rogers, Texas.
	San Antonio		W. F. Busching, Secretary, 841 Essex St., San Antonio, Texas
	San Marcos		J. G. Pilgrim, Secretary, Box 463, San Marcos, Texas.
	Seymour		J. D. Robertson, Secretary, Box 477, Seymour, Texas.
	Sherman		Alex French, Secretary, 1616 E. Cherry St., Sherman, Texas.
	Smithville		O. C. Fite, Secretary, Box 461, Smithville, Texas.

Carpenters and Joiners	Stamford		J. Dyer, Secretary, 314 E. Hanlon St., Stamford, Texas.
	Strawn		O. M. Brock, Secretary, Strawn, Texas.
	Sulphur Springs		Wylie Goodson, Secretary, Sulphur Springs, Texas.
	Taylor		A. G. Vickery, Secretary, Taylor, Texas.
	Teague		B. B. Marshall, Secretary, Box 163, Teague, Texas.
	Temple		L. T. Smith, Secretary, Temple, Texas.
	Terrell		J. E. Parish, Secretary, Terrell, Texas.
	Texarkana		W. P. Evans, Secretary, 1510 Olive St., Texarkana, Texas.
	Texas City		J. E. Clements, Secretary, Box 297, Texas City, Texas.
	Thurber		Frank Ellis, Secretary, Thurber, Texas.
	Tyler		R. J. Potter, Secretary, 430 W. Robinson St., Tyler, Texas.
	Victoria		R. W. Stephens, Secretary, Box 538, Victoria, Texas.
	Waco		E. F. Hooks, Secretary, 711 N. 14th St., Waco, Texas.
	Waxahachie		N. H. Krohne, Secretary, 605 E. Kaufman St., Waxahachie, Texas.
	Wichita Falls		Jas. F. Stephens, Secretary, 700 Travis St., Wichita Falls, Texas.
	Whitney		N. A. Winter, Secretary, Box 253, Whitney, Texas.
	Yoakum		H. J. Klipple, Secretary, Box 471, Yoakum, Texas.
Barbers Union	Galveston	62	M. E. Pereault, Secretary, 218 23rd St., Galveston, Texas.
	Dallas	63	A. W. Fancher, Secretary, Praetorian Shaving Parlor, Dallas, Texas.
	Houston	74	Chas. A. York, Secretary, Macatee Barber Shop, Houston, Texas.
	Galveston	100	C. A. Gehret, Secretary, 2214 Market St., Galveston, Texas.
	Fort Worth	111	C. B. Jordan, Secretary, 2063 W. 10th St., Fort Worth, Texas.
	Sherman	135	James Hodges, Secretary, 115 W. Travis St., Sherman, Texas.
	Denison	166	Ed Burton, Secretary, Denison Hotel Shop, Denison, Texas.
	Corsicana	174	Joe W. Williams, Secretary, 214 S. Beaton St., Corsicana, Texas.
	Waco	179	J. A. Richards, Secretary, Box 1304, Waco, Texas.
	Temple	180	Jack Garner, Secretary, 120 S. 1st St., Temple, Texas.
	Austin	183	O. S. Rosenberg, Secretary, care of Glaser's Shop, Austin, Texas
	San Antonio	187	J. D. Ashley, Secretary, 450 Peach St., San Antonio, Texas.
	Palestine	189	G. C. Boyte, Secretary, 520 Spring St., Palestine, Texas.
	Childress	336	W. A. Delaney, Secretary, Childress, Texas.
	Beaumont	367	M. Cantin, Secretary, Box 617, Beaumont, Texas.
	Denison	395	J. D. Parham, Secretary, 317 W. Main St., Denison, Texas.
	San Angelo	400	Tom Vestal, Secretary, 117 Chadbourne St., San Angelo, Texas.
	Greenville	432	W. M. Smith, Secretary, 1694 N. Walnut St., Greenville, Texas.
	Tyler	436	Jno. E. Walton, Secretary, S. E. Corner Square, Tyler, Texas.
	Yoakum	489	A. R. Right, Secretary, Box 277, Yoakum, Texas.
	Cleburne	494	Wm. Patterson, Secretary, 109 E. Henderson St., Cleburne, Texas.
	Tyler	525	Jno. E. Walton, Secretary, S. E. Corner Square, Tyler, Texas.
	Ennis	557	H. F. Tucker, Secretary, Commercial Barber Shop, Ennis, Texas.
	El Paso	563	W. Chas. Manning, Secretary, Angelus Barber Shop, El Paso, Texas.
	Amarillo	565	A. B. Seanor, Secretary, 114 E. 5th St., Amarillo, Texas.
	Marshall	566	S. P. Hills, Secretary, 403 W. Washington St., Marshall, Texas.
	Mineral Wells	572	R. H. Zimmerman, Secretary, 108 S. Mesquite St., Mineral Wells, Texas.
	Gainesville	593	R. T. Walker, Secretary, 11 E. California St., Gainesville, Texas.
	Wichita Falls	608	J. D. Parham, Secretary, 722 Ohio Ave., Wichita Falls, Texas.
	Bryan	624	W. E. Taylor, Secretary, Box 543, Bryan, Texas.
	Abilene	640	Luther Clark, Secretary, 122 Pine St., Abilene, Texas.
	Port Arthur	641	L. B. Griffith, Secretary, 413 Proctor St., Port Arthur, Texas.
	Taylor	645	G. Rudolf, Secretary, 106 Main St., Taylor, Texas.

Character of Organization.	Location.	Number of Local.	Name and Address of Officers.
Barbers Unions	Paris	655	M. G. Lott, Secretary, 11 Clarksville St., Paris, Texas.
	Corsicana	670	Geo. Stamp, Secretary, 116 W. Beatau St., Corsicana, Texas.
	Corpus Christi	672	C. H. Crow, Secretary, 407 Chaparral St., Corpus Christi, Texas.
	Waxahachie	681	E. C. Wyche, Secretary, Pierce's Barber Shop, Waxahachie, Texas.
	Hillsboro	719	W. L. Wallace, Secretary, 117 W. Elm St., Hillsboro, Texas.
	Brownwood	721	J. R. Shipp, Secretary, 1107 Victoria St., Brownwood, Texas.
Machinists Locals	Amarillo	626	L. Whitaker, Secretary, Box 407, Amarillo, Texas.
	Beaumont	395	H. H. Ogletree, Secretary, Box 691, Beaumont, Texas.
	Big Springs	399	J. O. Tamsitt, Secretary, Box 485, Big Springs, Texas.
	Big Springs	866	B. W. Campbell, Secretary, Box 536, Big Springs, Texas.
	Childress	146	E. A. Miller, Secretary, Box 195, Childress, Texas.
	Dalhart	655	R. S. Brown, Secretary, Box 212, Dalhart, Texas.
	Denison	25	A. W. Finley, Secretary, Box 70, Denison, Texas.
	Dallas	42	W. J. McClellan, Secretary, 1609 Browder St., Dallas, Texas.
	Ennis	584	L. F. Ackerman, Secretary, R. F. D. No. 6, Box 139, Ennis, Texas.
	El Paso	392	F. L. Milslagle, Secretary, 1103 Wyoming St., El Paso, Texas.
	Fort Worth	75	B. H. Cooley, Secretary, 900 Josephine St., Fort Worth, Texas.
	Galveston	6	P. Finn, Secretary, 1614 Avenue M, Galveston, Texas.
	Houston	12	J. W. McClain, Secretary, Box 810, Houston, Texas.
	Kingsville	73	H. Penny, Secretary, Box 622, Kingsville, Texas.
	Marshall	9	F. M. Knipp, Secretary, 1201 N. Fulton St., Marhsall, Texas.
	Palestine	808	O. J. Assman, Secretary, 3 Fowler St., Palestine, Texas.
	Palestine	878	O. G. Norwood, Secretary, 320 Howard Ave., Palestine, Texas.
	Port Arthur	823	W. H. Hollander, Secretary, 632 Proctor St., Port Arthur, Texas.
	San Antonio	36	R. A. Rehberg, Secretary, 327 Sadie St., San Antonio, Texas.
	San Angelo	850	F. S. Genusa, Secretary, 124 E. Concho St., San Angelo, Texas.
	Sherman	624	A. Evans, Secretary, 100 N. Craycroft, St., Sherman, Texas.
	Sherman	873	Jno. F. Bellamy, Secretary, 302 E. Pecan St., Sherman, Texas.
	Smithville	288	J. M. Schellhardt, Secretary, Box 426, Smithville, Texas.
	Teague	418	C. Newell, Secretary, Box 781, Teague, Texas.
	Tyler	45	F. W. Marsh, Secretary, 119 Beverly St., Tyler, Texas.
	Waco	804	M. E. Mitchell, Secretary, 917 Burleson St., Waco, Texas.
	Wichita Falls	344	Louis Allen, Secretary, 611 Bluff, Wichita Falls, Texas.
	Yoakum	177	O. Lorson, Secretary, Box 388, Yoakum, Texas.

SUGGESTIONS FROM WAGE EARNERS.

SUGGESTIONS FROM WAGE EARNERS.

In blanks mailed to wage earners and secretaries of labor organizations the questions: "What specific State legislation would benefit wage earners in your occupation?" and "By what inquiry or investigation can the Bureau of Labor Statistics best promote the interests of the wage earners and the people of the state?" In reply to these questions, the following suggestions and comments were received:

Brakeman—Inspection of boilers, track, bridges, and ignorant employes. These are all dangerous to life, when neglected.

Brakeman—Desirable conditions do not exist in all parts of Texas; local agitation with the assistance of the Bureau of Labor would be the best plan. The Labor Commissioner should be provided with ample assistance to see that the present laws are enforced.

Brakeman—I would like to see the full crew law changed to read "one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and two brakemen with trains of thirty cars or less, and with trains of over thirty cars, three brakemen.

Brakeman—Secretaries of labor organizations should make a monthly report to the Commissioner of Labor giving conditions in their respective divisions or territory. A law requiring the gravel decking of all railroad bridges to prevent their burning out and endangering the lives of employes and passengers.

Brakeman—The full crew law should be amended, increasing the number of brakemen on trains to three.

Brakeman—A sufficient number of men should be furnished the Labor Department for field work to see that laws are enforced, as laws are very often violated without coming to the notice of the Labor Department, due entirely to an insufficiency of inspectors.

Brakeman—An amendment to the full crew law requiring one more brakeman on freight trains.

Brakeman—Eight-hour law; full crew law; and an amendment to the present law allowing more men for inspection work for the Labor Department.

Brakeman—Eight-hour law and full crew law. Laws compelling factories and shops to have good sanitary working conditions, and limiting the number of hours employes may work.

Brakeman—Full crew law requiring three brakemen on freight trains and not less than two brakemen on passenger trains.

Brakeman—A law should be passed limiting the number of cars to be hauled in any one train, loaded or empty. A great many people have been injured in cabooses on account of long trains. A law also should be passed requiring all hand brakes being set from top of the car. What they call the platform brake should be discontinued as extremely unlawful. The said platform brake is a plank to stand on and set the brake. It is down at the end of the car about two feet from roof and brake wheel is just to clear roof of car. This platform is about eight inches wide and twenty-four inches long, and is very dangerous to those employes required to do this character of worfk.

Brakeman—A law limiting the number of cars to be hauled in any one train. Full crew law and eight-hour law.

Conductor—Investigate by means of universal solicitation of information from the individuals. I am in sympathy with your present methods. Strict enforcement of present laws; forbid child labor; compulsory education; and full crew law.

Conductor—You can best promote our interests by the system already in force in your department; and by getting a law passed that will compel railroad officials to make correct statement to the State of reasons why each application for employment is turned down. In numerous places the car inspectors can not possibly handle the volume of business, and as a consequence unsafe equipment is often allowed to go on the road. This condition should be remedied for the protection of employes and the traveling public. An employers liability law would be of great benefit to employes and their families. It would reduce the expense of litigation.

Conductor—A law forcing corporations to compensate their employes when injured without the necessity of fighting the case through the courts. A law requiring railroad companies to give their employes better hospital facilities for the taxation that is required of us. A law requiring boiler inspection, and inspectors employed by the State.

Conductor—Two pay days per month; full crew law, and the increasing of the age limit would all be of much benefit to us.

Conductor—The Hospital Bill supported by our Legislative Committee.

Conductor—The passage of the Hospital Bill supported by our Legislative Committee.

Conductor—Better hospital facilities for the sick and injured employes should be required by law.

Conductor—Full crew law.

Conductor—A hospital law and a full crew law both have the endorsement of the organization. The bringing of products to the consumer at the least cost possible and the use of the State's agencies to see that correct measurement, together with pure food is sold the citizen, who is unprotected if the State does not look after him.

Conductor—An iron clad liability compensation law, or in the absence of such a law, a law which would prohibit damage suit lawyers from charging more than a fair fee for prosecuting such cases. Also the prohibition of railroad companies establishing such an age limit as would work a hardship on experienced men in prime of life and prevent them from securing employment when they were otherwise qualified. Also a law prohibiting railroad officials giving private information which would prevent discharged employes from obtaining employment with other companies. As a whole I consider that we are very fairly dealt with, except in case of death or injury by accident. I also favor a full crew law.

Conductor—A full crew law and a law requiring better hospital facilities be furnished by the railroad companies.

Conductor—An adequate compensation law, cutting out the waste between the industrial companies and injured employes would in my judgment be a great advance forward, especially for railroad employes.

Conductor—A law providing for semi-monthly pay days; and an adequate full crew law. Also an adequate compensation law.

Conductor—Semi-monthly pay day, full crew and hospital laws would each and all be of great benefit to us.

Engineer—Pursue any character of investigation that will bring about a square deal for both sides.

Engineer—I am of the opinion that there should be a law enacted prescribing the minimum air pressure to be carried by locomotives, as the low air pressure carried in some cases is very dangerous not only to the employes, but to the public as well.

Engineer—A law requiring semi-monthly pay days. Also a law requiring the railroad companies to equip their locomotives with fire box doors that can only be opened by hand, and that will not blow open when a flue bursts.

Fireman—A boiler inspection law, and a law prohibiting "loan sharks" from loaning money on salaries.

Fireman—In my opinion the best plan has been formed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics by having individual wage earners send in a statement of conditions under which they work.

Fireman—A law preventing employers from discharging an employe on account of his belonging to a labor organization should, in my opinion, be enacted. Also an employes' compensation law.

Fireman—A law limiting the number of cars in a train. Boiler inspection law.

Fireman—A law reducing the hours of service on railroads, and a law prescribing a maximum number of cars to be handled in any one train. Accidents often occur on account of exceeding long trains.

Fireman—Enactment of laws reducing the long working hours on railroads.

Fireman—By putting a limit on the emergency clause of some of our laws.

Fireman—Laws requiring semi-monthly pay day, and better hospital facilities for railroad employes.

Fireman—Passage of the Hospital Bill, requiring better hospital facilities for sick and injured railroad employes. Also laws reducing the long hours of services usually required of railroad employes. Boiler inspection law.

Fireman—Raise the child labor age limit. Reduce the long hours of service required of railroad employes. Passage of an adequate compulsory education law; and also an adequate anti-blacklisting law that will require corporations to furnish creditable service letters to resigned or discharged employes.

Fireman—Reduction of long hours of service. Semi-monthly pay day, and better hospital facilities for railroad employes.

Fireman—Limit the number of cars to be hauled in any one train by law. Reduce the sixteen-hour law. Boiler inspection law.

Bricklayers—Increase in efficiency in office of State Masonry Inspector.

Blacksmith—I think there should be a law enacted requiring corporations and other employers to furnish their employes good water for drinking purposes, and all employes furnish themselves with a separate cup. This would lessen the amount of disease and protect those in good health. Would also like to see the fellow servants' bill amended so shop employes will have the same protection as trainmen in case of accident.

Boilermaker—Boiler inspection law, with a sufficient number of men to see to its enforcement.

Boilermaker—State boiler inspection law.

Boilermaker—State boiler inspection law.

Boilermaker—State boiler inspection law.

Boilermaker—State boiler inspection law.

Boilermaker—State boiler inspection law.

Boilermaker—State boiler inspection law.

Boilermaker—Your present methods are good. Boiler inspection law. When a person is injured on duty, by the machinery or tools and rendered unable to work, his employer should pay him straight time for all time lost. In case of death from accident the wife and children should receive the same amount of wages paid the husband for at least ten years, payable monthly.

Boilermaker—A State boiler inspection law.

Carpenter—Eight-hour day. Constant inquiry into the conditions surrounding working people.

Carpenter—Compulsory education law, and a universal eight-hour law. Rigid enforcement of the child labor law.

Carpenter—An employes' compensation law, and compulsory education laws.

Carpenter—Better arbitration laws. All labor troubles should be settled by arbitration.

Carpenter—Compulsory education law.

Carpenter—A universal eight-hour work day. Better facilities for enforcing the child labor law. Abolish convict labor on public works.

Carpenter—Better mechanics' lien law. Convict labor should not be used in competition with free labor.

Carpenter—Good sanitary conditions in all schools. A free text-book system, similar to the one in the State of Washington.

Carpenter—Laws regulating the methods and condition of employment in mills and factories, and on State and municipal works.

Carpenter—Laws improving the conditions surrounding child labor; sanitation of factories, and compulsory education.

Carpenter—The sale of school land should be limited to 150 acres to each family. Compulsory education law.

Carpenter—An adequate mechanics' lien law, and an adequate eight-hour law.

Carpenter—Regulate the sale of convict-made goods. Better child labor conditions.

Carpenter—By furnishing sufficient factory inspectors that closer investigations of the mills and factories may be made, especially in connection with sanitation, ventilation, and child labor.

Car Repairer—Emergency clause made specific in the air brake inspection law. Enclosed car sheds. Better sanitary conditions around shops and factories. Law regulating safety conditions of machinery. Better child labor laws. Regulation of the handling of convict-made goods in competition with free labor. An adequate arbitration law, and board to settle disputes between employer and employes.

Car Repairer—A rigid enforcement of all the laws now on our statutes would better conditions wonderfully.

Car Repairer—An adequate arbitration law and board in case of labor disputes. The amendment of our car shed law, and better child labor laws.

Car Repairer—Semi-monthly pay day for employes. More rigid laws requiring the protection of railroad employes in bad weather.

Car Repairer—Better car shed law.

Garment Worker—A female factory inspector. An inspector in each branch of trade.

Garment Worker—Increased efficiency of State factory inspectors and increased power to enforce laws. A female inspector to be appointed from the working class.

Garment Worker—A law requiring the labeling of convict-made goods.

Garment Worker—Regulation of sale of convict-made goods.

Garment Worker—Requiring the labeling of convict-made goods would be of great benefit.

Garment Worker—A law requiring that all convict-made goods offered for sale in this State must be branded "Convict Made."

Mine Worker—More specific mining laws.

Mine Worker—An adequate employers' liability law.

Printing Pressman—A law requiring better sanitary conditions.

Railway Clerk—A law preventing the intimidation of employes by the railroad companies because they are members of labor organizations.

Screwman—A State free employment agency, and a strict enforcement of the "Spider Law."

Stationary Engineer—Boiler inspection law, and boiler inspector. State law requiring licensing of engineers.

Stationary Engineer—Examination and licensing of engineers. A law requiring three shifts of eight hours each in plants operating continuously.

Stationary Engineer—Boiler inspection law and inspector to enforce the same.

Stationary Engineer—Eight-hour law. A law requiring the examination and licensing of engineers.

Stationary Engineer—License law for engineers and firemen.

Stationary Engineer—An engineer's license law.

Tailor—Better child labor laws; compulsory education; require convict-made goods to be labeled as such.

Tailor—A law limiting the hours of labor for female employes.

Telegrapher—The telegraphers' eight-hour law should be amended to apply to all railroad telegraph and telephone operators handling train orders, and should be framed so as to stand the test of judges. A board of examiners should be established which should examine the ability of all operators handling train orders. Such operators should be at least 21 years of age, should have at least one year of experience as an operator. A rigid enforcement of child labor law; the age limit should also be raised.

Telegrapher—Require telegraph operators to pass an examination as to their ability before being allowed to handle train orders. Prevent the employment of operators under 21 years of age when their duties require them to handle train orders.

Towerman—It is a very common thing for a towerman to be on duty twenty-four hours or longer. In many instances we are required to double up, and sometimes work for twenty-four hours without rest. These conditions should certainly be remedied as our duties are very responsible, and a man can not be relied upon after having worked so long without rest. I would like to see an eight-hour law governing towermen.

Towerman—Our main grievance is too long hours. Twelve and fourteen hours per day is too long time for any one to be on duty every day in the year, especially where the work is as confining as that of a towerman. I think eight hours should be a day's work.

Towerman—Serious accidents may occur through towermen being tired out and not giving proper attention to duties. We should have an eight-hour law for towermen.

Towerman—An eight-hour law governing towermen.

Towerman—Eight hours a day for towermen.

Typographer—Better sanitation in shops and factories.

Typographer—Continue as in the past, and build up a good department of labor statistics, properly supported by the State. Union label on all public printing; this is now done by agreement only.

Typographer—Union label on all State printing. Labeling of convict-made goods.

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT ON LABOR LAWS.

LAWS OF TEXAS RELATING TO LABOR.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS.

OPINIONS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT ON LABOR LAWS.

SAFETY APPLIANCE AND SIXTEEN-HOUR LAWS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, MAY 9, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of yours of the 1st inst. in which the following questions are submitted:

1. "When an air pump, by which the air brakes in a train are operated becomes disabled on a locomotive between terminals, is it lawful for the railroad company to require a train crew to proceed to the end of their run, using hand brakes for stopping power only?"

2. "In case of derailment of one or more cars between terminals, such derailment resulting in two hours delay to the train, is it lawful for the railroad company to require the crew operating said delayed train to remain on duty in excess of the sixteen hours prescribed by law. The railroads hold that in case of two hours' delay on account of a casualty the crew may remain on duty eighteen hours and not be affected by the law."

In answer to the above questions, we beg to advise first, that Chapter 26, Acts of the Thirty-first Legislature, provides:

"That from and after the first day of January, 1910, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in intra-state commerce by railroad within the State of Texas to use on its lines in moving intra-state traffic within said State any locomotive engine not equipped with a power driving wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not a sufficient number of cars in it so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing such train can control its speed without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake for that purpose."

No provision is made in the Act for an emergency but we think that in case the apparatus for operating the air brakes becomes disabled between terminals or at some point where there are no shops, or any means of repairing the damages or disabled brakes, the train may be run to the nearest shops or terminal with the use of the hand brakes alone.

The Act of the Thirty-first Legislature, Chapter 101 commonly known as "The Sixteen-hour Law," provides for just such emergencies as those mentioned in your letter. It contains the following proviso:

"Provided that the provisions of this Act shall not apply in any case of casualty or unavoidable accident, or the act of God; nor where the delay was the result of a cause not known to the carrier or its officer or agent in charge of any conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman left a terminal, and which act could not have been foreseen."

In view of the provisions of the Act above quoted, we think it would be lawful for a railroad company to require the crew operating a delayed train to remain on duty for more than sixteen hours in case of derailment of cars between terminals.

The Federal Sixteen-Hour Law is under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and we understand that the Commission has formulated rules concerning its enforcement and also for its interpretation.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JAS. D. WALTHALL,
Acting Attorney General.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, June 7, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your favor of the 5th inst., in which you ask for a ruling of this Department as to the construction of that part of Section 1, of Chapter 46, page 75, Acts of the Thirty-second Legislature, which provides that no child under the age of fifteen shall hereafter be employed "to labor in or about any manufacturing or other establishment using dangerous machinery." You desire to know whether under the above provision it would be permissible for an establishment having a number of buildings and employing a number of servants, some of the buildings containing dangerous machinery and others not having any such machinery in them, to employ children under fifteen years of age to work in or about any of said buildings which contain no dangerous machinery. In other words, if there is any dangerous machinery in connection with a business, would this provision prohibit the employment of children in all of the departments of said business, or would it merely prohibit the employment of children in buildings and places where they would come in contact with dangerous machinery.

The evident purpose of this provision of the law was to protect children of tender years from being exposed to injuries by coming in contact with dangerous machinery. There being nothing about the machinery which could in any way injure children except coming in contact with it and receiving personal injuries, we are inclined to the opinion that the words "in or about" as used in this statute, means that the prohibition is against employing children either in buildings where dangerous machinery is in operation or near enough to such dangerous machinery as would by any possibility lead to an injury to a child so employed. We do not believe that the Legislature intended to prohibit the employment of a child to work in any building where there is no dangerous machinery simply because the person or establishment for whom the child is at work may own other buildings and other places having dangerous machinery therein, unless as above indicated the dangerous machinery is near enough to the place where the child is required to perform its duty as that it might be exposed to danger and run the risk of receiving a personal injury.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. E. MEAD,
Assistant Attorney General.

AIR BRAKE INSPECTION LAW.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, July 1, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter of June 30th, to which you attach a diagram showing the main line of a railroad 100 miles in length, extending from Station (A) to Station (B), with a branch line 23 miles in length, and extending from Station (C) to Station (D) and connecting with the main line at Station (C). You also state that an independent train is operated on said branch line, leaving Station (D) in the morning, running to Station (C) and returning to Station (D) in the afternoon. You ask for the opinion of this Department as to whether or not, under Chapter 63 of the Acts of the Thirty-second Legislature, Stations (C) and (D) should be considered "Division Terminals," and an inspector be placed at both places, and also whether or not an inspector is required at all on this branch line.

In reply thereto, you are respectfully advised that it is our opinion that in order to determine the length of a railroad under said law, the length of all connecting branch lines should be added to the main line and that if the length of the main line plus the length of the branch lines connecting with the main line equal or exceed 40 miles in length, such railroad would be subject to the

provisions of the Act above referred to, and in the case named by you, the length of the main and branch lines being 123 miles, such road would clearly be subject to the provisions of said Act.

An answer to your other inquiry calls for a construction of the words "Division terminals for such trains" as used in said Act. Without entering into a lengthy discussion as to the meaning of these words, but taking into consideration the purpose of the Act, we are of the opinion that Stations (C) and (D) are both terminal points for the independent trains operated on such branch lines, and that an inspector, such as is provided for in said Act, should be placed at both Stations (C) and (D). To give these words any other construction would practically destroy the purpose of the Act.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

ANTI-PASS LAW.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 19, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 17th inst., I beg to advise that this Department has heretofore given an opinion construing the particular section of the Anti-Pass Law about which you inquire. This opinion is as follows:

"* * * The provision referred to in the Anti-Pass Law of this State, 'ex-employe traveling for the purpose of entering the service of any such common carrier,' is a literal copy of the national act on this subject. We find that the Interstate Commerce Commission in construing this particular provision of the national act holds that a pass may be issued to a bona fide ex-employe of any carrier subject to the act who is traveling for the purpose of entering the service of any such common carrier whether such service has or has not previously been arranged for. We are inclined to follow the construction placed on this provision by the Interstate Commerce Commission but in every case, we think it should be the bona fide intention of the ex-employe in traveling upon a free pass to enter the service of the common carrier at the point to which he is going."

The foregoing opinion fully answers the question propounded by you in your letter. You will observe that the Anti-Pass Law does not *require* railroad companies to issue passes to anyone, but merely gives permission to issue passes to certain persons and as to whether or not the company will issue free passes to any of those who are permitted to receive them is a matter to be determined by the railroad company alone.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

AUTHORITY OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, September 11, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: Your inquiry as to whether or not you, as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, will be authorized under Chapter 24, Acts of Thirty-first Legislature, to enter a boarding house where five or more persons are employed while the same is open and in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, such as are contemplated by said Act, etc.

In reply thereto, I beg to advise that Section 9 of said Act reads as follows:

"Upon the written complaint of two (2) or more persons, or upon his failure otherwise to obtain information in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall have the power to enter any factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or other establishment, or place where five or more persons are employed at work, when the same is open and in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, such as are contemplated by this Act, and for the purpose of examining into the methods of protecting employes from danger and the sanitary conditions in and around such building or place, of all of which the said Commissioner shall make and return into the Bureau of Labor Statistics a true and detailed record in writing."

Under the provisions of the above quoted section, I am of the opinion that you would be authorized to enter a boarding house under the circumstances and for the purposes named in said section and in your inquiry.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON.
Assistant Attorney General.

RAILROADS—REQUIRED TO DO REPAIR WORK IN TEXAS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, October 4, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry of the 3rd inst., relating to the construction of Chapter 33 of the Acts of the Thirty-first Legislature with reference to repair work done by railroads, and asking our construction as to whether or not said Act referred to equipment owned or leased by railroad companies only, or whether it had reference also to equipment in possession of the railroad company but owned or leased by some other company. I beg to say that Section 1 provides, in substance, that all railroad companies operating in this State and having repair shops in this State are required to repair all defective or broken equipment owned or leased by such company in Texas when the same is in this State, provided, that such railway shall be under no obligation to provide proper facilities to do such work in this State, and provided further, that no railway company shall be required to violate the safety appliance Act of Congress, and provided further, that no railway company shall be required to haul such disabled equipment a greater distance for repairs in this State than would be necessary to reach repair shops in another State, and provided further, that no railway company shall haul for repair purposes any disabled equipment past any shop owned or operated by it where the same can be repaired at such shop in order to reach some other repair shop at a greater distance, and provided further, that this Act shall not apply to companies having less than 60 continuous miles of railroad in operation in this State.

I am of the opinion that the provisions of Section 1, as above set out has reference to equipment owned or leased by such companies and not to any other equipment, and that it has no reference to equipment of a foreign line which may be in possession of a company in this State. This Act makes no provision for suits against a company for penalties, but provides that if any railroad company, lessee, receiver, superintendent or agent shall violate any of the provisions of the Act he shall, after conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500.

I would further suggest that I see no impropriety in the district or county attorney investigating the facts before a grand jury with a view of instituting criminal prosecutions for violation of this Act.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

AIR BRAKE INSPECTION LAW—EMERGENCY CLAUSE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, October 11, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of yours of the 25th inst., as follows:

"Referring to Chapter 63 of the laws passed by the regular session of the Thirty-second Legislature, requiring railroad companies to have their trains inspected at Division terminals before leaving; said inspections to be made by an inspector of at least three years experience, Section 2 of this Act reads in part as follows:

"'The provisions of this Act shall not apply in case of emergency where such companies can not obtain the employes mentioned in this Act who have the qualifications prescribed by the provisions thereof; then such companies may employ temporary inspectors.'

"I would thank you to advise me if, in your opinion, a strike among the carmen constitutes an emergency, thereby giving the said railroad company authority to either operate their trains without any inspection or by being inspected by incompetent men."

In answer to your question I beg to advise that a general strike among the carmen of a railroad company constitutes an emergency within the meaning of the Act referred to in your letter, and in such case the Act authorizes the railroad company to employ temporary inspectors not having the qualifications prescribed in the Act. That a general strike constitutes an emergency is generally recognized by the courts of this State.

In the case of Gulf, etc., Ry. Co. vs. Gatewood, 79 Texas, 95, the Supreme Court held that a railway strike obstructing the operation of the road and the carrying of freight will excuse the delay caused thereby. The same was announced in Gulf, etc., Ry. Co. vs. Levi, 76 Texas, 342. To the same effect is M. K. & T. Ry. Co. vs. Levi, 14 S. W. Rep., 1062, and I. & G. N. Ry. Co. vs. Server, 3rd Texas App. (Civil), 536.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JAS. D. WALTHALL,
Assistant Attorney General.

AIR BRAKE INSPECTION LAW—EMERGENCY CLAUSE—LENGTH OF TIME EMERGENCY WILL LAST.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, October 11, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., relating to the proper construction of Chapter 63 of the Acts of the Thirty-second Legislature as to what length of time constitutes an emergency whereby railroad companies may employ temporary inspectors, you are advised that Section 2 of Said Acts provides that:

"The provisions of this Act shall not apply in case of emergency where such companies can not obtain the employes mentioned in this Act who have the qualifications prescribed by the provisions thereof; then such companies may employ temporary inspectors."

It is impossible for us to define any particular length of time that an emergency may exist. This fact would have to be determined from all the facts and surrounding circumstances in any given case, and the law does not define what length of time an emergency may exist; but under this Act, so long as the emergency does exist and the company can not obtain the employes who have the qualifications prescribed by the Act, they may employ temporary inspectors who do not possess those qualifications.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

SIXTEEN HOUR LAW—NOT APPLICABLE TO EMPLOYES WHILE ATTENDING COURT FOR COMPANY.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, November 2, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In yours of October 19th you say: "I have been requested to ask you for the following opinion on the compulsory rest law, towit: If a trainman is used as a witness at court and relieved from service as a witness at 5 p. m. after being at court all day, could he be used in train service immediately after being relieved as a witness? Or would he be required to have eight hours rest if the time attending court and the subsequent time on the road made 16 hours on duty in the aggregate in that 24-hour period?"

In answer to this question, I would put another question, towit: If a trainman has labored upon his own premises until 5 p. m., could he be used in train service immediately after ceasing to so labor upon his own premises? Or would the law require him to have eight hours rest if the time he labored upon his own premises and the subsequent time on the road made sixteen hours of labor in the aggregate in that 24-hour period?

I think the question I ask fully answers the question propounded. This compulsory rest law you speak of was enacted for the protection of the traveling public, but you will observe that it is impossible to make the law perfect. There is no way to control a man after he leaves the services of the company, whether attending court by process of law or his voluntary service upon his own premises, and the law did not contemplate that it could be done.

You will further observe that the Act of 1907, page 222, Section 1, provides that "It shall be unlawful for any person to permit any telegraph operator, etc., who spaces trains, to be on *duty* for more than eight hours in any twenty-four consecutive hours. Section 3 of this Act provides that "It shall be unlawful for any railroad telegraph or telephone operator to work more than eight hours in twenty-four consecutive hours *at such* occupation." The Act of 1909, page 108, Section 1, provides that "It shall be unlawful for any railroad company * * * to require or permit any conductor, etc., to be or remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours; and whenever any such conductor, etc., shall have been continuously on duty for sixteen hours, he shall be relieved and shall not be required or permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty; and no such conductor, etc., who has been on duty sixteen hours in the aggregate in any twenty-four-hour period shall be required or permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least eight consecutive hours off duty."

It will be observed that the statute uses the words "occupation" and "duty" in designating the number of hours at which the laborer is engaged in work, and in our judgment it was never contemplated that any one who had served in the capacity or occupation of a telegraph operator or trainman and who was summoned as a witness before one of our courts, that such time as he is required to attend court would be considered as a part of the time he was laboring at such occupation. If it should be so considered, then if a trainman or telegraph operator who was summoned by the court and kept for 24, 48, or any number of hours, it could be held that he was working at said occupation or performing his duty at such for 24, or 48 hours consecutively without rest and then he could be punished under this law. This proposition can not be supported by the law, and we would advise that when such propositions are again referred to you that you inform the inquirer that such questions should be submitted to the prosecuting officers of their several counties, who will be able to give all the law on the subject, and if in the judgment of such counsel as the law has provided for giving such advice, it should be concluded that the law has been violated, then complaint should be made and the matters left for the court to determine, and in this way these matters may be definitely and finally settled, but we would beg to suggest right here that we do not believe that any attorney would advise contrary to the opinion we have given in this case.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. E. LANE.
Assistant Attorney General.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW—RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS—NOT APPLICABLE TO INTERURBAN OPERATORS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, November 10, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 4th inst., in which you refer to Chapter 122 of the regular session of the Thirtieth Legislature and make inquiry as to whether or not the eight-hour law therein provided applies to telegraph or telephone operators on interurban lines, I beg to say that from a reading of Section 1 of said Act I am impressed with the opinion that the Legislature had reference to steam railroads and that they did not intend to include interurban railroads within its provisions.

True, the language is rather broad, but taking the whole section, we think the impression is clear that reference was had to steam railroads only. I would not say that no law of this State relating to steam railroads would not apply to interurban railroads because it would depend upon the particular law and the language used in the act and you do not mention any particular act. Therefore, I prefer to withhold a decision of that question until our attention is directed to some particular act.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

CAR SHED LAW—APPLIES ALSO TO LOCOMOTIVES.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, November 10, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 9th inst., wherein you state that you have information that two different railroad companies in this State had their roundhouses and machine shops destroyed by fire about three years ago, and that one of these companies employs twelve to fifteen men daily, their employment consisting of inspection and repairs on locomotives where there is an average of ten locomotives daily, and that the other company employs from forty to fifty men on the same character of work where they make light repairs on an average of fifteen locomotives per day. You also state that the majority of these men work entirely in the open and that they are complaining of the hardships of the same.

You ask the following question: "I would thank you to advise me whether or not under these circumstances, locomotives and work on same constitute the *equipment* which comes within the provisions of the above mentioned law."

You are advised that the chapter referred to (Chapter 6, Fourth Called Session of Thirty-first Legislature), provides for the "repair of cars, trucks or other railroad equipment."

I am of the opinion that this term "or other railroad equipment" will include locomotives.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, November 12, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: Herewith returning correspondence with reference to two different railroad companies in this State whose roundhouses and machine shops were destroyed by fire about three years ago and whose men work entirely in the open. You ask the following question: "I would thank you to advise me whether or not, under these circumstances, locomotives and work on same con-

stitute the *equipment* which comes within the provisions of the law, Chapter 6, Fourth Called Session of the Thirty-first Legislature."

See Ex Parte Roquemore, 60 Texas Cr. Reports, 282, and authorities cited. The expression used is *"Other Railroad Equipment"* and not *"such"* other railroad equipment.

I concur in the opinion of General Robertson.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. E. LANE,
Assistant Attorney General.

LABOR DEPARTMENT—LAW CREATING SAME COVERS RAILROADS AS WELL AS OTHER INDUSTRIES.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 7, 1912.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: You have submitted to this Department the question as to whether Section 6 of Chapter 24, Acts of the Thirty-first Legislature creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics applies to railroad companies, and whether such companies should be called upon to furnish you with statistics as to the number of persons employed, the hours employed per day, the amount paid in wages and number of employes injured in the railroad service in its various branches.

We are of opinion that the section referred to does apply to railroad companies and that they should be called upon by you for such statistics. In said section it is provided that "It shall be the duty of every owner, manager and superintendent of every factory, mill, work shop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or any other establishment or place where five or more persons are employed at work, to make the Bureau of Labor Statistics, upon blanks being furnished by such Bureau, such reports and returns as said Bureau may require for the purpose of securing such labor statistics as are contemplated by this Act * * *"

While railroad companies are not, in terms, named in the Act, still I think it is broad enough to include them, especially since no reason can be perceived for exempting such companies, and it is extremely important that statistics, in connection with the railroad service should be filed. Railroad companies are very large employers of labor and such employment is necessarily hazardous. The compilation of labor statistics of this character is of course valuable to the Legislature in the enactment of laws for the protection and preservation of life and limb and in regulating the hours of employment, sanitary conditions, etc.

Trusting that the above sufficiently answers your inquiry, I beg to remain.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JAS. D. WALTHALL,
Assistant Attorney General.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 18, 1912.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: Undertaking to answer your inquiry as to whether the Legislature is inhibited by the Constitution from enacting a law, authorizing school districts, by a vote of the people to fix the scholastic age and also to require indigent children to attend public schools, I beg to advise:

First. The Legislature has power except when the Constitution limits it. Baldwin vs. State, 21 Crim. App., 591.

Second. In determining the constitutionality of an act the rule is to see if it is prohibited by the Constitution. Logan vs. State, 4 Crim. App., 306; Lastro,

3 Crim. App., 363; Holly, 14 Crim. App., 505; Logan, 5 Crim. App., 307; Simson, 71 Texas Rep., 222; Day Co. vs. State, 68 Texas Rep., 527.

The Legislature can confer a power on a municipality or political subdivision of a county to determine by vote of the people as to whether or not they will adopt or reject a law passed by the Legislature. Johnson vs. Martin, 75 Texas, 33; Stanfield, 83 Texas, 320.

An act authorizing cities and towns to take charge of the public schools is not a delegation of legislative power. Such act is general and is applicable to all cities and towns, and not a local or special law. Werner vs. City of Galveston, 67 Texas, 62.

Section 56 of Article 3, Constitution, provides that the Legislature shall not pass any local or special law regulating the affairs of counties, cities, towns, ward or school districts, or regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of public school houses and raising of money for such purposes; but as an act which would authorize school districts to submit to the people the best method of regulating its schools would be general in its application and not local and unless it can be said that it undertakes to delegate legislative power, I do not think it would be held to be unconstitutional. I may say to you that the matter of the constitutionality of such act certainly is not clear to my mind and such question must be decided by the courts before it is finally settled. The better and safer policy would be to have the Constitution authorize the enactment of such a law as was done in relation to stock laws, fence laws and intoxicating liquor laws—Sections 20, 22 and 23, Constitution, Article 16.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. E. LANE,
Assistant Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 23, 1912.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: You refer me to the Acts of the Thirty-second Legislature, known as the Air Brake Inspection Law, and propound to me the following questions in the following manner: "The diagram attached shows the main line of a railroad 100 miles in length, with a branch 23 miles in length. From A to B regular trains are operated, and from C to D an independent train is operated, leaving D in the morning, running to C and returning to D in the evening, and there laying over until the next day, and again making similar trips day after day." Now you ask "Should stations C and D be considered 'Division Terminals' and an inspector be placed at both places? Or should an inspector be required at all on this branch, as the law provides that unless railroads are forty miles in length the law shall not apply to them?" In reply thereto, I would advise that in my opinion the branch line is to be considered as a part of the entire system and that the forty miles provision would not apply in the case mentioned.

Your second inquiry calls for a construction of the words "Division Terminals" as used in said Act. It is my opinion that there is quite a difference between the terms "Division Terminals" as used in this Act and the word "Terminal" as applied to the end of a railroad. For instance, the M. K. & T. Ry. of Texas has a division terminal at Houston, Texas, another at Smithville, another at Hillsboro, another at Fort Worth, and Dallas, and Denison. These are not terminals of the road, but they are known as division terminals, that is they are the terminations—not of the road—but of the particular divisions of the road. Now, I conclude that the term "Division Terminal" as used in the Act in question, when applied to branch roads, does not mean the termination point or end of the particular branch road, but it means the termination point of division where the trains on said branch stop or tie up for general inspection, repairs, etc., just as the division terminals on the main line are for the purpose of general inspection, changing the crews, general repairs, etc. It would be unreasonable to suppose as in the case of the Southern Pacific, where the Gonzales branch is only 12 miles in length, and connects with and leaves the main line at Harwood and extends to the city of Gonzales, a distance of 12

miles, the train on this division or branch road begins at Gonzales, runs over to Harwood, makes connection with the main line and returns to Gonzales in the evening and lays over night, and again makes the same trip each succeeding day. In other words, it has no terminal point at Harwood, nor is Harwood a division terminal for the purpose of inspection, general repairs, etc., but the terminal point of this train is Gonzales, where the cars and engines are inspected, repairs made, etc. I am confirmed in the above opinion more fully when I examine the different steps taken in the Thirty-second Legislature in the passage of the Act in question. The bill originally read that inspections should be made at the divisions or terminals, the word "or" being inserted between the words "divisions" and "terminals," but the Act before pasage was amended by striking out the word "or" and made to read "division terminals," clearly indicating, in my mind, that it was not intended that an inspector should be placed at the termination or end of the line, but that he should be placed at the division terminals, that is, the terminals of that particular division where an inspection is required. I believe that this will be the interpretation placed upon this Act by the courts should they ever be called upon to make an interpretation thereof.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. E. LANE,
Assistant Attorney General.

FULL CREW ON TRAINS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 2, 1913.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: You have submitted to this Department the following: "A certain railway company in this State is runing its passenger trains with one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and one other person whom they refuse to designate, but who ordinarily does the work of porter and brakeman. In connection therewith you submit a copy of an order issued by the railway company, which reads as follows:

"Passenger Conductors, Train Porters:

"Effective at once. Train porters who perform the duties of a brakeman-porter will dispense with the porter's badge, and until further notice wear uniform cap without badge, and conductors will show them on time slips as brakeman-porters, immediately upon receipt of these instructions. Please put same in effect at once.

"TRAINMASTERS.

"Approved: SUPERINTENDENT."

Thereupon you ask whether or not this conduct constitutes a violation of Articles 6560 and 6561 and of Articles 6572, 6573, 6574, 6575, R. S., 1911.

By Article 6560 it is made the duty of every conductor, baggage master, engineer, brakeman or other servant of a railroad company employed in passenger train service, or at passenger stations to wear upon his hat or cap a badge, which shall indicate his office and initial letters of the style of the corporations by which he is employed; and Article 6561 declares that no conductor or collector without such badge shall demand or be entitled to receive from any passenger any fare, toll or ticket, or exercise any of the powers of his office, and that *none other* of said officers without such badge shall have any authority "to meddle or interfere with the passengers, their baggage or property."

It will be noted that the duty defined in the above articles is laid upon the employee personally and not upon the company, and that no penalty is provided for a violation of such duty. If the duty were laid upon the company to see that the provisions of these articles are complied with, then a violation thereof would come within the general penalty statute providing for penalties against railroad companies for failure to perform any duty enjoined upon them by law; but this is not the case, and for this reason we believe that the only effect of the conduct of the company in the case stated under the articles of the statute last cited, would be simply to deprive the brakeman or porter of authority to

"meddle or interfere with the passengers, their baggage or property." If, without such badge, the brakeman or porter should meddle or interfere with the passengers, their baggage or property to the injury of the passenger or their property, the passenger would thereupon have a case of action against the company as well as against the employee for such unauthorized conduct in violation of the law.

Now, the full crew law, as contained in Articles 6572, 6573, 6574 and 6575, simply required the company under the facts stated to have upon and in charge of its passenger train one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and one brakeman. The duties of a brakeman—or of any other employees, for that matter—are not defined in the statute. Bearing in mind that this is a penal statute and that it must be given a strict construction for that reason, we think that if in fact the person denominated in the order as a brakeman-porter, or without any designation whatever, actually performs the duties of a brakeman, this conduct would not constitute a violation of this statute. As a matter of course, if the law undertook to define the duties of a brakeman to be such as would require him "to meddle or interfere with the passengers, their baggage or property," then this undesignated person could not be a brakeman, and the failure to designate him as such and to have him wear the proper badge as such would probably constitute a violation of the full crew law when read in connection with the badge law, but we do not understand the duties of a brakeman, either under the law or in practice, to be such as would require him "to meddle or interfere with the passengers, their baggage or property."

Under the facts stated, therefore, we are compelled to answer that it is a violation of Article 6560 for the brakeman-porter to work upon the train without the proper badge, but for this violation no penalty or punishment is fixed either against the company or against the employee, and that the failure to have him wear the badge does not constitute a violation of the full crew law by the company.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by the Department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

(Signed) B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General.

FULL CREWS AS APPLIED TO MOTOR CARS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 2, 1913.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: You have submitted to this department the proposition as to whether or not what is known as the Full Crew Law applies to the case where a motor car is operated on the track of a steam railroad in Texas.

The caption of Senate bill No. 240—the Full Crew Law—declares its purpose to be to define what shall be a full crew on passenger trains run by railroad companies doing business in this State; what shall be a full crew on freight, gravel or construction trains, and what shall be a full crew on light *engines* run by *such* railroad companies, etc.

Section 1 of the act declares that it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to run any passenger train with less than a full crew, consisting of one *engineer*, one *fireman*, one conductor and one brakeman. Section 2 of the act defines a full crew for gravel, freight and construction trains as being one engineer and one fireman, one conductor and two brakemen. Section 3 defines a full crew for a light engine to be three persons, being one engineer, one fireman and one conductor.

Section 4 provides a penalty against such railroad company for a failure to comply with the act.

This statute being penal in its nature, must be construed with some degree of strictness; that is to say, that before a railroad company could be penalized

for a failure to comply with the act, the State would have to show a clear violation and bring the facts clearly within the meaning of the statute.

Chapter 1, of Title 113, of the Revised Statutes, provides for the incorporation of railroad companies, and while it is not there expressly stated that such companies are to use steam for motive power, nevertheless, that intention of the law becomes apparent when we consider that other and different provisions of law are made for the incorporation of railroads to be operated with other kinds of motive power, and when we consider practically all other statutes defining the duties of railroad companies, in fact the chapter which provides for the incorporation of electric interurban railroad companies declares that such companies shall have the same rights of eminent domain, etc., as *steam* railroad companies.

We think, therefore, that when the Legislature undertook to pass Senate bill No. 240 it had in mind steam railroads and the regulation thereof, and that in the construction of the statute we should consider the term *railroad company* as used therein to mean a steam railroad company. This, we believe, is made conclusive by the use of the terms *engineer* and *fireman*, in Sections 1, 2 and 3, and especially as used in Section 3, defining a full crew for light engines. For the same reason we believe that under a proper construction of the statute the legislative intent was to require a full crew on the trains and engines operated by steam power, and that the statute does not apply to a motor car operated by electric or gasoline power.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by the Department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

(Signed) B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General.

VIOLATION SIXTEEN-HOUR LAW.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, December 1, 1911.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: You advise me that complaint has been made to you that on some railway lines with considerable mileage in Oklahoma and with probably ten or more miles in Texas, the parties employed as conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen have been permitted to work at their various labors on that portion of the road in Texas after they shall have labored in the same line of business more than sixteen hours in Oklahoma before reaching Texas.

Now your question is: After having so labored in this line of labor for more than sixteen hours in Oklahoma, can these same parties be continued in their labors as such employees on that portion of their road in Texas without any intermission or rest, without the railway company incurring the penalty provided in Section 2 of the laws, on page 23 of the laws of Texas relating to labor, by which it is provided that any railway company permitting any such labor shall pay a penalty of $500 for each and every offense?

I beg to advise that such conduct of the company in permitting such labor would be a violation of the law and they would incur the penalty provided by said act.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) C. E. LANE,
Assistant Attorney General.

RAILROADS TO DO REPAIR WORK IN TEXAS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 28, 1913.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In your communication to this department of recent date you say:

"I very much desire your opinion and construction of Articles 6426, 6427 and 6428, found on pages 1379 and 1380 of the Revised Statutes of 1911, Railroads to do repair work in Texas.

"The penalty of this law reads as follows:

" 'Be it further enacted that any railway corporation, lessee, receiver, superintendent, or agent, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, after conviction of any court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500.'

"This law is being violated by many of the interstate lines in Texas.

"Now, in my judgment, this law was enacted to serve two specific purposes. First, to provide work for Texas workmen; and further, to protect life and limb of trainmen in handling this defective equipment, and should carry some police power with it.

"Your full conclusions along these lines will be of much benefit to this Department, as we are receiving many complaints that this character of equipment is being sent across the line into Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana by the lines running into those States."

The articles of the statute referred to by you compose Chapter 33 of the Acts of the Thirty-first Legislature. Section 1 of this act provides, in substance, that all railroad companies operating in this State and having repair shops therein are required to repair all defective or broken equipment owned or leased by such company in Texas when the same is in the State; provided, that such railway company shall be under no obligation to provide proper facilities to do such work in Texas; and, provided further, that no railway company shall be required to violate the Safety Appliance Act of Congress; and, provided further, that no railway company shall be required to haul such disabled equipment a greater distance for repairs in this State than would be necessary to reach repair shops in another State; and, provided further, that no railway company shall haul for repair purposes any disabled equipment past any show owned or operated by it, where the same can be repaired at such shop, in order to reach some other repair shop at a greater distance.

In our opinion the provisions of the act are limited to equipment owned or leased by railway companies, and that it does not apply to equipment of a foreign line which may be in possession of a company in this State.

It follows, therefore, that if the equipment which you mention as being sent across the line into Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana by lines running into those States is equipment that belongs to companies operating lines outside of Texas and is not leased from such outside companies by any Texas company, and has come into the possession of the Texas company only in the ordinary exchange and course of business, this act has no application thereto.

A railway company incorporated under the laws of Texas has no authority to own or operate a line of railroad beyond the State line.

"The State line is in law and in fact one terminus of the line of a railroad intersecting it, constructed by a Texas corporation, because its powers cease at that line." R. R. Commission vs. C., R. I. & G. Ry. Co., 102 Texas, 397.

When a railway company accepts a charter from the State it assumes an obligation not only to build its road, but to operate the same, and this includes an obligation to provide all equipment necessary to the proper operation of the road. Of course, the company may own this equipment outright or it may lease it for some other company or person. Whether owned or leased, it is subject to regulation through the laws of this State, and the company is subject to regulation with reference to the maintenance of such equipment.

We think, therefore, that it is within the power of the State to require such a railroad corporation to keep its equipment in proper repair, and to provide that such equipment when in a defective condition shall not be used or carried unreasonable distances for repair. The distance through which a

defective car or appliance or engine is operated bears a direct and substantial relation to the safety of the employees on the train as well as passengers, if it be a passenger train, and to the speedy movement of all traffic by rail, whether such traffic be freight or passenger. This relation and these conditions constitute full warrant for the exercise of the police power of the State to require these things to be done. This is certainly true with reference to all equipment engaged in intrastate commerce. We believe it may be applied also to cars engaged in even interstate commerce, for the reason that this regulation would be simply to aid such commerce and not to burden it, and would not conflict necessarily with congressional legislation on the same subject.

It seems that the penalty mentioned by you is the only penalty that can be invoked for violation of this statute.

Yours truly,

LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by the Department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General.

CAR SHED LAW.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 28, 1913.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: In your communication of recent date you request a construction on what is known as the Car Shed Law, the same being contained in Article 6581, Revised Statutes, 1911.

It is the general duty of a master to furnish the servant with a reasonably safe place in which to work. The statute in question seeks simply to extend this doctrine. Section 1 of the act makes it the duty of every person, corporation or receiver engaged in constructing or repairing railroad cars, trucks or other railroad equipment to erect and maintain a building or shed at every station or other point where as many as five men are regularly employed on such repair work, the building or shed to cover a sufficient portion of its tract so as to provide that all men regularly employed in the construction and repair of cars, trucks or other railroad equipment shall be sheltered from rain, *and protected from other inclement weather.* This act is made inapplicable to division terminals or other points where light repairs only are made on cars or to cars loaded with perishable freight, nor to cars when trains are being held for the movement thereof. In other words, the statutory duty of the master is to protect his men from *rain* and other *inclement weather.* He may do this through the means of a *shed* or a *building.* It would appear that in most cases even of a mere shed, as the term is commonly used, would protect the employee from the rain, but the question arises as to what sort of a building would be necessary to protect the employee from other inclement weather. As a matter of course, this is strictly a question of fact to be determined under all the peculiar circumstances at each particular time and place where the question may arise. In a prosecution for a violation of this act it would be necessary for the defendant to prove that he or it had complied with the statute; that is to say, that a shed or building had been provided which would protect the employee not only from the rain, but from other inclement weather, and the duty would be upon the master to foresee, or to use due care to foresee, the kinds of weather and to build such a structure as will protect the men against the weather when it comes.

About the only matter in which a judicial construction would aid you would be simply in the matter of the definition of "inclement weather." This term does not seem to have been defined by the courts, and we must rely upon the etymology and the popular meaning thereof. Mr. Webster defines "inclement" as applied to weather to mean "physically severe or harsh; rough, boisterous, stormy, rigorously cold, etc." The same authority defines inclemency to be

"physical severity or harshness; roughness, storminess, rigor, severe cold, wind, rain or snow."

It would follow from these definitions that the shed or building required by the statute would have to be such a building as under the peculiar circumstances at the time and place would protect the men reasonably against rain and severe could, wind or snow. The question as to whether or not the building or shed actually provided—where one has been provided—was sufficient to meet the requirements of the statute, as stated before, would be a question of fact to be passed upon by the jury in every case of prosecution under the statute.

Yours, truly,

LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by the Department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 11, 1913.

Mr. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your communication of recent date enclosing a letter from Mr. Chas. Murphy, an attorney, in charge of certain prosecutions for violation of the eight-hour law, wherein he requests an opinion from this Department as to the effect upon pending cases of that portion of House bill No. 98 passed by the recent Legislature, wherein the former eight-hour law is expressly repealed.

Article 16 of the Penal Code of this State provides that the repealing of a law, where the repealing statute substitutes no other penalty, will exempt from punishment all persons who may have offended against the provisions of such repealed law, unless it be otherwise declared in the repealing statute.

Article 15 of the Penal Code provides for a modification of the penalty by a new law, and Article 17 provides that when, by the repealing statute, a new penalty is substituted for an offense punishable under the act repealed, such repealing statute shall not exempt from punishment a person who has offended against the repealed law while it was in force.

Article 18 of the Penal Code provides that no change in the definition of the offense shall affect offenses already committed, but all offenders against the first law shall be tried, and their guilt or innocence determined in accordance with the provisions thereof.

From a consideration of these articles of the Penal Code it follows that if the effect of the new law is simply to modify the punishment, or to substitute a new penalty for the same act denounced as penal by the first law, or if the new law has simply changed the definition of the offense denounced by the old law without in its real effect repealing the old law, then pending cases should be prosecuted to final judgment. On the other hand, if the effect of the new law is not simply to modify or substitute a new penalty for the same act denounced by the first law, or if the new act simply changes the definition of the offense denounced by the first law without really repealing the old law, then in that event, under Article 16 of the Penal Code, it must be held that pending prosecutions are at an end and pending cases must be dismissed.

Section 4 of House bill No. 683 (the new law) expressly repeals the former eight-hour statute.

The punishment provided in the old law is denounced against any individual, partnership, superintendent, foreman, engineer, or other person having the direction, supervision, charge, care, management, or control of any public works undertaken by or for account or on behalf and benefit of the State of Texas, or any subdivision thereof, or any municipal corporation, as well as against any contractor. It will be noted that this penalty is directed against the employees of the contractor, or of the State, having the work done. The penalty provided is a fine not to exceed $500 for each violation, and each day is made a separate offense. Now, by Section 2 of the new law it is made unlawful for any cor-

poration, person, or association of persons, *having a contract* with the State, or any political subdivision, to require or permit its laborers to work more than eight hours per day, except in emergencies, and the penalty provided for is a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1000, or by imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment,—each day constituting a separate offense. It will be noted also that by Section 1 the specific character of work to which the bill applies is stated, while, under the old law, this is not done. Also, Section 2 requires that all contracts made by, on, or in behalf of the State, or any subdivision, for the performance of any work should be determined and considered as made upon the basis of eight hours constituting a day's work.

In our opinion the new law does not define the same offense as was defined by the old law, neither does it simply change the definition of the offense dealt with in the two laws, but that the offense denounced by the new law is made up of different elements and acts from that included in the definition of the offense denounced by the old statute, for the same reason, in our opinion, the new statute does not simply substitute a new penalty, nor does it constitute a modification of the penalty,—for this would presuppose that the offense dealt with by the two statutes would be in substance the same. This requires the conclusion that the legislative intent was, as stated in the bill, to repeal the offense as denounced in the old statute and the penalty therefor, and to write an entirely new law upon the subject, both as to the ingredients of the offense and the punishment therefor, and having expressly declared the repeal of the old law, and not having made provisions for the prosecution of pending cases under Article 16 of the Penal Code, those who may have offended against the provisions of the old law are henceforth exempt from punishment therefor.

Yours very truly,

LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by this Department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

B. F. Looney,
Attorney General.

FULL CREW LAW.

A train belonging to a lumber company, not a common carrier, being operated by a common carrier railroad company over the lines of the carrier company is subject to the provisions of the Full Crew Law.

Articles construed, 6572 to 6576.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 28, 1913.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: Your letter to this Department of May 27th discloses the following: A railway incorporated under the laws of this State and doing business as a common carrier, and operating a line of railroad in this State, has a junction point with a line of logging road some fifteen miles in length, owned by a company not doing business as a common carrier. Under some private contract or arrangement between the two companies the common carrier railroad receives the trains of the logging road at the junction point and operates them, or causes them to be operated, over its (common carrier) road some fifteen or twenty miles from the junction point. Thereupon you propound the interrogatory: Whether or not the operation of such trains by the common carrier road is subject to the provisions of the Full Crew Law as contained in Articles 6570 to 6576, Revised Statutes, 1911.

So far as the State and the public is concerned, these trains while being operated over the track of the carrier company road are being operated by the carrier company, and are subject to the provisions of the statute named.

If it should be held that the trains while in the carrier company's road are still being operated by the logging company, in our opinion the statute would

still apply to such operation, for the reason that the logging company must be held to be operating the carrier company's road to the extent of the same traversed by these trains, and under such facts the logging company road would not come within the twenty-mile exemption fixed by Article 6576. Lodwick Lumber Company vs. Taylor, 87 S. W., 358; Bammel vs. Kirby, Receiver, 47 S. W., 392; State vs. Southern Kansas Railway Company of Texas, 99 S. W., 157.

Yours truly,
(Signed) LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by the Department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

(Signed) B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW—TO WHAT PERSONS AND WORK APPLICABLE.

(Chapter 68, Acts of 1913.)

AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 27, 1913.

Mr. J. A. Starling, Labor Commissioner, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your request for a construction of the eight-hour law passed by the Thirty-third Legislature with reference to its application to persons and to classes of work.

Section 1 of the act declares that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen or mechanics now *employed* or who may hereafter be employed by or on behalf of the State of Texas or by or on behalf of any county, municipality or political subdivision of the State, county or municipality in any one calendar day where such employment, contract or work is for the purpose of constructing, repairing or improving buildings, bridges, roads, highways, streams, levees or other work of a similar character.

As to the character of work to which the provisions of Section 1 are applicable, it is plain that the work done must be "for the purpose of constructing, repairing or improving buildings, bridges, roads, highways, streams, levees or other work of a similar character."

It is true that the caption of the act declares its purpose to be to fix "the number of hours that shall constitute a legal day's work on *all* work being performed by or on behalf of the State of Texas or by or on behalf of any county, municipality or other legal or political subdivision of said State. It is manifest that the caption of the act is broader than its body; this may or may not constitute a material discrepancy between the caption and the body of the act, but with this question in this connection we have nothing to do. This being a penal statute, we must look to the absolute provisions of the body of the act, and its application cannot be extended beyond the express or necessarily implied purport of such provisions.

As to the persons against whom the provisions of the act are applicable, it is clear that the provisions of the act apply to any officer or agent of the State, county, municipality or political subdivision who employs laborers, workmen or mechanics on behalf of the State, county, municipality or political subdivision. In fact, the language of the act is broad enough to make it applicable against the State itself or the county, municipality or political subdivision, but since the State, county, municipality or subdivision can act only through its officers or agents, the legislative intent is that the provisions of the act are to be made applicable against such officers or agents. For instance, if some officer of the State government were to employ a laborer, workman or mechanic on some work of the classes named in Section 1 on behalf of the State and should cause such laborer, workman or mechanic to labor for more than eight hours in a calendar day according to the legislative intent, he would be subject to the penalties denounced by Section 3 of the act, or if a county commissioner or other officer of the county should employ a laborer, workman or mechanic for the purpose of constructing or repairing a public road or a public building, etc., and should cause him to labor for more than eight hours in a calendar day, he would be subject to the penalties denounced by Section 3 of the act, according to the legislative intent. The same would be true of any officer of a

city government or of any other political subdivision who should employ a laborer, workman or mechanic for the purpose of doing the class of work specified in Section 1.

The penalties denounced by Section 3 of the act are applicable as against "any person or any officer, agent or employee of any person, corporation or association of persons or any officer, agent or employee of the State, county, municipality or any legal or political subdivision of the State, county or municipality who shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act.

We do not believe that the penalties denounced by the act can be enforced against any person or officer for causing an employee to labor for more than eight hours on any one character of work than that specifically named in the body of the bill. For instance, the duties of an engineer or fireman at a municipal light plant, waterworks, etc., would not be such work as is embraced within the description contained in Section 1 of the act; nor would the duties of a policeman, watchman or a school teacher fall within the description of the work to which the act is applicable, although such work might be covered. and probably would be covered, by the act if its provisions were as broad as its purpose is indicated to be by the caption.

In our opinion the provisions of Section 2 of the act apply alone to contract work "by or on behalf of any county, municipality or other legal or political subdivision of the State." By said section it is made unlawful for any corporation, person or association of persons *having a contract* with the State or any political subdivision thereof to require or permit any such laborers, workmen, mechanics or other persons to work more than eight hours per calendar day in doing *such* work.

We are of the opinion that the rule of ejustdem gereris must be applied in construction of this statute and that the term, "such work," as used in Section 2 refers to and must be construed to mean the kind of work enumerated in Section 1. That is to say, the facts necessary to set the provisions of Section 2 in operation are (1) that a person, firm or corporation shall have a contract with the State or political subdivision of the State to do work; (2) that the kind of work covered by the contract is the construction, repair or improvement of buildings, bridges, roads, highways, streams, levees, or other work of a similar character.

The provisions of Section 2 are not applicable where contract work is done in the case of an emergency such as may arise in times of war "or in cases where it may become necessary to work more than eight hours per calendar day for the protection of property, human life or the necessity of housing inmates of public institutions in cases of fire or destruction by the elements"; nor are the provisions of the act applicable to any work done by county convicts while serving their sentences as such under law existing at the time of the enactment of this bill.

Yours truly,

LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by the Department, in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General.

RAILROADS—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Chapter 33, Acts of 1909, as embodied in Articles 1561 to 1564, Penal Code, 1911, is valid as against objections that the caption of the act is defective, that it is an unwarranted exercise of police powers, and that it interferes with and regulates interstate commerce.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, December 16, 1913.

Hon. J. J. Strickland, County Attorney, Palestine, Texas.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter of the 12th inst., submitting brief prepared by Messrs. Wilson, Dabney & King, in which they contend that Articles 1561 to 1564 of the Penal Code, 1911, is unconstitutional for reasons therein stated.

Replying to your request that we pass on this question in a general way, I will say that since this statute has been duly enacted and is now comprised in the Penal Code, from the standpoint of prosecuting officers and from our standpoint, we are precluded from an examination as to its constitutionality except for the purpose of meeting a contemplated assault upon the statute when a prosecution is instituted. That is to say, if the statute is unconstitutional we must allow the court so to declare. There may be something of merit in the contentions asserted, but we believe this statute can be sustained as against these objections, and upon your request we will submit such authorities as we have at hand along this line.

The first objection is that the title of the act does not indicate the provisions of the body of the act which makes it unlawful to carry defective equipment by or beyond a shop on the line at which it could be repaired. Granting the soundness of this contention as an original proposition, we believe this defect, if any, was cured by the Act of the Legislature of 1911 in the matter of the revision of the statutes. Chapter 33 of the Acts of 1909, page 73, is now embodied in the Penal Code under Articles 1561 to 1564. This Penal Code was established as an Act of the Legislature in 1911, the same being embodied in a bill entitled "An Act to adopt and establish a Penal Code and a Code of Criminal Procedure for the State of Texas."

Section 1 of the bill reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, that the following titles, chapters and articles shall hereafter constitute the Penal Code of the State of Texas."

Then follow the various articles of the Code, including those here in question. Article 1 of the Code reads:

"The design of enacting this Code is to define in plain language every offense against the laws of this State, and affix to each offense its proper punishment."

The Code is a complete legislative enactment within itself, and meets the definition of a bill made in accordance with Sections 29, 30 and 43 of Article 3 of the Constitution of Texas.

McLain vs. Haskill, 28 S. W., 711.

So if it were granted that Chapter 33 of the Acts of 1909, as originally enacted, was defective on account of the caption not containing a reference to the provision as to hauling defective equipment past a shop, we think the provision of said articles of the Code, nevertheless, would be valid as against a similar objection, because they were embodied as a part of the Code, which in itself was a complete legislative bill and enactment, meeting all the requirements of the Constitution with reference to bills of this character, and this we understand to be in accordance with the great weight of authority.

In the case of McLain vs. Haskill, 28 S. W., 711, cited above, the Revised Statutes of 1879 were attacked and certain provisions therein contained were attacked as not being laws but simply the work of a codifier. The caption of the act creating the Revised Statutes of 1879 reads:

"A bill to be entitled An Act to adopt and establish the Revised Civil Statutes for the State of Texas."

The bill recited that

"Whereas, it is expedient that the general civil statutes of the State should be arranged in appropriate titles, chapters and articles; that the omissions and defects therein should be supplied and remedied; and that the whole should as far as practicable be made concise, plain and intelligible; therefore:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That the following titles, chapters and articles shall hereafter constitute the Revised Statutes of the State of Texas."

The various articles, etc., of the statutes were then set out seriatim. As against the attack that certain articles of that Revised Statutes were not law, the court held that the bill creating the Revised Statutes of 1879 was a complete legislative enactment and that the various articles, etc., therein contained were statutes, valid as to form, etc. It was also held in that case that the validity of the enactment "of the Texas codes is not open to inquiry." This case, we think, is authority for the proposition that the provisions of the articles named of the Penal Code of 1911 can be enforced without regard for the form of the caption, etc., of the original act in which the provisions of

these articles were contained. This proposition is abundantly sustained by authorities from other States.

Central Ry. Co. vs. State, 104 Ga., 831.

Parks vs. State, 110 Ga., 760.

Daniel vs. State, 114 Ga., 533.

The second constitutional objection to these statutes is that therein an attempt is made to regulate the affairs of the railroad company under the police power of the State and that this is not a valid exercise of that power; that is to say, that the requirement to repair cars and equipment, etc., does not in any manner appertain to the exercise of the police power of the State. We do not believe this objection is tenable. The police power of the State extends to the protection of the lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons and the protection of all property within the State.

Ry. Co. vs. Foth, 100 S. W., 171.

Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, 7 Ed., page 831.

A statute or ordinance in the exercise of the police power is *prima facie* a valid one, and it is incumbent upon a person assailing its validity to show the contrary.

Ry. Co. vs. Dallas, 98 Texas, 396.

In the case last cited it is said that the police power of the State is commensurate with the duty to provide for the real needs of the people in their health, safety, comfort and convenience. If, therefore, the statute in question has any substantial relation to the safety, etc., of the lives, limbs or property of the people or of the employees of the various railroads, its enactment is certainly a valid exercise of the police power, and this we believe can be shown without doubt. For instance, it is certainly manifest that one effect of the enforcement of this statute will be to prevent the hauling upon railroads in his State for long distances of defective equipment. The use of defective equipment upon a railroad certainly, to a greater or less extent, always imperils the safety, convenience, etc., of passengers and the safety of property transported and the convenience of the shipper. A defective car may cause a passenger danger or inconvenience, even though it is not hauled in the train upon which he may be traveling, because defective equipment is calculated to cause wrecks and delay upon the road. If the defective car be hauled in a freight train and its condition causes a wreck or other delay of that train, this in turn is well calculated to cause danger and delay to the passenger trains operated upon the same line. Likewise it is well calculated to cause delay and destruction to property carried not only in the defective car but in other cars of the same train and in other cars of other trains on the same line, and of course the danger and inconvenience to train operatives upon that line is much more apparent than is the danger, etc., to passengers and merchandise. There is undoubtedly, therefore, a substantial relation between the enforcement of the provisions of this statute and the safety and convenience of passengers, shippers and train operatives. That such relation exists in this respect is adjudicated in the case of Southern Railway Company vs. United States, 222 U. S., 20.

Again, there is another power conceded to exist in a sovereign State which in its nature, in a general way, might be classed as police power, but which in some jurisdictions is dealt with as being a power of a different nature, to the exercise of which we believe the property of railway companies is subject. A constructed railroad is a public highway and the company operating the road is a common carrier. Section 2, Article 10, Constitution of Texas.

The rolling stock and equipment of a railroad is a part of the railroad itself. In fact, a completed railroad cannot exist without the equipment, etc., necessary to its operation. It needs no citation of authority, therefore, to show that all of the property of the railway companies in this State is charged with a public use. This proposition is manifest and is generally conceded to be sound.

When the owner of property devotes it to a use in which the public has an interest, he in effect grants to the public an interest in such use, and must, to the extent of that interest, submit to be controlled by the public for the common good so long as he maintains the use; and so long as the owner of the property continues such public use he must submit the property to control by sovereign power.

Munn vs. Illinois, 94 U. S., 113.

Some of the authorities place the power of the State to provide for the establishment of a Railroad Commission and the investiture of such Commis-

sion with authority to correct abuses, etc., to rest upon this principle rather than upon the doctrine of its inherent police power, but as between the two powers, if they be distinct powers, a great mass of regulatory statutes, both national and State, affecting railroads, have been sustained from year to year. They are so numerous that we deem particular mention of them to be unnecessary. The Constitution of Texas limits the right to charter a railway company to the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad between any points within the State.

Section 1, Article 10.

The State line in law and in fact is one terminus of a railroad constructed by a Texas corporation, because its powers cease at that line.

C., R. I. & G. Ry. Co. vs. Railroad Commission, 102 Texas, —.

It is apparent, therefore, that all of the property of a railway company chartered by the State is subject to the jurisdiction of the State. It is also true that railroads in Texas owned and operated by companies chartered by Congress are subject to such jurisdiction.

Reagan vs. Mercantile Trust Co., 154 U. S., —.

This being true, we believe it is competent for the State to provide for the proper regulation and maintenance of the property by railway companies as it has sought to do in the statute under consideration.

The third proposition raised to the statute is that it is an attempt by the Legislature to interfere with or regulate interstate commerce. The application of certain well established principles of law renders this proposition untenable.

1. A State may legislate with reference to local needs, although interstate commerce is affected, where the matter regulated is not of a national character and does not admit of nor require a uniform system of regulation.

Cooley vs. Board of Wardens, 12 Howard, 299.

See the numerous cases cited in note 3 on page 55, 17 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, 2d edition.

Ry. Co. vs. New York, 165 U. S., 628.

2. Where Congress has not legislated on subjects of this character the State may legislate, even though thereby interstate commerce is affected.

Munn vs. Illinois, 94 U. S., 113.

Wilson vs. ————, 2 Peters, 245.

Congress has not legislated on this subject.

3. Even where Congress has legislated upon the subject a State may legislate upon certain phases thereof, unless the act of Congress has taken under its immediate control the exclusive supervision of the entire subject to which State legislation may refer. Therefore when Congress has legislated upon a particular subject the State in many instances may pass laws supplementary thereto.

Ry. Co. vs. Haber, 169 U. S., 613.

This principle is peculiarly applicable to this statute, we think, for the reason that Congress, in what is known as the Safety Appliance Act, has prohibited the hauling of defective cars on any railroad engaged in interstate commerce. It is manifest, therefore, that the State's requirement that defective cars shall be repaired in its shops is in aid of the performance of this duty laid upon the railway companies by the act of Congress, and such legislation is an aid of interstate commerce in this respect and is valid as such.

Telegraph Co. vs. James, 162 U. S., 650.

Mobile County vs. Kimball, 102 U. S., 691.

Ry. Co. vs. New York, 165 U. S., 628.

4. Before a State regulation which affects interstate commerce can be held to be invalid for that reason it must be shown that the effect on interstate commerce is *direct* as contradistinguished from being indirect or remote.

Munn vs. Illinois, 94 U. S., 113.

Ry. Co. vs. Pa., 158 U. S., 439.

Stocker vs. ————, 185 U. S., 27.

Asheville vs. Kansas, 209 U. S., 251.

Ry. Co. vs. Ky., 161 U. S., 701.

The authorities that might be cited to each of the propositions above made are so numerous that it would be impracticable to attempt to make a complete list thereof, but to each of the propositions we have cited representative cases, and if it should be necessary that additional authorities should be produced, we will be glad to assist in the production of the same.

As stated before, we believe the act could be sustained as against these con-

stitutional objections made against it, and if it is to be declared unconstitutional we believe this should not be done except at the end of a lawsuit.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by the Department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General.

CHAPTER 175, ACTS OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE (54 IN LAW) APPLIES TO A "WORKSHOP" OR PLANT WHERE FLOUR SACKS AND BURLAP OR JUTE BAGS ARE MANUFACTURED.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, February 13, 1914.

Mr. J. A. Starling, Labor Commissioner, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting the construction of certain phases of Chapter 175, Acts of the Regular Session of the Thirty-third Legislature, and bearing date some days ago, has just been referred to my desk for attention.

The question propounded by you involves the determination of whether or not the business or industry described in the letter submitted by you, which is copied below, comes within the provisions of said act of the Legislature in so far as to limit the hours of female labor employed.

"Our business comprises the manufacturing of all kinds of cotton and burlap or jute bags. This does not mean the manufacturing of such goods from the raw material, but from the cloth itself. In other words, we receive the cloth, cut it up into different sizes as required by the trade, sew and print the bags. We also manufacture articles from cotton duck; such as tents, wagon covers, cotton picker bags, etc. We do not manufacture tent poles or stakes, but, of course, handle them in connection with the tent business. We also patch new and second-hand bags that require mending. This, however, might be considered the same as sewing of bags as above mentioned."

Section 1 of said act so far as it is pertinent to the present inquiry reads as follows:

"No female shall be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile institution engaged in the manufacture of clothing, shirts, overalls, jumpers or ladies' garments or any mercantile establishment or workshop or printing office, dressmaking or millinery establishment, hotel, restaurant, or theater, or telegraph or telephone office, or establishment for more than fifty-four hours during any one week," etc.

According to the language of this provision the following classes of establishment are subject to the provisions of this section:

1. Manufacturing or mercantile institution which is engaged in the manufacture of clothing, shirts, etc.
2. Any mercantile establishment.
3. Any printing office, etc.

The language of this section manifestly is well calculated to create confusion in the mind of the casual reader, because the language "any mercantile establishment or workshop" as used in the act under modern definitions of these terms is broad enough to include the language which preceded this phrase in the act. The word workshop in its wodern signification includes "manufacturing or mercantile institutions engaged in the manufacture of clothing, shirts," etc. If this latter language is also given its modern meaning, and of course if this is true then the language used by the Legislature creates an ambiguity in the statute which is hard to resolve by the application of any well established rules of construction. We can think of but two courses of reasoning which will leave the statute free of ambiguity and at the same time give effect to each portion of its provisions, and these constructions we will set out at some length.

1. The etymological significance of the term "manufacture" is the process

of making anything by art or reducing materials into form fit for use by the hand or by machinery. (Webster's Dictionary.)

One definition of manufacture followed by the courts in many jurisdictions is that it denotes the art of working raw materials into wares suitable for use, and a manufacturer is one who does this. People vs. New York Floating Dry Dock Company, 11 Abbott N. C., 40; Consumers' Brewing Co. vs. City of Norfolk, 43 S. E., 336; State vs. Dupre, 7 Southern, 727; New Orleans vs. La Blanc, 34 La. Ann., 596; State vs. American Sugar Refining Co., 32 Southern, 965.

On the other hand it has been held that one who sets up the component parts of articles, which parts have already been prepared from the raw material, is not a manufacturer, but is a workman and his plant is not a manufacturing establishment but a workshop. Chickasaw Cooperage Co. vs. Police Jury, 19 So., 476; People vs. Holdridge (N. Y.), 4 Lans., 511.

If these definitions are followed, then any manufacturing or mercantile institution engaged in the manufacture of clothing, etc., from the raw material would be subject to the provisions of this act under the language first used in Section 1. and also any proprietor of a workshop which takes cloth already prepared from the raw material and works it into clothing, etc., would be subject to the act and as to the proprietor of a workshop the provisions would apply whether he were working cloth into clothing, etc., or whether he were working pig iron into machinery or taking any other material which has already been worked out of its raw state and changing it into another form suitable for use, and of course under this construction the industry described above would be subject to the provisions of the act. This construction also is aided by the application of the general rules hereafter referred to.

2. The only other method of taking the ambiguity out of this act known to us is by reasonable application of the rules ejusdem generis. This rule was described by the court in the case of Ex parte Leland (S. C.), 1 Nott., and M. C. C., 460, as follows: "When an author makes use first of terms, each evidently confined and limited to a particular class of a known species of things, and then after such specific enumeration subjoins a term of very extensive signification, this term, however general and comprehensive in its possible import, yet when thus used, embraces only things ejusdem generis, that is of the same kind or species, with those comprehended by the preceding limited and confined terms."

If this rule is applied to this statute the word "workshop" as used in the act must be held to refer to a workshop of the same general class as those in which clothing, etc., is manufactured.

The case of Ritchie vs. People, 155 Ill., 98, 29 L. R. A., 79, is an authority for the application of this rule to this statute, and when the object sought to be attained by the Legislature in the enactment of this act is borne in mind we believe that a correct application of this rule to the statute will bring the industry described above within the operation of the act.

One of the cardinal rules of interpretation of statutes is that the caption may be looked to to explain the meaning of an ambiguous term used in the body of the act. City of Austin vs. McCall, 95 Texas, 575; Sutherland on Statutory Construction, Section 210.

In United States vs. Fisher, 2 Cranch., 358, it is said: "While the caption cannot control the plain words of the statute it can be resorted to in cases of doubt for aid in removing the ambiguities. See also Ogden vs. Strong, 2 Paine, 584; U. S. vs. Palmer, 3 Wheat., 610; Dedrict vs. Wood, 15 Pa. St., 9; Insurance Company vs. Stockes, 9 Phil., 80; Cochran vs. Library Company, 6 Phil., 492.

Another rule of construction generally accepted is that statutes remedial in their nature should receive a liberal construction so as to effectuate the general purposes for which they were enacted. Dewey vs. Railway Co., 142 N. C., 399.

Mr. Sutherland, in Section 240 of his work on statutory construction, says:

"The presumption is that the lawmaker has definite purpose in every enactment, and has adopted and formulated the subsidiary provisions in harmony with that purpose; that these are needful to accomplish it; and that if they have the intended effect they will, at least, conduce to effectuate it. That purpose is an implied limitation on the sense of general terms, and a touchstone for the expansion of narrower terms."

And in Sections 107 and 108 of Endlich's Interpretation of Statutes it is said:

"Of such statutes as distinguished from pênal statutes, more especially it is said that they are to be construed liberally to carry out the purpose of the

statute to suppress the mischief and advance the remedy contemplated by the Legislature." And the same authority says further: "The object of this kind of statute being to correct a weakness in the old law, to supply an omission, to enforce a right, to redress a wrong, it is but reasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended to do so effectually, broadly and completely, as language used, when understood in its *most extensive signification*, would indicate."

The general intent of the Legislature in the enactment of the statute being a key to the correct interpretation, let us refer to the caption of this act for a description of its object. In the caption, whose function it is to epitomize the thought of the Legislature, the purpose of the act is described as one "to regulate the hours and safeguard the health of females employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment or workshop, laundry, printing office, etc." It will be noted that no limitation is placed upon the terms "manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment or workshop" as used in the caption; these limitations are placed on the terms as used in the body of the act; and since there is an apparent conflict between the language of the body of the act and its caption, and since the general intent of the Legislature as described in the caption is the touchstone for the expansion of narrow terms so as, as far as possible, to effectuate the general purposes, we must give the term "workshop" as used in the body of the act the broadest possible interpretation so as to bring it into harmony with the express purpose of the Legislature.

Applying these rules of construction at the same time that we apply the rule of ejusdem generis to the word "workshop" as used in the statute, we must hold that the industry described by your correspondent is subject to the operation of this law. This construction may be given with due regard to the facts appertaining to the various industries. It is a matter of common knowledge that in the manufacturing of clothing, shirts, overalls, jumpers and ladies' garments the employees in a general way take piece goods, cut them into shapes and patterns and sew them together so as to produce the clothing, etc.

We think it is not indulging in strained construction to say that the character of labor performed in the manufacture of flour sacks and bags out of cotton—cloth, burlap and jute—is the same in a general way as of that demanded in the manufacturing of clothing, etc. In the making of a flour sack or other bags the employees must take the piece goods, cut it into shapes and forms and stitch these pieces together in such a way as to create the bag. Neither do we regard it as an aspersion upon the clothing industry, and especially clothing designed for feminine wear to place it in the same category with the flour sack. Many well ordered minds have come to the conclusion that a vast improvement might be wrought by a change from the regnant fashions in wearing apparel to the use of the old Greek tunic for which a small sized tent might be used, or modern garments in the form of enlarged flour sacks.

The point is that female laborers who are required to bestow their services in the manufacture of these various articles is of one and the same general class, and this being true we think that the plant of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, as described above, is a workshop within the meaning of this act, and that the employment of female labor therein for a longer period than fifty-four hours in any one week is a violation of the law.

Yours truly,

LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by this Department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General.

DERAILING DEVICES.

(Chapter 158, Acts Regular Session Thirty-third Legislature.)

Interurban railway companies and street railway companies must provide derailers on their repair tracks, under the terms of this act.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 14, 1914.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor, Building.

DEAR SIR: Under a recent date you submitted to this Department the question as to whether or not interurban railway companies and street railway companies are compelled to comply with the provisions of Chapter 158, Acts of the Regular Session of the Thirty-third Legislature, which provides, in part, as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or receiver operating any railroad, machine shop or other concern engaged in repairing or manufacturing cars within this State, to use any tracks not equipped with derailing devices upon which to repair or manufacture cars. * * *"

Certain preliminary questions of construction arise over the meaning of certain terms used in the act which we will dispose of before entering upon a discussion of the merits of the question.

One of these questions arises over the meaning of the term "other concern," as used in Section 1 of the act. Does the statute mean that it is applicable only to such persons, firms or corporations as may be operating "any railroad," "any machine shop" or "any other concern" for the manufacture or repair of equipment, or is the statute intended to apply disjunctively to the following classes of persons, etc., towit:

1. Who operate *any railroad,* and in doing so manufacture or repair the equipment.
2. Who operate any *machine shop* for the manufacture and repair of cars.
3. Who operate *any other concern* for the manufacture or repair of cars.

We are inclined to the latter construction. The word "concern," when used as a noun, imports animation rather than an inanimate object; "persons connected in business; a firm and its business; as, a banking *concern.*" (Webster.)

In cases of doubt as to the meaning of any word or phrase found in the body of an act, it is legitimate to refer to the caption for explanation.

McCall vs. City of Austin, 95 Texas, 575.

Otoe County vs. Baldwin, 111 U. S., 16.

Sutherland Statutory Constr., Sec. 210.

Reference being had to the caption of this act, we find it described as "An Act requiring railroads, machine shops and *other concerns,* manufacturing or repairing cars within this State to provide all tracks upon which such cars are manufactured or repaired, to be provided with derailing devices, etc." The caption clearly uses the three terms, "railroads," "machine shops" and "other concerns," disjunctively, and since the body of the act, when its terminology is taken according to the ordinary signification, is easily susceptible of a construction harmonious with the terms of the caption, we hold that the act applies to the following classes of persons, etc., engaged in the manufacture or repair of cars, towit: "railroad companies," "machine shop companies or proprietors" and "other concerns."

Another preliminary question arises to the meaning of the term "cars," and as to this term we think the *ejusdem generis* rule applies in the construction thereof, and that it must be held to mean the various kinds of railroad or railway cars.

Bridge Company vs. Railway Co., 8 Atl., 233.

Ry. Co. vs. Freeman, 97 Texas, 395; 94 Texas, 18.

Since steam railroads, interurban railway companies and street railway companies are the only classes of persons, etc., of which we are to deal in answering your interrogatory, the sole question involved, therefore, reverts to this form: Are interurban and street railway companies engaged (1) in "operating any railroad" or in connection with the operation of *any railroad,* engaged in the manufacture or repair of railway or railroad cars within the meaning of the act? (2) Are they "other concerns" engaged in the manufacture or repair of railway cars?

Are corporations of these classes engaged in the operation of railroads? The contention is advanced that the word "railroad," as used, refers to and signifies

a steam railroad, and that, generally, whenever the word is used in a statute without further explanation it means steam railroad. In support of this proposition the cases of Scott vs. F. & M. National Bank, 75 S. W., 16; Riley vs. Galveston, 35 S. W., 826, and Railway Company vs. Groethe, 88 Texas, 262, are cited.

In the Groethe case the Supreme Court, while declining to decide the question, expressed doubt that an act of the Legislature declaring who are and who are not fellow servants of "railway corporations" applied to street railway companies. The reason for this doubt is not stated by the court in that case.

In the Scott case the court decided that the prohibition of Section 5, Article 10, of the Constitution, with reference to parallel or competing lines, does not apply to street railways. This decision was based, in part, at least, upon the fact that distinction is drawn between "railroads proper" and "street railways" by Section 7, Article 10, of the Constitution. The following expression is used by the court in that case:

"Ordinarily, when we speak of a *railroad*, we mean a railroad over which freight and passengers are transported from one town or city to another, when we speak of those roads on which passengers are transported over the streets of a town or city, we call them *street railways*."

In the Riley case it was held that the Fellow Servant Act does not apply to street railways, the court saying:

"* * * *Any railway corporation* in the first section of the act should be restricted to the usual and popular import of that term, and that the act should be held not to embrace railways constructed and maintained upon streets and other highways in and contiguous to cities and towns for carrying persons."

The Fellow Servant Act construed in the foregoing cases was very broad in its language as to application to *railway companies*. Section 1 of that act provided:

"All persons engaged in the service of *any railway corporations* * * * who are entrusted by such corporations with the authority of superintendence, etc. * * * are vice-principals of such corporation, and are not fellow servants, etc."

Section 2 defines who are fellow servants and uses practically the same terminology. There is nothing in the act itself to suggest that the Legislature intended to except from its operation street railway companies. And yet the court, probably in view of the distinctive characteristics of a street railway, held that it was not such a railway company as was contemplated in that act. There are many authorities from the courts of other jurisdictions supporting this view, as well as many others opposing it. Among those supporting this view may be mentioned:

L., etc., Ry. Co., 2 Duv. (Ky.), 175.
Moneypenny vs. Ry. Co., 4 Abb. Pr. N. S. (N. Y.), 357.
Funk vs. St. Paul, etc., Ry. Co., 61 Minn., 435.
Lincoln St. Ry. Co. vs. McClennan, 54 Neb., 672.
Vol. 1, p. 13, Elliott on "Railroads."
St. Ry. Co. vs. I. C. C., 230 U. S., 324, and the many cases cited to this point on page 325.

Many cases to the opposite effect are cited on page 331 (230 U. S.). It cannot be said that in all instances the term *railroad* either includes or excludes the term *street railway* or *street railroad*. The context of the act, the reason for its enactment, the evil which it was designed to meet, and the remedy proposed, must always be looked to to determine whether or not the one term includes the other. We believe the weight of authority from other jurisdictions, as well as reason, would tend to show that *street railroads* should be regarded as *railroads* within the meaning of remedial legislation such as the Fellow Servant Act and the act here in question, and if we were without authorities from our own courts upon the proposition we would hold that the act under consideration did apply to street railway companies, because they are operating "railroads." The Fellow Servant Act is strictly and highly remedial in its nature, and, as such, to be liberally construed; there is nothing in the act itself to indicate that it was not intended to apply to street railway companies, but, on the contrary, the terminology of the act, taken liberally, includes railroads of every species; and yet, according to our courts, it is not applicable to street railways.

The term "railroad" as used in the act here under consideration is no broader

than the Fellow Servant Act; and while the act is undoubtedly remedial in nature, it is also penal, and as such is to be more strictly construed than if it were remedial only; there is nothing more in the act to show that the term "railroad" was intended to include street railroads than there is in the Fellow Servants Act to show that it was intended to apply to street railway companies—for these reasons we regard the cases cited above from our own courts as conclusive against the application of the act to street railway companies as "railroads," and, accordingly if there were no broader terms used in the act we would hold it to be inapplicable to such companies.

Not so, however, as to interurban railway companies. The reasoning by which the courts have differentiated between *railroads* and *street railroads* does not warrant the drawing of a like distinction between *railroads* and *interurban railroads*, but, rather argues the other way. In brief, it may be stated, the distinctions drawn between railroads and street railroads rest upon the fact that street railway companies usually have no need for the exercise of the power of eminent domain to secure rights of way because such roads are usually built upon streets and other public highways for the furtherance of the public purposes of such highways, and, of course, the street railway company does not own the right of way; the contrary is true of steam railroads. Street railway companies ordinarily carry only passengers, and that between points within the same town or city, while steam railroads always do, and are required by law to, carry both freight, express, baggage and passengers. These things, and not the differences in motive power, have usually been regarded as the distinctions in fact between the two classes of railroads upon which the distinction in law has been grounded. None of them exist as between a steam railroad and an interurban railroad. Both usually own their right of way, and secure them in the same way; that is, by voluntary conveyance or by condemnation. Both extend between different cities or towns, and both always carry passengers, express and baggage. The steam railroad carries freight always; an interurban may do so under the laws of this State, and some of them actually do so. And while the motive power employed by each of them is different from that employed by the other, this is not a material distinction.

As said by the court, in Malott vs. Collinsville, etc., Ry. Co., 108 Fed., 318, "The fact that its (interurban) trains are operated by electricity instead of steam does not affect its place in the laws of the State (Illinois), as a railroad company. * * * Indeed these electrical roads, in the speed of their trains, in the distances traveled, and in their capabilities for transportation, are well within the field of public utilities hitherto occupied by the steam railroads alone. We cannot conceive that these acts (eminent domain), so far, at least, as they are reasonably applicable, were not meant to cover every form of railroad that, in the march of events, answers the purposes of general transportation."

The business of steam railroads and interurbans is very similar, if not identical; their roadbeds are constructed along the same general plan; and what is more important in this connection, the equipment, the manufacture and repair of which is dealt with in this statute is similar in size and general character, so far at least, as passenger, express and baggage equipment is concerned. No distinction between interurban and steam railroads is drawn in the Constitution. In fact, they are there treated together as *railroads*, for is not the road of an interurban constructed in this State a *public highway* within the meaning of Section 2, Article 10? And is not the statute which permits the incorporation of interurban railway companies as well as the statutes which clothe them with the power of eminent domain referable for validity to Section 1, Article 10, which declares that "any railroad, corporation or association, organized under the law for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State, etc.?"

The legislation of the State is unmistakably impressed with the idea that the Legislature regarded interurbans as *railroads* as witness the terms of Article 6741 (Revised Statutes of 1911), which speaks of an interurban as "any such railroad." There is, in fact, and cannot be any contention that an interurban is not a railroad; the existent contention being that it is not such within the meaning of this act. The language of the act, taken literally, includes interurbans; we find no warrant for restricting the plain meaning of the language so far as to exclude interurbans. Such roads are within the spirit of the act; we think they are within the letter thereof under the authorities.

Reverting to the cases decided by our own courts, in which it was held that the term "railroad" does not include a street railroad, it will be seen that the reasoning underlying these decisions does not exclude interurbans from the general classification of *railroads*, but would, rather, include them. For instance, in the Scott case it was said:

"Ordinarily when we speak of a railroad we mean a railroad over which freight and passengers are transported from one city or town to another."

As stated before, interurban railroads may lawfully, and do, transport both freight and passengers from one city or town to another.

In the Riley case it is said that the usual import of the term "railroad" does not embrace "railways constructed and maintained upon streets and other highways in and contiguous to cities and towns for carrying persons."

Interurban railroads, as a general proposition, are not constructed upon streets and other highways in and contiguous to cities and towns. Between the towns these railroads are constructed upon rights of way owned by the company in like manner as steam railroads are constructed.

Neither do we regard these Texas cases as conflicting with the general rule of construction announced by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to the effect that "when the terms 'railway' or 'railroad' are used in a statute or constitutional provision, and the context is without indication that a particular kind of railroad is intended, the provision will be held applicable to every species of road embraced in the general sense of the word used. Rafferty vs. Traction Company, 147 Pa. St., 589, and cases there cited; Phil. vs. Traction Company, 55 Atl., 762.

In a very recent case the Supreme Court of the United States, in drawing a distinction between a *street railroad* and a *railroad*, used this language:

"But all the decisions hold that the meaning of the word is to be determined by construing the statute as a whole. If the scope of the act is such as to show that both classes of companies were within the legislative contemplation, then the word 'railroad' will include street railroad. On the other hand, if the act was aimed at railroads proper, then street railroads are excluded from the provisions of the statute." Omaha St. Ry. vs. Int. Com. Comm., 230 U. S., 335.

As illustrative of the character of statutes using the term "railroad" which has been construed to include interurbans as well as steam railroads, we here take occasion to cite cases from other jurisdictions:

In McAdow vs. K. C. Ry. Co., 164 S. W., 192 (Missouri), it is held that an electric interurban is a railroad within the meaning of the Federal Employers' Liability Act, which applies to "every common carrier by railroad, etc."

In Mallott vs. Collinsville, etc., Ry. Co., 108 Fed., 318, it is held that an electric interurban railway company may exercise the power of eminent domain under the statute of Illinois, which confers such power upon railroad companies.

A statute of Alabama provides that when the tracks of two railroads cross each other the engineers and conductors must cause the trains of which they are in charge to come to a full stop within one hundred (100) feet of such crossing. In Ry. Co. vs. Jacobs, 92 Ala., 199, this statute is held applicable to a company operating trains and cars by means of "dummy" engines from a point within a city to a point outside of the city, and in Montgomery, etc., Ry. Co. vs. Lewis, 148 Ala., 139, the other cases there cited, this statute was held applicable to street railways.

A tax statute of Pennsylvania provides that all real estate situated in the city and owned and possessed by any railroad company shall be subject to taxation for city purposes. In Railway Company vs. Pittsburg, 104 Pa. St., 522, and cases there cited, it was held that the property of a "passenger railway" was subject to taxation under the statute. In Railroad Co. vs. Philadelphia, 89 Pa. St., 210, it is held that a "city passenger railway" is a railroad within the meaning of a statute of Pennsylvania dealing with railroad mergers.

In Electric Company vs. Lohe, 68 Ohio St., 101, so far as the rules of negligence are concerned and the degree of care required of it an interurban when operating its cars within a city is a street railroad, and when operating them outside of the city it owes the same duty as a steam railroad.

In Katzenberger vs. Lawo, 90 Tenn., 235, it is held that a "dummy" line over which trains are drawn by a small engine for the transportation of passengers only, when operated within or without the limits of a municipality, is a

railroad within the meaning of the statutes of Tennessee, prescribing certain precautions for the prevention of accidents on railroads.

In a case reported at page 442, 115 New York, it is held that a corporation for the transportation of freight and passengers by horses as a motive power over railroads in streets of cities might be formed under the general railroad act of New York.

A statute of Illinois provided that *railroad corporations* might enter into operative contracts and borrow money. In Chicago vs. Evans, 24 Ill., 52, it was held that a horse railway was such a railroad, the court saying, "They are in every sense of the term railroads."

In Lieberman vs. Rapid Transit Ry. Co., 141 Ill., 140, it is said that an elevated railroad company may be chartered under a statute of Illinois providing for incorporation for the purpose of constructing and operating any railroad in the State.

In Clinton vs. Railroad Company, 37 Iowa, 61, it is held that a corporation operating a railroad between two cities by horse power is a railroad corporation within the meaning of a statute of Iowa providing that any railroad corporation heretofore organized, etc., should have the right to occupy streets and highways.

A statute of Massachusetts provided that any corporation created by authority of this State, except railroad and banking corporations, might institute proceedings in insolvency. No horse railways existed at the time of the passage of the statute. Subsequently organized, they became *railroad companies* within the meaning of the statute. Bank vs. Railway Company, 13 Allen, 105.

In Savannah Ry. Co. vs. Williams, 114 Ga., 416, it was held that the statute of Georgia, which made railroad companies liable to one servant for injuries inflicted by a fellow servant, was applicable to a street railway company.

A Connecticut statute provided that anyone who had furnished materials or rendered services to any railroads might acquire a lien thereon. The statute was held applicable to street railroads as well as those operated by steam power. Egan vs. St. Ry. Co., 78 Conn., 291.

In Bloxham vs. St. Ry. Co., 36 Fla., 519, it was held that a street railway company is a railroad within the meaning of a taxing statute of that State.

It has been held that a statute requiring all railway companies to fence their rights of way applies to interurban railway companies.

Hanna vs. St. Ry. Co., 81 Mo. App., 78.

Riggs vs. Francois, etc., Ry. Co. (Mo.), 96 S. W., 707.

Iola El. Co. vs. Jackson, 70 Kan., 791.

For other illustrations see Chapter 44, Vol. 3, Elliott on "Railroads."

Cedar Rapids, etc., Ry. Co. vs. Cummins, 125 Iowa, 430.

We hold, therefore, that street railway companies are not operating "railroads" within the meaning of that term as it is used in this statute, and if the act is applicable to such companies at all it is so applicable because of other indicia of legislative intent, and this proposition will be dealt with hereinafter. We hold, however, that interurban railway companies are subject to the act because of the fact that they are operating "railroads."

Are these companies "other concerns" engaged in the manufacture or repair of railway cars? That the cars used by these companies are certain kinds of "railway cars," we think there can be no dispute, under the trend of the case law of the country. As stated before, we think, also, that street railway companies fairly come within the spirit and letter of the act because they are operating railroads, and we would so hold, but for the decisions of our courts in the cases cited; and, as stated before, we think interurban railway companies do come within the scope of the act because they are engaged in operating "railroads" even in view of the same decisions. However, if we should be mistaken in both instances, there are other things in the act that remove it from the effect of those decisions and bring both of these classes of corporations within its purview irrespective of the use of the term "railroads."

The Fellow Servant Act construed in the Riley case is expressly limited to employees of "railway corporations." The present act goes further in this respect than did the Fellow Servant Act. This act is made applicable not alone to such corporations as may be operating "railroads" but as well to "other concerns" engaged in the manufacture or repair of railway cars. The use of positive terms in a legislative enactment should not, except in extreme cases, be ignored. The mere fact of their use indicates a positive idea in the legislative mind. The term "railroads" means one thing; "other concerns"

means another, or an additional thing. If the Legislature understood the term "railroad," as contended, to mean steam railroad, and to exclude the idea of street railroad and interurban railroad, then, in that event, the most reasonable construction of the statutory effort would be that which would ascribe to the Legislature the intention to include, by the use of the term "other concerns" something else than steam railroads. If it be said, as it may properly be said, that the Legislature, when it came to enact this statute, had in mind the definition of the term "railroad" given in the opinion of our courts, then the use of the other terms certainly evidence an intention to make the statute broad enough in its application to include others than steam railroads. The Legislature said the act is to apply to railroads; but it did not stop there; it said that it should apply, also, to "other cncerns" engaged in the manufacture or repair of cars. If it be granted that street railway companies and interurban railway companies are not engaged in the operation of railroads, as that term is used, the fact remains, nevertheless, that they are "other concerns" engaged in the manufacture or repair of their cars. If they are not "railroads," if they are not "other concerns," then what are they? We think, and advise you, that these companies are subject to the provisions of the act because of the fact that they are "concerns" engaged in the manufacture or repair of cars, even if they are not included as corporations operating "railroads."

We deem it appropriate, in this connection, to call your attention to the fact that the statute in requiring "derailing devices" does not attempt to describe or specify what sort of devices are to be used except that such devices shall be provided with "private locks." We think a good deal of discretion is thus left to the companies as to what kind of devices they shall use. We think that any device, with a private lock, which is reasonably well calculated to prevent danger and injury to employees while at work upon or around the cars being repaired, etc., will meet with the terms of the law.

Yours truly,

LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by this Department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General.

FIFTY-FOUR-HOUR LAW.

(Chapter 173, Acts of 1913.)

An employer, etc., who allows or permits his female employees to work for more than fifty-four hours in any one week is guilty of the offense denounced by the statute.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 25, 1914.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter of even date, in which you say that it has been your experience that many prosecutions for violation of the terms of Chapter 175, Acts of 1913, page 421 (the Fifty-four-Hour Law) have been dismissed by reason of the attorney's construction of Section 3 of the act—under such construction it being held that no penalty is denounced against the employer for *allowing* or *permitting* women to work for more than fifty-four hours per week when they so desire. You propound the question as to whether or not such a construction of the statute is correct.

Section 1 of the act, in substance, declares that no female shall be *employed* in any manufacturing or mercantile institution engaged in the manufacture of clothing, etc., for more than fifty-four hours during any one week.

Section 1a declares that no female shall be employed in any laundry for more than fifty-four hours in any one week.

Section 3 reads as follows:

"Any employer, overseer, superintendent, foreman or other agent of any such employer who shall require any female to work in any of the places mentioned in Section 1 more than the number of hours provided for in this act, during any day of twenty-four hours, or who shall fail, neglect or refuse to so arrange the work of females employed in said places mentioned in Section 1 so that

they shall work more than the number of hours provided for in this act, during any day of the twenty-four (24) hours or the number of hours prescribed by this act in any one week, or who shall fail, neglect or refuse to provide suitable seats as provided in Section 2 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty ($50) dollars nor more than two hundred ($200) dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than five (5) nor more than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

According to the literalism of Section 3 it will be observed, of course, that as to the number of hours per day the penalty is denounced against the employer who shall *require* any female to work more than the number of hours specified in the act. The question then is: Does the penalty run against the employer who permits the employee to work for more than such number of hours?

The word "requirement" has a wide range of meaning, for instance:

To ask as of right: Mattingley vs. Reed, 79 Am. Decs., 565.

And by authority: Johnson vs. Clem, 4 Ky. L. Reps., 860; 18 Nev., 230; 52 N. H., 52; 161 Fed., 687; 142 Fed., 808.

To claim as by right and authority: Kennedy vs. Falde, 29 N. W., 667.

To demand: Id.

To insist upon having; to exact. Id.

Another meaning is as follows:

To claim; to render necessary as a duty or something indispensable: Id.

And a third meaning is:

To ask as a favor; to request.

These definitions are also approved by Webster.

Under a statute providing that a husband and wife may be witnesses for each other in criminal cases but that they shall not be *required* to testify against each other as witnesses for the prosecution, it has been held that the word "required" was synonymous with "allowed," so that the wife was not a competent witness against her husband, notwithstanding her testimony was voluntary.

Byrd vs. State, 57 Miss., 243.

The word "required," as used in an instruction in a criminal prosecution to convict, if the evidence required, has been held to be synonymous with "authorized."

Turner vs. State, 70 Ga., 765.

Where an insurance policy provided for the requirement of an appraiser within a specified time, it has been held that this simply means a request for an appraiser.

Loan Association vs. Insurance Co., 106 Mich., 236.

Under a statute providing that inspectors of oil shall be paid by the persons requiring their services, it has been held that this means the persons requesting or demanding the service.

Henson vs. Maverick Oil Co., 67 N. H., 210.

Where a statute required executors to publish notice requiring creditors of the estate to present their claims, it has been held that the use of the word "request" in such a notice is a sufficient compliance with the statute.

Prentice vs. Whitney (N. Y.), 8 Hunn., 300.

Under a statute providing that a railroad *when required* shall transport certain persons and goods free of charge, "*when required*," has been held to mean "*when requested*."

People vs. Ry. Co., 76 Cal., 29.

In view of these adjudicated definitions of the term "required" we are of the opinion that it is not necessary for the employer absolutely to demand that the employee work for more than a specified number of hours per day in order for him to incur the penalty; we think it is sufficient if he caused her so to work or to request her to do so when the circumstances are such that the woman, through fear of losing her position or for the purpose of pleasing her employer should comply with his request, all of the facts and circumstances surrounding such work in any particular case should be disclosed by the evidence and from it a question of fact would then arise in each case as to whether or not the effect of the whole testimony shows that the employer required such work. The court or jury would be warranted in finding such a requirement, we think, wherever the employer has requested or suggested to the employee that she do such work, and when she complied with such request in pursuance of her idea that she might lose her job if she refused, or where she complied

in pursuance of a motive other than her own absolute desire to do the work, irrespective of the employer's request. If she should voluntarily ask for the work without any suggestion or request from the employer or other intention that he desires her to work for more than the specified number of hours, we doubt if the employer could be penalized under the provisions of Section 3, but, if as stated before, she consented to do the work and did it in compliance with a suggestion or request from the employer, we think the employer would be subjected to the penalty. In this we are speaking with reference to the first provision of Section 3, which provides that "any employer, etc., who shall require any female to work in any of the places mentioned in Section 1 more than the number of hours provided for in this act, during any day of twenty-four hours * * * shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, etc." As to the remainder of the provisions of Section 3, the doubt and construction suggested by your letter is wholly inapplicable.

It will be noted that any employer, etc., "who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to *so arrange* the work of females employed in said places mentioned in Section 1 so that they shall work more than the number of hours provided for in this act during any day of twenty-four hours or the number of hours prescribed by this act in one week * * * shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, etc. This provision of Section 3 is not limited by the language "who snall require," but this limitation is applied only to the provision which makes it an offense for the employer to require the female to work more than the prescribed number o. hours "during any day of twenty-four hours"; that is to say, the limitation does not apply to the provision against the prohibition of employment for more than fifty-four hours during the week. According to the plain language of Section 3, if any employer shall either fail or neglect or refuse "to so arrange" the work of his female employes with the result that some or all of them shall be compelled or permitted to work more than fifty-four hours during any week, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. The subject with which the act deals is the regulation of the hours of female employees. The thing denounced as being unlawful is the *employment* of females for more than ten hours a day and for more than fifty-four hours per week. If such employment as to the number of hours per week is brought about by the neglect, failure, or refusal of the employer to do the things that would prevent it, the offense is complete and it is not necessary that he absolutely require them to work for more than fifty-four hours per week in order for him to commit the offense denounced by the statute.

We, therefore, reply to your letter with reference to the prohibition against working more than fifty-four hours per week, as follows:

The employer, etc., is guilty if he require or permit such employment for more than fifty-four hours per week. The offense is complete with reference to the prohibition against working more than ten hours per day under the conditions stated in the first part of this opinion.

Yours very truly,

LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by the Department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

(Chapter 68, Acts of 1913. Provisions of this statute applicable to levee and drainage district work done under contract.)

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 22, 1914.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Labor Commissioner, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: You have propounded to this Department the question as to whether or not the Eight-Hour Law enacted by the Legislature in 1913, being Chapter 68, Acts of 1913, page 127, is applicable where work is done under contract on behalf of the drainage or levee district.

This statute is applicable to all work done by contract on behalf of the State,

county, municipality or other legal or political subdivision. The work "municipality" has a wide range of meaning,—in many instances it has been held to include such entities as "school districts," "improvement districts," etc.

State vs. Wilson, 65 Kan., 237.

Brown vs. Board of Education, 108 Ky., 783.

Certainly a drainage or levee district, together with its governing officers, is a municipal corporation under the laws of this State, organized for the purpose of and actually performing some of the functions of government, and in this sense it is beyond question a "municipality." In this sense also it is a "political subdivision." In any sense it is a "legal subdivision."

Gilley vs. Haddox, 15 S. W., 714.

We therefore hold that the provisions of Chapter 68, Acts of 1913, are applicable to work done by contract on behalf of a levee or drainage district.

Yours very truly,

LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by the Department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 1, 1914.

Mr. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: On a recent date you submitted to this Department the following statement of facts:

A certain county has made a contract for a construction company or builder to erect for the county a courthouse, the contractor furnishing the materials and labor. Certain artificial stone is required by the plans and specifications. In order to secure this artificial stone the construction company has contracted with another company to furnish the artificial stone, the same to be manufactured on the courthouse grounds. Thereupon you propound the question as to whether or not the work done by the sub-contractor in so far as his employes are concerned is subject to the eight-hour law.

We do not think the eight-hour law applies to work of this character. It applies only to work done by or on behalf of the State, county, etc. It appears that artificial stone is a material required in the construction of a building just the same as brick or other stone, and if it were true that the party who furnishes artificial stone could not permit his employes to work more than eight hours per day there would be no reason for holding that the brickmaker who furnished the brick for the building would also be subject to this limitation. The employees of the sub-contractor are not engaged in performing work for or in behalf of the State or county, nor is the sub-contractor himself so engaged. Of course all work done in connection with the placing of the artificial stone into the building must be done in accordance with the terms of the eight-hour law. Chapter 6668, Acts of 1913.

We are returning herewith the file of papers submitted by you.

Yours truly,

LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 1, 1914.

Mr. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry of recent date with reference to the question as to whether or not the eight-hour law of the Thirty-third Legislature is applicable to the following state of facts:

It appears that a construction company has a contract for the construction

of certain public roads in a road district of Liberty county. The construction company pays its laborers upon the basis of so much per cubic yard of material placed, the yardage account of each man being kept, but no account being kept as to the number of hours the employee works.

I will say that this is work for and on behalf of a subdivision of a county and the same must be done in accordance with the provisions of the eight-hour law. Chapter 68, Acts of 1913.

We are returning herewith file submitted by you.

Yours truly,

LUTHER NICKELS,
Assistant Attorney General.

LABOR LAWS.

The labor laws of the State are omitted in this report for the following reasons: Many of those now on the statute books will be amended and others passed by the Thirty-fourth session of the Legislature and as soon as compiled after the adjournment of the Regular Session of the Thirty-fourth Legislature all laws will be published in pamphlet form by this Department and copies furnished on application.

SAFETY APPLIANCE INSPECTION.

1. Letter of transmittal.
2. Analysis of inspections and report of inspector.

ROBERT MCKINLEY,
Safety Appliance Inspector.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR: I beg to submit herewith my report of work accomplished by me during the year ending August 31, 1914.

I respectfully call your attention to the fact that I succeeded Mr. B. J. Flood, who retired May 31, 1914. Since that time we have devoted the greater portion of our time and money allowed for expenses to making inspections, both as to industries and railroads of the State. A major portion of the time, as per your instructions, has been devoted to factory inspections, the schedules of my inspections are shown in the Factory Inspector's report.

Yours truly,

ROBERT MCKINLEY,
Safety Appliance Inspector.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS AND REPORT OF INSPECTOR.

In the work of enforcing the safety appliance laws of this State I wish to say that it has been a pleasure to me to meet with the co-operation and assistance which I have received from the many railroads, and courtesies extended to me by the officials and employees on the different roads. I have tried to impress upon all that the intentions of this Department were not to penalize anyone, but that it is work that is beneficial to both employer and employee. The suggestions on safety have been listened to attentively and our recommendations have been complied with in every instance. That we have been the means of safeguarding life and limb by careful instructions of railroad equipment goes without saying. It is only to be regretted that our Department has not had more inspectors and also a larger appropriation to carry on this work, which the State owes to its citizenship who have to toil.

Since my appointment in June, 1914, to succeed Mr. B. J. Flood, who retired, I will state that I have worked at times in conjunction with Mr. A. L. Garrett, Factory Inspector, and his assistance in instructing me along the lines of safeguards in industries is most highly appreciated, and was cheerfully given by him. The pity was that work during the past two years has been of such enormity that one inspector could not make the inspections, even with the limited assistance of the safety appliance inspector the work was incomplete, but it has been a pleasure to me to do what little I could along those lines for the Department.

ELECTRIC HEADLIGHTS.

I respectfully call your attention to a defect, as I take it, in the application of our headlight law, Acts of 1907. Under this law railroads are required to equip each road engine not engaged in switching cars at terminals with headlights of 1500 candle power. The question arises in my mind, after the engines have been equipped with headlights of this candle power, and they are not maintained up to this standard, I fear that it would be hard to get a conviction against a railroad; therefore, I think it advisable that this law be amended, and have it stated specifically that all headlights on such locomotives shall be equipped and maintained efficiently. On many roads in this State headlights are allowed to run down to such an extent that, while they are operated by an electric motor, at the same time they are just as inefficient as an oil light.

CONDUCTORS, ETC., SHALL WEAR BADGES.

Our attention has been called to this statute, where railroad companies have used this law as a subterfuge in evading a compliance with the full crew law. For illustration, a passenger train is run with a conductor and negro porter instead of a conductor and brakeman, as the law requires. When the company is pressed to comply with the full crew law they immediately notify their passenger conductors to stop turning in time for porters, but to turn it in as brakemen-porters, and we find that the porter has discontinued wearing the badge. Under their contracts with the trainmen they could not place a brakeman's badge on the negro; under the law requiring trainmen to wear badges, we find that there is no penalty provided, and while the law states that they shall wear badges, there being no penalties, there can be no prosecutions. This law should be amended and a penalty provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS—FULL CREW LAW.

We desire to call your attention to a law passed by the Legislature of the State of Arkansas in 1913, which was attacked by the railroad companies in an effort to have same declared unconstitutional, which law was upheld by the courts and would, without doubt, be a good law for Texas railroad employees. It is what is known as a full crew law for yard employees. We, of course, know that railroad men in this State have had a strenuous time in two sessions of the Legislature during past years in an effort to have the present full crew law amended, but they have suffered defeat. No doubt at the next session of

our Legislature this matter will again come up and the amendment proposed, and this Department is of the opinion that a similar law to that of the Arkansas law should be proposed, requiring railroads to employ one engineer, one fireman and three year men on engines switching in yards. On some roads in this State, where engines burn oil, they do not employ a fireman, and on many roads they only have two yard men with yard engines.

We also call attention to the full crew law of California. Section 1 of this law provides that all passenger trains of over four cars, exclusive of private cars of officials, shall have two brakemen. Section 2 provides that on any train running on a track that attains a grade of 1 per cent or less than 1 per cent, for a distance of more than one-half mile, there shall be three brakemen for fifty cars, four brakemen for seventy-six cars, and one additional brakeman for every additional twenty-five cars. On tracks which attain a grade of more than 1 per cent and less than 1½ per cent, for a distance of more than one-half mile, there shall be three brakemen for fifty cars, and one additional brakeman for every twenty-five cars or fraction of twenty-five greater than twelve cars.

A great deal of complaint has come from railroad trainmen, complaining that with the late improved engines that are now being used trains are often run over a division with from seventy-five to at times over one hundred cars, and especially is this true of roads in South Texas where the ground is level. Near the coast in extremely foggy weather trainmen's lives are often endangered owing to the fact that signals cannot be seen ten car lengths from the engine. In Arizona they have a law compelling railroads not to exceed seventy cars to a train, exclusive of caboose, and that it shall be unawful to run any passenger train consisting of more than fourteen coaches.

Another good law on the statute books of Arizona is the one compelling railroads to discontinue the use of engines which have escaping steam. Escaping steam often obstructs the view of the men operating the engine or working with same. We often find in the yards on different roads engines blowing steam from cylinders, obstructing the view of the men, and to work with such an engine is a matter of guesswork and is criminally dangerous to employees.

THE "SAFETY FIRST" MOVEMENT.

A number of the railroads of this State have adopted a "safety first" movement, which no doubt results in great good in the prevention of accidents. Some of the employees take quite an interest in this movement, while others seem to look upon it with some suspicion, fearing that it is only a one-way movement; tnat it will eventually react and make trouble for the men by reason of employees becoming spotters, etc. On one division of a road in this State this Department is apprised of the fact that during the months of July, August, September and October, 1913, this particular division had 1028 accidents reported. During the same months of the year 1914, notwithstanding the fact that this company had adopted a new rule, that being the reporting of all minor accidents, such as scratching the knuckles of the hand, only 751 accidents were reported, showing a decrease of 277 accidents. This is attributed to the untiring efforts of the safety committees, and is a commendable showing. If the railroad officials are sincere in this movement it is a great thing. If it is only for the benefit of public sentiment, then it will result in failure.

On one road where this system is in operation I learn that an engineer repeatedly reported that the flange on the wheels of his engine were worn so thin that it made its use dangerous. At last, failing to get it remedied he refused to work with the engine, giving fully his reason. He was removed from the service. However, he was later reinstated after losing several days work, which he needed, and work that should not have been denied him if the "safety first" movement was being adhered to by the officials sincerely.

Regardless of the joke that some make of the "safety first," or "get the safety habit," this Department considers it a great thing, and should be encouraged. As soon as the employees learn that the officials are going to be honest with them they will co-operate, and thus save many lives and limbs and retard the damage suit industry.

REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

In our work over the State our attention has repeatedly been called to abuses inflicted upon the unemployed by so-called employment agencies. A law is badly

needed that will regulate the operation in this State of such industries. The National Association of Factory Inspectors in their annual convention took this matter up and it was decided that a committee be appointed to draft a law, a uniform law, same to be proposed to the different State Legislatures. Acting upon your advice I took this law, making certain changes in same, and handed it to Representative Savage of Bell county, and he introduced it in the House. However, it died on the calendar. There is no question in the minds of those that have given this matter consideration, but what a law of this character should be passed. It is an injustice to the unemployed to take from them a fee. The law should be so written that in the event employment is not furnished, the amount paid would be returned. Many injustices have been reported where working girls in destitute circumstances have been led into paying out their last cent to such agents. Cases have been called to the attention of this Department where men have made application to superintendents of industries, asking for employment and have been refused, and later advertisements have appeared in the papers calling for men to fill the same positions asked for by unemployed men, application to be made to employment agencies, where, of course, a fee must be paid before employment would be secured, showing conclusively that superintendents of industries work jointly with employment agencies, and the supposition is that fees were divided.

CONCLUSION.

Owing to the fact that the Department has in the past been confronted with much difficulty in the proposition of securing co-operation on the part of the county officials of different counties of the State where we find violations of the labor laws, this Department should have some relief along this line. This being the case, the Department has during the past two years filed many cases for violations in the courts of competent jurisdiction in which we have not been able to secure any action on the part of county officials in many of the counties in the State. Further, the agitation of the abolishment of the fee system in Texas has had a great tendency to, in a measure in the minds of county officials, work another hardship upon the Department securing action in the courts for violation of our labor laws. We believe that the time has come that the Department will be compelled to call upon the Attorney General's Department of this State to mandamus county officials for failure to do their duty, for it is evident that without some relief the Department will continue to be handicapped along these lines.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

1. Letter of transmittal.
2. Analysis of inspections.
3. Summary of factory inspection tables.
4. Statistical tables.

A. L. GARRETT,
Factory Inspector.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR: I beg to submit herewith for your consideration report and analysis of factory inspections and labor law enforcement for the years 1913 and 1914. I have endeavored to enforce the laws coming under my jurisdiction conservatively and without malice to anyone. It has been my desire to work for and to better the conditions of labor and for the best interest of our citizens and the administration in general, prosecuting when deeming it necessary, but not persecuting.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. GARRETT,
Factory Inspector.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Hon. J. A. Starling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR: I beg to submit herewith for your consideration report and analysis of factory inspections and labor law enforcement for the years 1913 and 1914. I have endeavored to enforce the laws coming under my jurisdiction conservatively and without malice to anyone. It has been my desire to work for and to better the conditions of labor and for the best interest of our citizens and the administration in general, prosecuting when deeming it necessary, but not persecuting.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. GARRETT,
Factory Inspector.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

During the two years beginning September 1, 1912, and ending August 31, 1914, 577 industrial plants were visited and inspected. The number of employees in these industries were: Males, 32,241; females, 8663; total, 40,904. Number of children removed from service on account of Child Labor Law, 251.

The following recommendations were made to safeguard or correct defects in machinery:

Engine fly wheel pits	6
Set screws and keys	190
Emery grinders and polishing wheels	1
Saws and woodworking machines	140
Exposed gearing	34
Laundry and other machinery	86
Stairways and elevators without handrails or partially guarded	21
Number of industries inspected employing female help and not providing separate closets	64
Number of places in which improvement in sanitation and ventilation was recommended	73
Number of industrial plants inspected, using steam as motive power and having regular boiler inspection	296
Number of industrial plants inspected, using steam as motive power and not having regular boiler inspection	99

The motive power used in industrial establishments inspected is steam, electric, gas, gasoline or naphtha, crude oil, and water.

There being no laws in this State governing boiler inspection all inspections of boilers are made where boiler and fly wheel insurance are carried with insurance companies. I find a large number of plants located in thickly populated districts of cities and towns that do not carry boiler insurance and make no effort to have their boilers tested and inspected; should an explosion occur the lives and limbs of the public would be jeopardized. The necessity of a State boiler inspection law is glaringly apparent. No boiler used in any plant generating steam for power should be permitted to be used unless a certificate issued by the State or district boiler inspector has been issued and properly posted in boiler or engine room.

In the past session of the Thirty-third Legislature the Department wrote and introduced what is familiarly known as the Health, Safety and Comfort Law, covering safeguarding of dangerous and exposed machinery in mills and factories, as well as regulating sanitation and ventilation in industrial plants, department stores, office buildings, etc., but regret to say that apparently our Legislature did not have much interest in these matters and this bill died on the calendor, a law that is already on the statute books of many other States. Should it have been adopted it would have given this Department power to have enforced any demands for improvements in these conditions by the factory inspectors.

At this same session of the Legislature there was introduced what is known as the Universal Child Labor Law; it also met the same fate of the previous bill. We were ably assisted in presenting this bill by Dr. McKelway, southern secretary of the National Child Labor Committee; Dr. A. C. Ellis of the State University and others, but such legislation did not seem to appeal to our lawmakers. A great deal of credit is due Dr. McKelway for his untiring efforts in presenting this bill and subsequent work in obtaining an agreed child labor bill with the cotton and textile mill managers.

A compulsory fire escape bill for buildings over two stories in height was presented and passed by the committees, but met the same fate of the preceding bills.

A bill regulating employment bureaus and creating a State Free Employment Bureau was presented and met favorable action on the part of the committees to whom it was referred; it, too, met the same fate as the others.

The female fifty-four-hour law was presented by the Bureau of Labor, and after a most tempestuous voyage it finally emerged from the Senate, but not

to be recognized as the original bill; however, its effects have already borne fruit in the early closing of department and retail stores and has had the effect of giving female employees shorter working hours as well as giving employment to additional help. The enforcement of this law has been one of our problems as it has been almost impossible to get an employee to report any violation. A great number of supposed violations have been reported to us, and upon taking this matter up with the proprietors of such establishments they have readily complied with the law. Several independent telephone offices have been reported as violating this particular law, but when brought to their attention all necessary changes were made. A great many millinery establishments controlled by females, in our opinion, have during the spring and fall seasons violated it, the buying public being responsible for this to a certain extent, always waiting until the last moment to make their purchases and naturally causing clerks and seamstresses to remain longer than was necessary or contemplated they should. A great many others have been placed under a misapprehension as to the law's application, thinking that where they did not require their female employees to remain on duty longer than fifty-four hours per week when they were violating this law in permitting such employees to remain on duty longer than ten hours per day.

PROSECUTIONS.

In the enforcement of our child labor laws we have encountered considerable trouble, as a great many employees of cotton and textile mills believe that they should place their children in the mills at as early an age as possible. Their first act is to go to a notary public and make affidavit that the child is past fifteen years of age. To offset this we are compelled to resort to the scholastic census of the county to determine their age. Frequently, owing to the nomadic tendencies of these people, the county in which the enumeration was made may be in some other portion of the State, and to be compelled to go to that county and look up these records entails considerable expense to the State. If we do not go in person we are compelled to take this matter up with the county school superintendent by correspondence, which is not and has not been satisfactory. We believe that it would be practically impossible to obtain convictions against the employers under these conditions. With the adoption of what is known as the Universal Child Labor Law this trouble can be obviated to a large extent.

Compulsory education and a system of free text-books and making some provision of caring for indigent parents should be provided. I frequently ask the question why these children do not attend school. They reply that they cannot afford to pay for the necessary books, with the result that the child goes to the mill to work or loiters about the mill village or is led away by older companions to seek some mischief that ultimately leads him to jail or the reformatory. My observations lead me to believe that the health of any child, male of female, employed in these mills is injured, for they become stunted and drawn in their growth, not being able to get the necessary fresh air and exercise that children should have. The high humidity maintained in these mills, which is absolutely necessary for the proper spinning and handling of the fiber. The sudden changes encountered when going to and from meals, and frequently without sufficient warm clothing, as well as the inhalation of the short fiber and dust which arises from the different processes the lint has to undergo, may be a cause for the dreaded white plague. These people, as a general rule, do not observe the rules of sanitation, as they all use tobacco in some form or another and do not go to the trouble to provide cuspidors or receptacles in which to expectorate with the result that large pools of spittle can be found on the floor and in corners of the building or under the machines. I also find that the younger element of cotton mill employees are, as a general rule, very destructive, having absolutely no regard for the property of the mill. They generally are equipped with a knife of some character, and the private rooms and toilets of the mill generally show the result of their activities with this instrument.

A majority of our cotton mills are located outside the city or town limits, and consequently to get connection with city sewers, where such exist, is an expensive operation, but in a majority of these places we have caused them to put in septic tanks or cesspools for the reception of such sewerage and also

to use a disinfectant in the toilets and lavatories. Good drinking water is furnished in all factories and the use of the individual drinking cup is in use in practically all mills. Water and sewerage have also been placed in employees' houses in a number of the mill villages. We find that there is a prevailing sentiment among managers and owners of cotton and textile mills to improve the living conditions of their employees and they would be willing to make vast improvements in civic conditions, especially as to providing shrubbery, shade trees and flowers for yard and streets, but it appears that the employees do not appreciate this to the extent of assisting in caring for them. We have endeavored by lectures and talks to employees in this character of industry to instill into them the necessity of assisting in improving their surroundings and environments. But few serious accidents have been reported to us as occurring in cotton or textile mills.

Throughout the eastern and southeastern part of this State many box, crate and fruit package manufacturing industries have sprung up in the last few years, owing to the large amount of fruit grown in that part of our State. This industry has furnished a very inviting field for the employment of children, especially in assorting, stapling and packing these crates for shipment. The character of machinery used is practically all hazardous and capable of causing serious injury to operators, but by close and constant inspection we have been able to prevent the employment of any children under the legal age limit on dangerous machines. We have caused the proprietors of these plants to build separate buildings away from all dangerous and hazardous machines where the veneering and finished product can be assembled and packed. Generally the busy season of this industry comes from May to September and there being no schools in session it affords the children of the community an opportunity to earn something. We have endeavored to give to these places employing children our best attention, but owing to so many calls upon our time to assist in enforcing other labor laws it has been impossible to devote as much time as we should have to this work.

In our inspections covering laundries we find a very small percentage of child labor used. Vast improvements have been made in this industry in the last two years. Larger and more commodious buildings have been erected, better light and ventilation being afforded and sanitary conditions improved. Seats have been provided for female employes, guards on all machinery installed and maintained. The hours of labor materially reduced for them.

SAW AND PLANING MILLS.

Saw and planing mills have shown a strong disposition to improve conditions, especially in accident preventions. This character of industry is productive of a large percentage of accidents and a large amount of the accidents occurring are due largely to absolute carelessness on the part of the employees. We, as a general rule, find the management of this character of industry ready to provide all suggested guards and protective devices, but when any changes in improvements or repairs are to be made on machinery they will not replace them and the ultimate result is an accident to someone.

FIRE ESCAPES.

This State is sadly in need of a compulsory fire escape law on all buildings of more than two stories in height where one or more persons are employed as a protection against explosion, fires and panics. A great number of mills and elevators are not now provided with any means of escape.

SAFEGUARDING MACHINERY.

With the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Act into a law the necessity of a compulsory safeguarding measure became more apparent. Of course this act carries some compulsory provisions for safeguarding and the protection of life and limb, but its scope cannot cover the work of factory inspection in this Department satisfactorily as it does not come under the police power of our State and can only be enforced casually.

DERAILERS.

In the enforcement of what is known as the derailing law the Department has been especially active and now have derails placed on practically all tracks used for building and the repair of cars. No suits have been filed for any violations under this law, as in such violations noted it was a misconstruction of the law or through the carelessness of the carmen themselves in leaving derails unlocked or open. We have found all companies or corporations engaged in building or repairing cars ready and willing to comply with this law.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

The law covering the shipping of railroad equipment out of the State for repairs is a hard matter to determine in my opinion. This law has been flagrantly violated by several railroad companies doing business in this State. They have adopted different plans to evade this law. In some cases they bill these bad order cars from some point where they can have the safety appliances put in order so it will pass Federal inspection, and then the cars are billed to the station nearest the State line and set out when they are again rebilled to some point outside the State where all repairs can be made. Of course their excuse would be that they did not have the equipment to repair them at last point of billing. Suits are now pending for violations of this law, but in my opinion this law needs strengthening sufficiently so to compel these roads to place sufficient equipment in their shops in this State to do all their work. Another drawback in enforcing this law is determining whether such cars and engines shipped to foreign points are system equipment and belong to the Texas divisions. The tax assessor's books of the different counties traversed show perhaps that they own or lease so much equipment but does not specifically designate the number of such engines or cars listed for Texas, thus you see the difficulty encountered in locating such equipment. However, we trust that the suits now filed will develop what legislation is necessary to strengthen this law as the employees of these corporations, at their general shop and repair points, own their own homes and are frequently thrown out of employment by these corporations, shipping such equipment out of the State for such necessary repairs.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The eight-hour law enacted at the Regular Session of the Thirty-third Legislature has required considerable of our time for enforcement. A number of suits have been filed and convictions obtained; other suits are now pending. This Department is of the opinion that this law should more specifically state and define what constitutes an emergency, as so many unscrupulous contractors are prone to take advantage of this clause and claim that they are working under emergencies, etc. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting county attorneys to draw proper complaints and prosecute when such complaints are filed.

SPIDER LAW.

The enforcement of what is known as the Spider Law, which requires compresses to tie bales of cotton so they will not contain dangerously exposed ends of ties, spliced bands or buckles or other projections on such bales has required considerable of our time. This law makes it the specific duty of this Department to see to its enforcement. There are approximately 123 cotton compresses now located in this State and for a representative of the Labor Department to pay a personal visit to all of these would require a great amount of time, and, logically speaking, our best course to pursue in determining violations would be at points of delivery, viz., Galveston, Port Arthur, and Port Aransas. During the fall of 1913 we discovered that we could possibly obtain jurisdiction and venue in Galveston against an agent of the Interior Compressors' Association. Accordingly six suits were filed against compresses that were members of the association. The jurisdiction and venue of these cases were warmly contested by attorneys for the compresses and attorneys for the State. Decisions were rendered in favor of the State in all the trials but one, with the result that five of them paid penalties aggregating $4500, one suit for penalties is still pending in that court. At the opening of the cotton season in 1914 the

agency, known as the Compressors' Association of Texas, was abolished at Galveston; therefore, the only recourse left this Department was to bring action for violations of this law through the county or district court of the county or district in which the compress was located. We then adopted the plan of having an approved petition drawn and attested by the inspectors of this Department, attaching thereto affidavits from the inspectors of the Maritime Inspection Bureau, verifying the findings of the inspectors of this Department, and filing the cases for violations with the district or county attorney in the county or district where the offending compress is located. We now have pending prosecutions for penalties on about 130 bales of cotton, distributed over different parts of the State. These were selected from the compresses which developed the most glaring violations. This law, in our opinion, is one of the best on the statute books for the protection of life and limb, but should be amended for the reason that in many cases it is impossible to locate the time and place that the so-called spiders are developed upon the bale of cotton. This amendment will be introduced at the proper time, for this law has been the means of improving conditions at least 80 per cent compared to what the conditions were previous to the passage of this law, and so conceded by all parties interested in the exporting of cotton from the Gulf ports of Texas.

Following will be found a tabulated report of factory inspections made during the years ending August 31, 1913 and 1914.

Factory Inspection.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of inspection.	No. of children under 15 years of age removed.	Number of employees.			Working hours per day.	Number of stories in building.	Number of fire escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for female employees provided.
			Total.	Males.	F'males.						
1—Anderson County—											
1. Steam laundry	June 6, 1913		18	6	12	10	1		Good	Poor	No
2. Steam laundry	June 6, 1913		19	7	6	9	2		Good	Fair	No
3. Lumber mill	June 5, 1913		8	8		10	2		Good	Good	
4. Lumber mill	June 5, 1913		40	40		10	1		Good	Good	
5. Cotton compress	Nov. 20, 1912	1	20	20		10	1		Good	Fair	
2—Angelina County—											
1. Foundry and machine company	June 10, 1913		67	67		10	1		Good	Good	
2. Wagon factory	June 10, 1913		15	15		10	1		Good	Good	
3. Steam laundry	June 10, 1913	2	13	4	9	9½	1		Fair	Fair	No
4. Light and Power Plant	June 10, 1913		5	5		9½	1		Good	Poor	
5. Printing plant	June 11, 1913	1	5	5		8	1		Good	Fair	
6. Lumber mill	June 11, 1913	1	229	229		10	2		Good	Fair	
7. Lumber company	June 11, 1913	4	22	22		10	1		Good	Fair	
8. Lumber company	June 12, 1913	5	191	191		10	2		Good	Fair	
3—Austin County—											
1. Power and ginning company	April 11, 1913		6	6		12	1		Good	Fair	
4—Baylor County—											
1. Mill, light and fuel	April 16, 1914		12	12		11½	3		Fair	Fair	
2. Steam laundry	April 16, 1914		5	2	3	9	1		Good	Fair	No
5—Bell County—											
1. Candy factory	June 28, 1914		70	25	45	10	2		Good	Good	Yes
2. Dry goods store	June 29, 1914		37	20	17	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
3. Department store	June 27, 1914		18	6	12	9	1		Good	Good	Yes
4. Steam laundry	Feb. 2, 1914		14	9	5	8	1		Good	Poor	Yes
5. Steam laundry	July 2, 1914		14	7	7	9	1		Fair	Poor	Yes
6—Bexar County—											
1. Box factory	July 30, 1914		20	19	1	10	1		Good	Fair	Yes
2. Candy factory	April 26, 1913		30	18	12	9½	2		Good	Good	Yes
3. Candy and soda water factory	Dec. 18, 1912		143	82	61	9½	5	2	Good	Poor	Yes
4. Compress	Dec. 20, 1912	1	30	30		10	1		Good	Good	

5. Dressed beef company	Dec. 20, 1912		24	24		9	2		Good	Good	
6. Dyeing and cleaning	April 26, 1913	2	15	15		9½	2		Good	Good	Yes
7. Flour mill	Dec. 17, 1912		37	37		11	3		Good	Good	
8. Foundry	Dec. 17, 1912		23	23		9	1		Good	Poor	
9. Ice factory	Dec. 17, 1912		28	28		11	2		Good	Fair	
10. Ice factory	April 26, 1913		55	55		11	1		Good	Fair	
11. Macaroni factory	July 30, 1914		35	17	18	9½	1		Good	Good	Yes
12. Macaroni factory	Dec. 18, 1912		14	8	6	9½	2		Good	Fair	Yes
13. Pickle factory	Dec. 18, 1912		19	11	8		1		Good	Fair	Partially
14. Packing house	Jan. 28, 1914		76	75	1	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
15. Grist mill	Dec. 18, 1912		15	15		12	4		Good	Fair	
16. Flour mill	Jan. 29, 1914		5	5		10	1		Good	Fair	
17. Oil refinery	Dec. 20, 1912		40	40		12	1		Good	Fair	
18. Nut pickery	Dec. 18, 1912		218	3	215	9½	1		Good	Good	Yes
19. Nut shellery	Dec. 18, 1912		155	24	131	9½	2		Good	Fair	Yes
20. Planing mill	July 29, 1914		95	93	2	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
21. Steam laundry	Jan. 30, 1914		15	4	11	9	1		Fair	Poor	Yes
22. Steam laundry	Jan. 30, 1914		64	25	39	8½	1		Good	Good	Partially
23. Steam laundry	Sept. 6, 1913		39	5	34	10	1		Fair	Fair	No
24. Steam laundry	Sept. 6, 1913		32	5	27	10	1		Poor	Poor	No
25. Steam laundry	July 28, 1914		43	17	26	9	1		Good	Good	Partially
26. Steam laundry	Sept. 6, 1913		28	14	14	10	2		Good	Fair	No
27. Steam laundry	April 26, 1913		15	6	9	10	2		Good	Good	No
28. Steam laundry	April 26, 1913		17	9	8	10	1		Good	Poor	No
29. Steam laundry	Sept. 6, 1913		20	11	9	10	1		Poor	Fair	No
30. Steam laundry	Dec. 21, 1912		59	23	36	10	2		Good	Fair	No
31. Steam laundry	July 28, 1914		141	46	95	9½	2	1	Good	Good	Partially
32. Steam laundry	April 26, 1913		135	46	89	10	3	1	Good	Good	Partially
33. Steam laundry	Jan. 30, 1914		59	23	36	8½	1		Good	Good	Partially
34. Jail and vault works	Dec. 20, 1912		31	31		9	1		Good	Fair	Yes
35. Railroad shops	Jan. 29, 1914		164	164		8½	1		Good	Fair	
36. Railroad shops	July 28, 1914		104	102	2	9	1		Good	Good	Yes
7—Bosque County—											
1. Railroad shops	Aug. 5, 1914		56	56		8	1		Good	Good	
8—Bowie County—											
1. Casket factory	May 16, 1914		70	62	8	10	2	1	Good	Good	Yes
2. Cotton compress	May 15, 1914										
3. Barrel factory	Jan. 27, 1914		110	110		10	1		Good	Fair	
4. Creosoting plant	May 15, 1914		75	75		10	2		Good	Fair	
5. Furniture factory	May 16, 1914		65	65		10	3		Fair	Fair	
6. Glass factory	May 15, 1914		175	174	1	7, 9, 12	1		Good	Fair	Yes
7. Lumber company	May 16, 1914		20	20		10	1		Fair	Good	
8. Lumber mill	May 16, 1914		14	14		10	1		Good	Fair	
9. Peanut company	May 15, 1914										
10. Railroad shops	May 15, 1914		25	24	1	11	1		Good	Fair	Yes
11. Steam laundry	May 16, 1914		35	10	25	9	1		Fair	Poor	Partially
12. Steam laundry	May 16, 1914		11	5	6	9	1		Good	Fair	No
13. Steam laundry	Jan. 27, 1914		38	10	28	9	1		Fair	Fair	No

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of inspection.	No. of children under 15 years of age removed.	Number of employees.			Working hours per day.	Number of stories in building.	Number of fire escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for female employees provided.
			Total.	Males.	F'males.						
9—Brewster County—											
1. Steam laundry	Aug. 9, 1913		5	2	3	9	1		Good	Fair	
10—Brown County—											
1. Candies and coffee roasters	Sept. 11, 1912	1	25	14	11	10	3		Good	Good	Yes
2. Ice and fuel	Sept. 10, 1912		21	21		11	1		Fair	Good	
3. Carbonated drinks and cream	Sept. 10, 1912		7	7		10	1		Good	Good	
4. Mill and feed stuffs	Sept. 10, 1912		12	12		12	3		Good	Fair	
5. Oil mill	Sept. 11, 1912		45	45		12	2		Good	Fair	
6. Mill and abinet work	Sept. 10, 1912		7	7		9	1		Good	Fair	
7. Steam laundry	Sept. 10, 1912	1	21	10	11	10	1		Good	Fair	No
11—Burleson County—											
1. Creosoting plant	Nov. 12, 1912	2	230	230		10	1		Fair	Good	
2. Railroad shops	Nov. 12, 1912		45	45			1		Good	Good	
12—Burnet County—											
1. Granite cutting	Aug. 25, 1913		6	6		8	1		Good	Fair	
13—Callahan County—											
1. Railroad shops	June 18, 1914		61	61		9	1		Good	Fair	
14—Cameron County—											
1. Brick and tile works	April 6, 1914		8	8		8	1		Good	Fair	
2. Water and light plant	April 6, 1914		7	7		11	1		Good	Fair	
3. Steam laundry	April 6, 1914		33	9	24	9	1		Fair	Good	Partially
15—Camp County—											
1. Box and basket factory	June 20, 1913	2	80	80		10	2		Good	Good	
2. Box factory	May 14, 1914		37	33	4	10	2		Good	Fair	No
3. Oil mill	May 14, 1914										
4. Ice and light plant	June 21, 1913		11	11		12	1		Good	Fair	
5. Foundry and machine works	May 14, 1914		8	8		10	2		Good	Fair	
6. Steam laundry	June 21, 1913		6	3	3	10	1		Good	Fair	No

16—Cherokee County—											
1. Basket and crate factory	June 7, 1913	1	20	15	5	10	2		Good	Fair	No
2. Box and crate factory	Nov. 22, 1912		10	10		10	1		Good	Fair	
3. Box, crate and basket factory	June 7, 1913		35	25	10	10	2		Good	Good	Yes
4. Box factory	May 6, 1914	1	25	18	7	10	2		Fair	Fair	Yes
5. Crate and basket factory	May 6, 1914		10	6	4	10	2		Good	Good	No
6. Oil mill	June 9, 1913		35	35		12	2		Fair	Fair	
7. Ice and light	June 9, 1913		20	20		11	2		Good	Fair	
8. Lumber plant	Nov. 22, 1912		10	10		10	1		Good	Fair	
9. Planing mill	June 7, 1913		13	13		10	1		Good	Fair	
10. Planing mill	June 9, 1913		14	14		10	2		Good	Fair	
11. Railroad shops	May 6, 1914		29	29		10	1		Good	Fair	
12. Steam laundry	May 6, 1914		10	5	5	10	1		Good	Fair	No
13. Steam laundry	June 7, 1913		8	3	5	10	1		Good	Fair	No
17—Childress County—											
1. Railroad shops	Feb. 16, 1914		227	227		8½	2		Good	Good	
2. Steam laundry	Feb. 16, 1914		7	2	5	9	1		Good	Fair	No
18—Coleman County—											
1. Ice plant	Sept. 16, 1912	1	11	11		12	1		Good	Fair	
2. Steam laundry	Sept. 16, 1912		12	4	8	10	1		Good	Good	
19—Collin County—											
1. Cotton mill	Jan. 14, 1913		120	85	35	11	2	1	Good	Fair	No
2. Power plant	Mar. 25, 1914		25	25		8	2	1	Fair	Fair	
3. Steam laundry	Mar. 12, 1914		25	13	12	9	1		Good	Fair	Partially
20—Colorado County—											
1. Light and water plant	April 11, 1913		6	6		11	1		Good	Fair	
2. Carbonated water and creamery	April 11, 1913		10	10		11	1		Good	Fair	
3. Steam laundry	April 11, 1913		8	2	6	10	1		Good	Fair	No
21—Comanche County—											
1. Cotton compress	Sept. 18, 1912		10	10		10	1		Good	Fair	
2. Oil mill	Sept. 17, 1912		45	45		12	1		Good	Good	
3. Light and power plant	Sept. 17, 1912		6	6		11	1		Good	Fair	
4. Steam laundry	Sept. 17, 1912		8	3	5	10	1		Good	Poor	No
22—Cook County—											
1. Cotton compress	Feb. 5, 1914		60	60		10	1		Good	Fair	Yes
2. Flour and meal mill	Feb. 5, 1914		24	24		12	3		Good	Fair	
3. Ice and cold storage plant	Feb. 5, 1914		20	20		10	1		Good	Good	
4. Laundry and dye works	Feb. 4, 1914		22	7	15	9	1		Good	Fair	Partially
5. Railroad shops	Feb. 4, 1914		51	51		8	1		Good	Good	
23—Coryell County—											
1. Cotton compress	Sept. 20, 1912		23	23		10	1		Good	Fair	
2. Oil mill	Sept. 20, 1912		26	26		12	2		Good	Fair	
3. Steam laundry	Sept. 20, 1912		7	2	5	10	1		Good	Fair	No

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of inspection.	No. of children under 15 years of age removed.	Number of employees.			Working hours per day.	Number of stories in building.	Number of fire escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for female employees provided.
			Total.	Males.	F'males.						
24—Dallas County—											
1. Bag and canvass works	Jan. 15, 1913	1	125	35	85	10	5	1	Good	Fair	Partially
2. Broom and duster factory	Mar. 23, 1914	.....	20	10	10	8	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
3. Cement plant	May 11, 1914	.....	300	299	1	11	1	.....	Poor	Fair	Yes
4. Cement plant	May 12, 1914	.....	175	175	.....	11½	1, 2	1	Poor	Good	.....
5. Cotton mill	Mar. 10, 1914	.....	200	100	100	10	3	3	Fair	Poor	No
6. Cotton bag and tent factory	April 13, 1914	.....	150	40	110	10	5	4	Poor	Fair	Yes
7. Cotton mill	Jan. 15, 1913	.....	122	34	88	10	2	.....	Good	Fair	No
8. Cracker and candy factory	Mar. 27, 1913	1	450	250	200	9	5	1	Good	Good	No
9. Department store	April 20, 1914	.....	39	19	20	9	3	3	Good	Good	Yes
10. Department store	April 13, 1914	.....	7	4	3	9	2	.....	Good	Fair	Yes
11. Department store	May 22, 1914	10	200	75	125	9	16	2	Good	Good	Yes
12. Department store	May 22, 1914	40	500	150	350	9	13	3	Good	Good	Yes
13. Department store	May 21, 1914	.....	27	15	12	9	2	1	Good	Good	Yes
14. Department store	May 20, 1914	.....	37	8	29	9	2	1	Good	Good	Yes
15. Department store	May 20, 1914	.....	125	75	50	9	5	2	Good	Good	Yes
16. Department store	May 18, 1914	.....	41	12	29	8½	3	1	Good	Good	Yes
17. Five and ten cent store	May 19, 1914	.....	20	3	17	9	2	.....	Good	Good	Yes
18. Department store	May 18, 1914	.....	31	6	25	9½	2	1	Good	Good	Yes
19. Ladies' dress goods	May 19, 1914	.....	40	5	35	9½	3	1	Good	Good	Yes
20. Cleaning and pressing plant	Mar. 10, 1914	.....	17	11	6	9	2	.....	Good	Good	Yes
21. Envelope factory	Mar. 28, 1913	.....	16	5	11	9	2	.....	Poor	Fair	Partially
22. Manufacturing company	May 19, 1914	.....	14	12	2	9	2	1	Good	Fair	Yes
23. Manufacturing company	May 23, 1914	.....	14	10	4	10	3	2	Good	Good	Yes
24. Wholesale millinery	May 16, 1914	.....	20	11	9	9	3	1	Good	Good	Yes
25. Wholesale millinery	May 16, 1914	.....	90	20	70	9	5	1	Good	Good	Yes
26. Millinery, retail	May 21, 1914	.....	18	1	17	9	1	.....	Good	Good	Yes
27. Millinery, retail	April 9, 1914	.....	43	17	26	9½	4	1	Good	Good	Yes
28. Millinery and ladies' goods	May 21, 1914	.....	16	1	15	9	3	1	Good	Good	Yes
29. Overall factory	May 18, 1914	.....	42	6	36	8	3	2	Good	Good	Yes
30. Overall factory	Mar. 11, 1914	.....	140	8	132	8½	4	1	Good	Good	Yes
31. Overal factory	Mar. 11, 1914	.....	130	12	118	8	3	3	Good	Good	Yes
32. Paper mill	May 15, 1914	.....	26	25	1	11	2	2	Good	Fair	Yes
33. Power plant	Mar. 24, 1914	.....	2	2	.....	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	.....
34. Shoes and hosiery store	May 14, 1914	.....	45	34	11	9	3	1	Good	Good	Yes
35. Cleaning and pressing plant	May 15, 1914	.....	8	7	1	9	2	1	Good	Good	Yes

36. Troy laundry	May 16, 1914		68	17	51	9	3		Good	Poor	Yes
37. Steam laundry	Mar. 10, 1914		86	22	64	9	1		Good	Good	Yes
38. Laundry plant	Mar. 9, 1914		84	22	62	8½	2		Good	Fair	Partially
39. Steam laundry	Mar. 10, 1914		97	40	57	8½	3		Good	Fair	Partially
40. Towel laundry	May 15, 1914		28	12	16	8	1		Good	Good	Yes
41. Trunk and bag factory	Mar. 9, 1914	1	20	20		9½	3	2	Good	Good	
25—Denton County—											
1. Manufacturing plant	July 14, 1914		40	40		10	4		Good	Good	
2. Grain milling plant	July 14, 1914		17	17		11	4		Good	Good	
3. Steam laundry	July 14, 1914	1	16	6	10	10	1		Good	Good	Partially
4. Water and light plant	July 11, 1914		5	5		12	1		Good	Poor	
26—DeWitt County—											
1. Cotton mill	April 8, 1914		150	75	75	10	1		Good	Fair	Partially
2. Cotton mill	April 9, 1913		130	70	60	11	1		Good	Fair	No
3. Steam laundry	Sept. 5, 1913		14	4	10	10	1		Poor	Fair	No
4. Steam laundry	April 9, 1914		11	5	6	8	2		Good	Good	Partially
5. Steam laundry	April 9, 1914		5	2	3	10	1		Good	Fair	No
27—Ellis County—											
1. Cotton mill	Mar. 21, 1914		150	85	65	10½	2	1	Good	Poor	No
2. Cotton mill	Jan. 16, 1913		150	90	60	10½	2	1	Good	Poor	No
3. Steam laundry	Mar. 19, 1914	1	17	8	9	9½	1		Good	Good	Yes
4. Steam laundry	Mar. 21, 1914		26	10	16	9	3		Good	Fair	No
28—El Paso County—											
1. Boot and shoe factory	Aug. 20, 1913		14	14		10	1		Fair	Fair	
2. Bottling works	Aug. 0, 1913	2	5	5		10	2		Good	Fair	
3. Brewery	Aug. 16, 1913		40	40		10	3	2	Good	Fair	
4. Brick works	Aug. 19, 1913		30	30		8	3		Good	Poor	
5. Brick works	Aug. 19, 1913		20	20		9	3		Good	Fair	
6. Cement works	Aug. 15, 1913	1	140	137	3	11	3		Good	Fair	Yes
7. Cigar factory	Aug. 20, 1913		30	27	3	8	2		Good	Good	
8. Coffee, tea, spices and extract	Aug. 13, 1913		12	5	7	9½	3		Good	Good	No
9. Foundry and machine works	Aug. 19, 1913		115	113	2	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
10. Iron and wire works	Aug. 13, 1913		13	13			1		Good	Good	Yes
11. Light and power plant	Aug. 20, 1913		25	25		10	3		Good	Fair	
12. Glove factory	Aug. 14, 1913		40	4	36	9	2	1	Good	Fair	Yes
13. Lumber mill	Aug. 12, 1913		421	421		10	1		Good	Fair	
14. Lumber planing mill	Aug. 18, 1913		60	60		9	1		Good	Fair	
15. Lumber planing mill	Aug. 18, 1913		44	44		9	1		Good	Fair	
16. Railroad shops	Aug. 19, 1913		69	69		9	1		Good	Good	
17. Car repair shop	Aug. 19, 1913		25	25		10	1		Good	Good	
18. Car repair shop	Aug. 16, 1913		577	577		9	2		Good	Fair	
19. Car repair shop	Aug. 13, 1913		31	31		10	1		Good	Fair	
20. Car repair shop	Aug. 18, 1913		520	*519	1	9	1		Good	Good	Yes
21. Smelting plant	June 14, 1914		1,200	1,200		9	2		Good	Fair	Yes
22. Smelting plant	Aug. 14, 1913		1,200	1,200		11	3	1	Good	Fair	
23. Steam laundry	Aug. 11, 1913		52	19	38	9	1		Good	Good	No
24. Steam laundry	Aug. 11, 1913	1	122	49	73	10	2	1	Good	Good	

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of inspection.	No. of children under 15 years of age removed.	Number of employees.			Working hours per day.	Number of stories in building.	Number of fire escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for female employees provided.
			Total.	Males.	F'males.						
25. Steam laundry	Aug. 11, 1913		42	10	32	10	2		Good	Good	
26. Steam laundry	Aug. 15, 1913		11	5	6	10	1		Good	Poor	No
27. Steam laundry	Aug. 15, 1913		30	12	18	9	2		Good	Fair	No
28. Tobacco factory	Aug. 13, 1913	1	125	105	20	8	3	1	Good	Good	
29—Erath County—											
1. Cotton compress	Sept. 19, 1912		12	12		10	1		Good	Fair	
2. Ice and cold storage plant	Sept. 18, 1912		11	11		11	1		Good	Good	
3. Oil mill	Sept. 19, 1912		30	30		12	2		Good	Fair	
4. Oil mill	Sept. 18, 1912		38	38		12	2		Good	Good	
5. Steam laundry	Sept. 18, 1912		6	4	2	10	1		Good	Good	No
6. Steam laundry	Sept. 19, 1912		7	3	4	10	1		Good	Good	No
30—Falls County—											
1. Steam laundry	July 9, 1913	1	12	2	10	10	1		Good	Fair	Partially
2. Steam laundry	July 9, 1913		15	7	8	10	1		Good	Good	Partially
31—Fannin County—											
1. Cotton mill	Mar. 17, 1914	1	221	121	100	10	2		Good	Poor	No
2. Steam laundry	Mar. 17, 1914		9	6	3	10	1		Good	Poor	Yes
32—Galveston County—											
1. Work clothing factory	Mar. 6, 1913		30	4	26	8	3		Good	Fair	Yes
2. Printing plant	April 15, 1913	1	18	17	1	8	3		Good	Fair	Yes
3. Printing plant	April 15, 1913		9	9		8	1		Good	Good	
4. Printing plant	April 15, 1913		15	13	2	8	3		Good	Good	Yes
5. Printing plant	April 15, 1913		9	9		8	2		Good	Good	
6. Printing plant	Mar. 6, 1913		207	116	91	8	5	2	Good	Good	Partially
7. Steam laundry	Mar. 6, 1913		59	15	44	10	2		Good	Fair	No
8. Steam laundry	Mar. 6, 1913		75	14	61	10	2		Good	Good	No
9. Steam laundry	Mar. 7, 1913		44	17	25	10	1		Good	Good	No
10. Steam laundry	Oct. 17, 1913		6	2	4	10	1		Good	Fair	No
11. Steam laundry	Oct. 9, 1913	1	15	4	11	10	1		Good	Good	Yes

33—Garza County—											
1. Cotton mill	June 16, 1914	2	132	73	59	9	1		Good	Good	Yes
2. Light and power plant	June 16, 1914		5	5		9	1		Good	Good	
3. Steam laundry	June 16, 1914		7	2	5	8½	1		Good	Fair	Yes
34—Grayson County—											
1. Railroad shops	Mar. 16, 1914		255	250	5	9	1		Good	Good	Yes
2. Railroad shops	Mar. 16, 1914		369	369		8½	1		Good	Fair	
3. Steam laundry	Mar. 16, 1914		8	4	4	8	1		Good	Fair	Yes
4. Steam laundry	Mar. 16, 1914		9	3	6	9	1		Good	Good	Yes
35—Grayson County—											
1. Cotton mill	Mar. 13, 1914	2	165	99	66	10	1		Good	Fair	
2. Clothing factory	Mar. 13, 1914		55	7	48	8	2		Fair	Fair	Yes
3. Cotton mill	Mar. 16, 1914		245	172	73		4	2	Good	Poor	
4. Steam laundry	Mar. 12, 1914		86	45	46	10	1		Fair	Fair	Yes
5. Steam laundry	Mar. 13, 1914		50	18	32	10	2		Good	Good	No
6. Steam laundry	Mar. 16, 1914		32	10	22	8	1		Good	Good	Yes
36—Gregg County—											
1. Basket and crate factory	June 16, 1913	3	99	83	16	10	1		Good	Fair	Yes
2. Ice and lihgt plant	June 16, 1913		35	35		10	1		Good	Good	
3. Lumber	June 16, 1913		9	9		10	1		Good	Good	
4. Planing mill	June 16, 1913		9	9		10	1		Good	Fair	
5. Lumber	June 16, 1913		10	10		10	2		Good	Fair	
6. Engine and car repair shop	June 13, 1913		108	108		9½	1		Good	Fair	
7. Steam laundry	April 25, 1914		12	5	7	8½	1		Good	Poor	No
8. Steam laundry	June 17, 1913	1	14	5	9	10	1		Good	Fair	No
9. Farming tool works	June 17, 1913		100	100		10	2		Good	Fair	
37—Grimes County—											
1. Cooperage works	Nov. 13, 1912	1	30	30		10	1		Good	Fair	
2. Cotton oil mill	Nov. 13, 1912		22	22		12	1		Good	Fair	
3. Lumber	Nov. 13, 1912		15	15		10	1		Good	Fair	
4. Ice, light and power plant	Nov. 13, 1912		12	12		11	2		Good	Fair	
5. Oil mill	Nov. 13, 1912		35	35		12	2		Good	Fair	
6. Steam laundry	Nov. 13, 1912		7	3	4	10	1		Good	Fair	No
38—Hardeman County—											
1. Cotton compress	Feb. 13, 1914		10	10		10	1		Good	Fair	
2. Grain mill	April 21, 1914		15	15		12	3		Good	Fair	
3. Engine and car reapir shop	Feb. 13, 1914		8	8		9	1		Good	Fair	
4. Steam laundry	Feb. 14, 1914		9	2	7	10	1		Good	Fair	Yes
39—Harris County—											
1. Burlap and cotton bag factory	Feb. 10, 1913	3	60	10	50	10	4	1	Good	Fair	Yes
2. Brass casting works	Feb. 10, 1913		37	37		10	1		Go d	Good	
3. Carpet works	Feb. 14, 1913		2	13	19	9	2		Good	Good	Partially
4. Mens' work clothing works	Feb. 11, 1913		115	8	10	8	3	3	Good	Fair	Ye
5. Coffee roaster	Feb. 17, 1913		20	14	6	8	3	1	Good	Good	Yes
6. Cotton compress	Oct. 21, 1913		100	80	20	9	1		Good	Fair	Yes
7. Cotton compress	Feb. 14, 1913		125	115	10	10	1		Good	Fair	No

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of inspection.	No. of children under 15 years of age removed.	Number of employees.			Working hours per day.	Number of stories in building.	Number of fire escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for female employees provided.
			Total.	Males.	F'males.						
8. Cracker and cake factory	Feb. 18, 1913		115	45	70	10	5	2	Good	Good	Partially
9. Fixture works	Mar. 13, 1913		58	58		9	2		Good	Fair	
10. Lumber yard	July 31, 1913		40	40		10	2		Good	Fair	
11. Fixture works	April 14, 1913		65	65		9	2		Good	Fair	Yes
12. Telegraphing supplies	Feb. 14, 1913	1	9	9		10	1		Good	Poor	
13. Packing plant	Feb. 17, 1913	1	550	475	75	10	3		Good	Good	Partially
14. Paper works	Mar. 12, 1913		35	15	25	9	5	1	Good	Good	Partially
15. Paper works	Mar. 12, 1913		21	18	3	8½	5	1	Good	Good	Yes
16. Pickle factory	Mar. 11, 1913		18	7	11	9	2		Good	Fair	No
17. Printing plant	April 14, 1913		25	21	4	8	2		Good	Fair	Yes
18. Steam laundry	Feb. 11, 1913		156	56	100	9	4	1	Good	Fair	No
19. Steam laundry	Feb. 11, 1913	1	165	48	116	9	2		Good	Good	
20. Steam laundry	Feb. 13, 1913		28	14	14	10	2		Good	Fair	No
21. Steam laundry	Feb. 12, 1913		60	20	40	10	2		Good	Good	No
22. Steam laundry	Feb. 12, 1913		48	19	29	10	2		Good	Fair	No
23. Steam laundry	Feb. 15, 1913		50	19	31	10	1		Good	Good	No
24. Steam laundry	July 30, 1913		20	7	13	10	1		Good	Fair	No
25. Textile mill	Feb. 21, 1913		128	65	63	10	2	2	Good	Fair	No
26. Tool factory	Mar. 14, 1913		50	49	1	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
40—Harrison County—											
1. Basket and crate factory	June 18, 1913		16	16		10	1		Good	Good	
2. Ice, light and power plant	June 19, 1913		37	37		9	1		Good	Good	
3. Railroad shop	June 19, 1913		456	456		8	2		Good	Good	
4. Railroad shop	June 19, 1913		18	18		8	1		Good	Fair	
5. Railroad shop	June 19, 1913		457	457		8	2		Good	Good	Yes
6. Steam laundry	June 19, 1913		16	7	9	10	1		Good	Good	No
7. Steam laundry	June 19, 1913		12	5	7	11	1		Good	Fair	No
8. Steam laundry	Jan. 24, 1914		15	7	8	10	1		Fair	Fair	No
9. Steam laundry	Jan. 26, 1914		10	2	8	9	1		Fair	Fair	No
41—Hill County—											
1. Cotton mill	July 16, 1914		95	64	31	10½	2		Good	Poor	Partially
2. Cotton mill	July 11, 1914	3	55	42	13	11½	2	1	Good	Poor	No
3. Cotton mill	Jan. 7, 1913		63	38	25	11	2		Good	Fair	No

4. Cotton mill	Jan. 8, 1913		109	69	40	11	2		Good	Good	No
5. Cotton mill	Jan. 8, 1913		60	60		12	2		Good	Fair	
6. Steam laundry	Jan. 7, 1912		25	12	13	10	1		Good	Good	No
7. Steam laundry	July 11, 1914		25	11	14	10½	1		Good	Good	Partially
42—Hopkins County—											
1. Box and crate factory	May 13, 1914		6	6		10	2		Good	Good	
2. Canning factory	May 13, 1914		6	6							
3. Ice factory	May 13, 1914		22	22		9½	1		Good	Good	
4. Oil mill	May 13, 1914										
5. Oil mill	May 13, 1914										
6. Steam laundry	May 13, 1914		12	7	5	10	1		Good	Fair	No
7. Pottery and stone works	May 12, 1914										
43—Houston County—											
1. Oil mill	Nov. 20, 1912		35	35		12	2		Good	Fair	
2. Lumber mill	Jan. 13, 1914		417	415	2	10	2		Good	Good	Yes
3. Planing mill	Nov. 20, 1912		6	6		10	1		Good	Good	
44—Howard County—											
1. Ice and carbonated water plant	Aug. 22, 1913		15	15		12	1		Good	Fair	
2. Railroad shops	Aug. 22, 1913		314	314		9	2		Good	Good	
3. Steam laundry	June 15, 1914		11	3	8	7	1		Good	Good	No
4. Steam laundry	Aug. 22, 1913		12	2	10	9	1		Good	Fair	No
45—Hunt County—											
1. Ice and confectionery plant	Mar. 19, 1914		12	10	2	9½	2		Good	Fair	Yes
2. Railroad shop	Mar. 18, 1914		70	70		9	1		Good	Fair	
3. Steam laundry	Aug. 20, 1913		14	7	7	10	1		Good	Poor	Yes
4. Steam laundry	Mar. 18, 1914		22	11	11	9½	2		Good	Fair	No
5. Steam laundry	Mar. 19, 1914		8	6	2	8	1		Good	Fair	Yes
6. Steam laundry	Mar. 18, 1914		10	6	4	10½	1		Good	Poor	No
46—Jefferson County—											
1. Box and crate factory	Dec. 17, 1913		15	15		10	1		Good	Fair	
2. Brass, bronze works	Sept. 11, 1913		6	6		9½	1		Good	Fair	
3. Handle factory	Sept. 6, 1913		65	64	1	10	1		Good	Good	Yes
4. Ice factory	Sept. 8, 1913		20	20		10½	1		Good	Good	
5. Iron works	Sept. 6, 1913		78	78		9	1		Good	Good	
6. Lumber mill	Sept. 9, 1913		185	185		10	2		Good	Fair	
7. Lumber mill	Sept. 8, 1913		75	75		10	2		Fair	Poor	
8. Sash, door and blind works	Dec. 17, 1913		20	20		9	1		Good	Fair	
9. Oil refinery	Sept. 9, 1913		718	718		10	3	3	Good	Fair	
10. Lumber and shingle works	Sept. 8, 1913		50	50		10	2		Good	Fair	
11. Planing mill	Sept. 6, 1913		55	55		10	2		Good	Good	
12. Railroad shops	Dec. 17, 1913		13	13		10	1		Fair	Fair	
13. Steam laundry	Sept. 11, 1913		16	8	8	8	2		Fair	Good	Partially
14. Steam laundry	Sept. 11, 1913		66	25	41	9	2		Fair	Good	No
15. Lumber mill	Dec. 19, 1913	1	220	220		10	2	4	Good	Fair	
16. Macaroni works	Dec. 18, 1913	1	7	5	2	9	3		Good	Good	Yes
17. Lumber and cement works	Dec. 19, 1913		10	10		9	1		Good	Good	
18. Oil canning plant	Oct. 17, 1912	12	250	250		9	2	1	Good	Fair	

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of inspection.	No. of children under 15 years of age removed.	Number of employees.			Working hours per day.	Number of stories in building.	Number of fire escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for female employees provided.
			Total.	Males.	F'males.						
19. Oil canning plant	Dec. 12, 1913		385	385		9½	2		Fair	Fair	
20. Oil refinery	Dec. 13, 1913		600	597	3	9	2	7	Good	Good	Yes
21. Engine and car repair shop	Dec. 15, 1913		32	32		10½	1		Good	Fair	
22. Steam laundry	Dec. 20, 1913		75	24	51	8	1		Good	Good	Yes
23. Steam laundry	Dec. 15, 1913		30	11	19	8	1		Good	Good	Yes
47—Johnson County—											
1. Steam laundry	Sept. 2, 1913		18	7	11	10	2	2	Good	Fair	Yes
2. Steam laundry	Sept. 2, 1913	1	30	15	15	10	2	1	Good	Fair	No
48—Jones County—											
1. Ice factory	April 22, 1914		7	7		12	2		Good	Fair	
2. Water, light and ice plant	April 23, 1914		5	5		12	1		Good	Fair	
3. Grain mill	April 22, 1914		7	7		10	4		Fair	Fair	
4. Engine and car repair shop	April 23, 1914		38	38		10½	1		Good	Fair	
5. Engine and car repair shop	April 22, 1914		21	21		10	1		Good	Fair	
6. Steam laundry	April 22, 1914	1	12	5	7	9	1	1	Good	Fair	Partially
49—Kaufman County—											
1. Engine and car repair shop	Mar. 19, 1914		79	79		9	1		Good	Fair	
2. Steam laundry	Mar. 19, 1914		6	2	4	9½	1		Good	Fair	No
50—Kleberg County—											
1. Ice, light and power plant	April 3, 1914		22	22		10	2		Good	Fair	
2. Railroad shop	April 3, 1914		251	251		10	1		Good	Fair	
3. Steam laundry	April 3, 1914		11	5	6	10	1		Good	Fair	Yes
51—Lamar County—											
1. Box and crate factory	Mar. 17, 1914	1	50	50		10	2		Good	Good	
2. Box and crate factory	Mar. 17, 1914		125	95	30	10	2		Good	Fair	Yes
3. Steam laundry	Mar. 17, 1914		30	13	17	9	1		Good	Fair	Yes
4. Steam laundry	Mar. 17, 1914		43	22	21	9	1		Good	Good	Yes
5. Steam laundry	Mar. 17, 1914		17	8	9	9	2		Fair	Fair	Yes

52—Lampasas County—											
1. Ice plant	Sept. 7, 1912		11	11		12	1		Good	Fair	
2. Steam laundry	Sept. 6, 1912	1	6	3	3	10	1		Good	Fair	No
3. Steam laundry	April 12, 1914		6	3	3	10	1		Good	Fair	No
53—Lavaca County—											
1. Printing plant	April 10, 1913	1	7	6	1	8	1		Good	Fair	Yes
2. Engine and car repair shop	April 9, 1914		349	347	2	8	1		Good	Poor	Yes
3. Engine and car repair shop	April 8, 1913		450	419	1	9	1		Good	Poor	Yes
4. Steam laundry	April 8, 1913		12	5	7	9	1		Good	Fair	No
54—Lee County—											
1. Oil mill	Sept. 3, 1913		20	20		12	2		Good	Fair	
2. Oil mill	Sept. 3, 1913		15	15		12	2		Good	Fair	
3. Ice, cream, and butter plant	Sept. 3, 1913		10	10		12	1		Good	Fair	
55—Llano County—											
1. Granite and stone works	Sept. 5, 1912		7	7		8	1		Good	Good	
2. Granite and marble works	Sept. 5, 1912		11	11		8	1		Good	Fair	
3. Ice, light and power plant	Sept. 6, 1912		8	8		10	1		Good	Fair	
4. Steam laundry	Sept. 5, 1912		5	2	3	10	1		Good	Fair	
56—Lubbock County—											
1. Steam laundry	Feb. 20, 1914		8	5	3	10	1		Good	Fair	Partially
57—Matagorda County—											
1. Steam laundry	Aug. 17, 1914		12	4	8	9	2		Fair	Good	Yes
2. Ice, light and power plant	Aug. 17, 1914		7	7		11	2		Good	Fair	
3. Rice mill	Aug. 15, 1914										
4. Rice mill	Aug. 15, 1914										
58—McCulloch County—											
1. Water and light plant	Sept. 9, 1912		7	7		11	1		Good	Fair	
2. Steam laundry	Sept. 9, 1912		5	2	3	10	1		Good	Poor	Partially
59—McLennan County—											
1. Candy factory	July 10, 1914	2	35	23	12	10	2	2	Poor	Fair	Yes
2. Work clothing factory	July 15, 1913		45	10	35	8	2		Good	Good	Yes
3. Tents, awnings, etc	July 15, 1914		33	16	18	9½	3	1	Good	Good	Yes
4. Cotton mill	July 18, 1914		108	74	34	10	2	1	Good	Fair	No
5. Cotton mill	Jan. 6, 1913		94	54	40	10½	2		Good	Good	No
6. Department store	July 8, 1914	30	397	259	138	9	3	1	Good	Good	Yes
7. Ice factory	July 11, 1913		18	18		11	1		Good	Good	
8. Light and power plant	July 11, 1913		5	5		11	1		Good	Fair	
9. Carbonated water plant	July 10, 1913		25	23	2	10	2		Good	Good	Yes
10. Engine and car repair shop	July 11, 1913		121	120	1	9	1		Good	Fair	Yes
11. Sash and door works	July 10, 1914		250	250		9	3	2	Good	Good	
12. Electric laundry	July 11, 1913		12	5	7	9	1		Good	Good	Yes
13. Steam laundry	Jan. 4, 1912	1	45	15	30	10	1		Fair	Fair	Partially
14. Steam laundry	Jan. 4, 1913		114	36	78	10	2		Good	Good	No
15. Steam laundry	July 8, 1914		23	9	14	9½	1		Poor	Fair	No
16. Laundry	July 9, 1914		54	18	36	10	2		Fair	Good	Yes

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of inspection.	No. of children under 15 years of age removed.	Number of employees.			Working hours per day.	Number of stories in building.	Number of fire escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for female employees provided.
			Total.	Males.	F'males.						
17. Laundry	July 8, 1914	1	59	21	38	9	1	.....	Good	Fair	Yes
18. Laundry	July 15, 1913	.....	22	5	17	10	1	.....	Good	Good	No
19. Steam laundry	July 18, 1914	3	125	43	82	10	2	.....	Poor	Good	Yes
60—Milam County—											
1. Ice plant	July 8, 1913	.....	11	11	.....	10½	1	.....	Good	Good	Yes
2. Water, light and power plant	July 8, 1913	.....	12	11	1	10½	1	.....	Good	Good	Yes
3. Steam laundry	Aug. 20, 1914	.....	13	7	6	9	1	.....	Good	Fair	Yes
4. Steam laundry	July 7, 1913	1	10	3	7	9	1	.....	Good	Fair	Partially
61—Nacogdoches County—											
1. Lumber mill	June 13, 1913	.....	200	200	.....	10	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
2. Lumber mill	June 13, 1913	.....	25	25	.....	10	2	.....	Good	Poor	.....
3. Lumber mill	June 12, 1913	4	25	25	.....	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	.....
4. Steam laundry	June 12, 1913	.....	9	3	6	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	No
62—Navarro County—											
1. Coffee roaster	Mar. 24, 1914	.....	10	9	1	10	3	.....	Good	Good	No
2. Cotton mill	Mar. 20, 1914	.....	150	100	50	11¼	2	2	Good	Poor	No
3. Steam laundry	Mar. 20, 1914	.....	40	15	25	10	1	.....	Good	Good	No
4. Cotton mill	Jan. 17, 1913	.....	150	100	50	10¼	2	.....	Good	Poor	No
5. Steam laundry	Jan. 17, 1913	.....	40	12	28	10	1	.....	Good	Fair	No
63—Nueces County—											
1. Laundry	April 1, 1914	.....	26	9	17	9	1	.....	Good	Fair	Partially
2. Steam laundry	April 1, 1914	.....	11	5	6	9	1	1	Good	Fair	Partially
64—Newton County—											
1. Turpentine and resin works	Nov. 18, 1913	.....	250	250	.....	10	2	.....	Good	Fair	.....
65—Nolan County—											
1. Ice, light and power plant	Aug. 23, 1913	.....	13	13	.....	12	1	.....	Good	Fair	.....
2. Engine and car repair shop	Aug. 23, 1913	.....	34	34	.....	10	2	.....	Good	Good	.....
3. Steam laundry	Aug. 6, 1913	2	13	9	4	10	1	.....	Good	Good	Yes

66—Orange County—											
1. Box and crate factory	Sept. 16, 1913	4	30	24	6	10	1	Good	Fair	No
2. Iron works	Sept. 15, 1913		39	39		9	1	Good	Fair	
3. Laundry	Sept. 15, 1913		14	4	10	9	1	Good	Fair	Partially
4. Paper mill	Sept. 11, 1913		206	206		12	2	Good	Fair	
5. Paper bag factory	Sept. 11, 1913		25	14	11	10	2	Fair	Good	Yes
67—Palo Pinto County—										
1. Ice and light plant	April 14, 1913		10	10		10½	1	Fair	Fair	
2. Laundry	April 14, 1914		17	9	8	10	1	Fair	Good	Partially
3. Planing mill plant	April 15, 1914		5	5		9	1	Good	Fair	
4. Steam laundry	Oct. 10, 1913		18	7	11	10	1	Fair	Fair	No
5. Steam laundry	Oct. 10, 1913		12	8	4	10	1	Fair	Poor	No
6. Steam laundry	April 14, 1914		10	6	4	10	1	Good	Fair	No
68—Parker County—										
1. Ice and gas plant	April 13, 1914		9	9		11	1	Good	Fair	
2. Steam laundry	April 13, 1914		14	3	13	10	1	Good	Good	Partially
69—Polk County—										
1. Ice and carbonated water plant	July 29, 1913		7	7		10	1	Good	Fair	
2. Lumber mill	July 29, 1913	1	50	50		10	2	Good	Fair	
3. Lumber mill	July 29, 1913		475	475		10½	2	Good	Fair	
4. Lumber mill	July 28, 1913	2	195	195		11	2	Good	Fair	
70—Potter County—										
1. Engine and car repair shop	Feb. 17, 1914		15	15		10	1	Good	Fair	
2. Engine repair shop	Feb. 18, 1914		38	38		8½	1	Good	Fair	
3. Engine and car repair shop	Feb. 18, 1914		150	149	1	9	2	Good	Good	Yes
4. Steam laundry	Aug. 4, 1914	1	32	14	18	9	1	Good	Poor	Yes
5. Steam laundry	Aug. 4, 1914		40	21	10	10	1	Good	Good	Yes
6. Steam laundry	Feb. 18, 1914		30	13	17	8	1	Good	Fair	Partially
7. Steam laundry	Feb. 18, 1914		26	10	16	9	1	Good	Fair	Partially
8. Steam laundry	Feb. 18, 1914		28	15	13	8	1	Fair	Poor	Yes
71—San Jacinto County—										
1. Lumber mill	Jan. 7, 1914		215	215		10	2	Good	Fair	
72—San Saba County—										
1. Laundry	Sept. 9, 1912		7	2	5	12	1	Good	Fair	No
2. Ice and light plant	Sept. 9, 1912		5	5		12	1	Good	Fair	
3. Wagon and machine repair shop	Sept. 9, 1912		5	5		10	2	Good	Poor	
73—Smith County—										
1. Basket, box and crate factory	May 7, 1914		22	21	1	9½	2	Good	Good	No
2. Box and crate factory	June 23, 1913		55	55		10	2	Good	Fair	
3. Overall and clothing factory	May 8, 1914		60	4	56	8	2	Good	Good	
4. Overall and clothing factory	June 23, 1913		70	9	69	8	2	Good	Good	Yes
5. Cotton compress	Nov. 13, 1913	2	35	35		10	1	Good	Fair	
6. Cotton compress	Nov. 23, 1912		50	50		10	1	Good	Fair	
7. Department store	July 16, 1914		53	34	19	9	2	Good	Good	Yes
8. Ice plant	June 23, 1913		40	40		12	2	Good	Good	

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of inspection.	No. of children under 15 years of age removed.	Number of employees.			Working hours per day.	Number of stories in building.	Number of fire escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for female employees provided.
			Total.	Males.	F'males.						
9. Laundry	June 23, 1913		25	10	15	8	1		Fair	Poor	No
10. Laundry	May 7, 1914		34	21	13	9	1		Fair	Good	Partially
11. Mattress factory	June 24, 1913	1	7	6	1	10	1		Good	Fair	Yes
12. Overall factory	July 16, 1914		59	9	50	8	2		Good	Good	Yes
13. Engine and car repair shop	June 24, 1913		375	375		8½	1		Good	Good	
74—Tarrant County—											
1. Brass works	July 16, 1913	2	30	30		10	2		Good	Good	
2. Candy factory	Jan. 9, 1913	2	100	40	60	10	3		Good	Fair	Partially
3. Work clothing factory	Mar. 25, 1913		100	6	94	8	2		Good	Fair	Yes
4. Five and ten cent store	June 26, 1914		6		6	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
5. Department store	May 30, 1914	3	66	55	11	9	2	1	Good	Good	Yes
6. Department store	May 30, 1914	14	225	50	175	9	5	3	Good	Good	Yes
7. Department store	May 29, 1914		16	1	15	9	1		Good	Fair	Yes
8. Department store	May 29, 1914		44	5	39	9	3		Good	Good	Yes
9. Department store	May 29, 1914		35	5	30	9	4		Good	Good	Yes
10. Ladies' goods	May 28, 1914		118	24	94	9	3	2	Good	Good	Yes
11. Department store	May 28, 1914		13	9	4	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
12. Department store	May 28, 1914		6	1	5	9	1		Poor	Good	
13. Extract works	Mar. 25, 1913		15	14	1	10	2		Good	Good	Yes
14. Furniture factory	Mar. 26, 1913	1	96	96		9	1		Good	Fair	
15. Furniture and mattress factory	Mar. 25, 1913		89	86	3	10	5	1	Good	Poor	Yes
16. Ice plant	July 17, 1913		17	17		9	1		Good	Fair	
17. Iron and steel plant	June 5, 1914		125	124	1	10	1		Good	Fair	Yes
18. Iron and steel works	Mar. 25, 1913		250	250		10	1		Good	Poor	Yes
19. Ladies' garments	May 25, 1914		27	11	16	9	3	1	Good	Good	Yes
20. Ladies' and gents' goods	May 25, 1914	4	170	60	110	9	3	3	Good	Good	Yes
21. Ladies' and gents' goods	May 25, 1914		50	15	35	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
22. Ladies' and gents' goods	May 26, 1914		26	11	15	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
23. Ladies' ready to wear	May 26, 1914		20		20	9	4		Good	Good	Yes
24. Ladies' ready to wear	May 27, 1914		11	1	10	9	6		Good	Good	Yes
25. Macaroni factory	Mar. 25, 1913		28	14	14	10	3	1	Good	Good	No
26. Macaroni and paste works	Jan. 13, 1913		30	12	18	10	3	1	Good	Good	Yes
27. Machine shop	Mar. 23, 1914		42	42		10	2	1	Good	Fair	
28. Mechanical works	Mar. 24, 1913		235	235		10	2		Good	Good	Yes

29. Millinery	May 27, 1914		16	1	15	9	2		Good	Good	
30. Ornamental fence works	Mar. 26, 1913		19	19		9	1		Good	Fair	Yes
31. Packing plant	Mar. 22, 1913		1,500	1,378	122	10	1	2	Good	Good	Partially
32. Packing plant	Mar. 22, 1913		1,400	1,325	75	10	7	2	Good	Good	Partially
33. Paint and paper house	May 27, 1914		14	8	6	9	2		Good	Good	Yes
34. Printing plant	June 19, 1914	2	105	70	35	8	2		Good	Good	Yes
35. Engine and car repair shop	June 19, 1914		120	120		10	1		Good	Fair	
36. Laundry	July 17, 1913		14	7	7	10	2		Good	Fair	No
37. Laundry and pantitorium	Jan. 10, 1913		40	23	17	10	2		Good	Poor	Partially
38. Laundry	Jan. 11, 1913	1	44	19	25	9	2		Good	Fair	No
39. Steam laundry	Jan. 10, 1913		57	29	28	10	2		Good	Poor	No
40. Steam laundry	Jan. 11, 1913		61	23	38	10	1		Good	Fair	No
41. Steam laundry	Jan. 11, 1913		35	19	16	10	1		Good	Good	No
42. Power plant	Mar. 23, 1914		40	40		9	1		Good	Fair	
75—Taylor County—											
1. Oil mill	June 17, 1914		65	65							
2. Ice and light plant	June 17, 1914		11	11		8	1		Good	Good	
3. Steam laundry	June 17, 1914	1	40	19	21	9	1		Fair	Good	Yes
76—Tom Green County—											
1. Ice and cold storage plant	Sept. 14, 1912		13	13		11	1		Good	Good	
2. Ice plant	Sept. 14, 1912		15	15		11	2		Good	Fair	
3. Troy laundry	Sept. 13, 1912		9	3	6	10	1		Good	Fair	No
4. Printing plant	Sept. 14, 1912	8	24	23	1	8	2		Good	Good	Yes
5. Engine and car repair shop	April 24, 1914		14	14		10	1		Good	Fair	
6. Steam laundry	Sept. 12, 1912	2	36	15	21	10	1		Good	Good	No
7. Steam laundry	April 24, 1914		38	14	24	9	1		Good	Good	Partially
8. Laundry	April 24, 1914		15	8	7	10	1		Fair	Good	Partially
77—Travis County—											
1. Steam laundry	April 2, 1913		27	8	19	9	2		Good	Good	No
2. Steam laundry	Sept. 25, 1912		43	15	28	9	2		Good	Good	No
78—Trinity County—											
1. Lumber mill	July 30, 1913	1	375	375		10	2		Good	Fair	Yes
2. Lumber plant	Jan. 9, 1914		134	134		10	2		Good	Fair	
3. Lumber plant	Jan. 9, 1914		198	198		10	2		Good	Fair	
4. Lumber mill	Jan. 8, 1914		642	642		10	2		Good	Fair	
79—Upshur County—											
1. Box, crate and basket factory	May 11, 1914		20	15	5	10	1		Good	Fair	Yes
2. Box, crate and basket factory	June 20, 1913	4	40	22	18	10	1		Good	Fair	No
3. Lumber saw mill	June 20, 1913	1	18	18		10	2		Good	Fair	
80—Val Verde County—											
1. Ice and light plant	Aug. 7, 1913		14	14		11	1		Good	Good	
2. Engine and car repair shop	Aug. 8, 1913		58	58		11	1		Good	Fair	
3. Steam laundry	Aug. 7, 1913		6	3	3	10	1		Good	Fair	Partially

Factory Inspection—Continued.

Location and Character of Establishment.	Date of inspection.	No. of children under 15 years of age removed.	Number of employees.			Working hours per day.	Number of stories in building.	Number of fire escapes.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Seats for female employees provided.
			Total.	Males.	F'males.						
81—Van Zandt County—											
1. Salt works	May 9, 1914		20	20		10	2		Good	Fair	
2. Salt works	May 9, 1914		75	65	10	10	2	2	Good	Fair	Yes
82—Victoria County—											
1. Engine and car repair shop	April 8, 1914		32	32		9	1		Good	Fair	
2. Safe and lock plant	April 8, 1914		25	24	1	10	1		Good	Good	Yes
3. Steam laundry	April 7, 1914	1	15	6	9	9	2		Good	Good	No
83—Walker County—											
1. Oil mill	Nov. 16, 1912		36	36		12	1		Good	Fair	
2. Lumber mill	Jan. 6, 1913		171	171		10	2		Good	Fair	
84—Washington County—											
1. Cotton mill	Nov. 12, 1912		77	50	27	10½	2		Good	Fair	No
2. Cotton mill	April 16, 1913	1	90	71	21	10½	2		Good	Fair	No
3. Cotton mill	May 29, 1914		90	60	30	10	2		Good	Good	No
4. Iron works	April 16, 1913		16	16		10	1		Good	Fair	
5. Steam laundry	May 29, 1914		16	5	11	10	1		Good	Fair	No
6. Steam laundry	April 16, 1913		14	7	7	10	1		Good	Good	No
85—Webb County—											
1. Crate factory	April 24, 1914	12	30	20	10	10	1		Good	Fair	No
2. Flour mill	April 24, 1913		6	6		12	2		Good	Fair	
3. Ice and fuel	April 24, 1913		22	22		11	1		Good	Fair	
4. Light and power plant	April 25, 1913		45	44	1	11	1		Good	Fair	Yes
5. Engine and car repair shop	April 24, 1913		42	42		10	1		Good	Fair	No
6. Engine repair shop	April 23, 1913		42	42		10	1		Good	Good	No
7. Steam laundry	April 23, 1913		14	4	10	10	1		Good	Fair	Partially
8. Water works plant	April 25, 1913		40	40		11	2		Good	Fair	
86—Wichita County—											
1. Broom factory	Feb. 11, 1914		40	33	7	10	1		Fair	Fair	Yes
2. Cloth and leather works	Feb. 12, 1914	2	30	3	27	8	1		Good	Good	Yes
3. Cotton compress	Feb. 10, 1914		40	40		10	1		Good	Fair	
4. Glass works	Feb. 9, 1914		139	113	26	9	2		Good	Fair	Partially

5. Laundry	Feb. 7, 1914		34	13	21	9	1		Fair	Fair	No
6. Laundry	Feb. 7, 1914		29	10	19	9	1		Fair	Poor	Partially
7. Laundry	Feb. 7, 1914		23	8	15	9	1		Fair	Fair	No
8. Motor truck works	Feb. 9, 1914		80	77	3	9½	1		Good	Good	Yes
9. Oil well machinery works	Feb. 12, 1914		12	12		10	1		Good	Good	
10. Planing mill	Feb. 11, 1914		7	7		9	1		Good	Fair	
11. Engine repair shop	Feb. 11, 1914		61	61		9	2	1	Good	Fair	
12. Engine and car repair shop	Feb. 11, 1914		65	65		9	1		Good	Fair	
13. Sash and door works	Feb. 11, 1914		19	19		9	2		Good	Fair	
14. Well machinery works	Feb. 10, 1914		20	20		9	1		Good	Fair	
15. Window glass works	Feb. 9, 1914		191	190	1	10½	2		Good	Fair	Yes
87—Wilbarger County—											
1. Cotton compress	Feb. 13, 1914		25	25		10	1		Good	Fair	
2. Laundry	Feb. 13, 1914		6	3	3	10	1		Good	Fair	No
88—Wood County—											
1. Box and crate factory	May 9, 1914	6	39	37	2	10	2		Good	Fair	Yes
2. Oil mill	May 12, 1914										
3. Oil mill	May 12, 1914		25	25							
4. Ice plant	May 12, 1914		9	9		12	1		Good	Fair	
5. Planing mill	May 12, 1914		8	8		10	1		Good	Fair	
6. Pottery and stoneware works	May 13, 1914										
7. Pottery and tiling works	May 23, 1914		5	5		10	2		Good	Fair	
8. Stoneware works	May 12, 1914	1	6	6		10	2		Good	Fair	

*Plant not in operation at time of visit.
†Plant not in full operation at time of visit.
‡Did not visit plant as it is located in the country.

Summary of Factory Inspection Table.

Total number of places inspected	511
Total number of persons employed in places inspected	40,904
Number of males employed in places inspected	32,241
Number of females employed in places inspected	8,663
Total number of children removed from service account of Child Labor Law (under fifteen years of age)	251
Total number of places providing seats for female employees	163
Total number of places partially providing seats for female employees	50
Total number of places not providing seats for female employees	118
Total number of female employees provided with seats	4,118
Total number of female employees partly provided with seats	1,539
Total number of female employees not provided with seats	2,523

Statistics Showing the Remarkable Progress of Texas During the Thirty-two Year Period Beginning 1880 and Ending 1912.

	1880	1890	1900	1912	1913
Population	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	4,064,000	*4,208,461
Manufactures—					
Capital	$9,246,000	$46,815,000	$90,434,000	$216,876,000	*$368,689,000
Products, value	$20,720,000	$70,434,000	$119,415,000	$272,896,000	
Cotton Mills—					
Spindles active	2,648	15,000	48,756	97,074	*129,400
Looms active	71	560	1,018	2,541	*3,670
Cotton used, pounds	119,986	2,430,000	9,304,434	22,887,859	
Cottonseed Oil Mills—					
Products, value	$276,450	$3,262,596	$14,005,324	$25,034,000	
Pig iron made, tons	2,232	9,701	10,150		
Lumber cut, feet	328,968,000	839,724,000	1,230,904,000	1,681,080,000	
Improved farm land, acres	12,650,314	20,746,215	19,576,076	27,120,000	
Farm lands, buildings, value	$170,468,886	$399,971,289	$691,773,613	$1,822,713,000	
Agricultural products, value	$65,204,000	$111,699,000	$239,823,000	$607,730,000	
Cotton crop, running bales	805,284	1,471,242	2,556,413	4,670,000	
Grain, bushels—					
Corn	66,755,000	63,802,000	81,963,000	153,000,000	
Wheat	3,008,000	3,575,000	23,396,000	10,560,000	
Oats	6,936,000	11,059,000	28,278,000	32,972,000	
Live Stock—					
Cattle	3,994,000	6,103,268	9,428,000	6,211,000	
Sheep	3,651,000	3,454,858	1,889,000	2,032,000	
Swine	1,950,000	2,252,476	2,666,000	2,544,000	
Mineral products, value	$134,640	$2,359,634	$5,295,753	$18,500,000	
Coal mined, tons		184,440	968,373	1,900,000	
Iron ore mined, tons	2,232	22,000	16,881	50,000	
Petroleum, barrels		54	836,039	10,500,000	
Railroad mileage	3,244	8,710	9,992	15,843	
National Banks—					
Resources	$ 5,021,016	$ 71,948,401	$ 97,763,442	$ 419,171,858	
Capital	1,420,000	22,227,260	19,618,920	48,548,300	
Individual deposits	2,080,993	30,449,724	49,749,109	223,425,335	
Other banks, deposits	6,332,751	5,839,967	2,934,634	64,791,039	
Common school expenditures	1,030,000	3,178,300	4,465,255	11,777,000	
Property, true value	825,000,000	2,105,577,000	2,322,200,000	4,180,000,000	

Thirty-Two Years' Progress in Production.

Value of Products of	1880	1890	1900	1913
Factories	$20,720,000	$70,434,000	$119,415,000	$327,000,000
Farms	65,204,000	111,699,000	239,823,000	607,835,000
Forests	6,121,000	19,905,000	27,160,000	55,675,000
Mines	135,000	2,360,000	5,296,000	18,500,375

A FEW FACTS ABOUT TEXAS WORTH KNOWING.

Estimated population in 1913 was 4,208,465.

We had in 1913 132 incorporated towns and cities.

In 1913 Texas cultivated 30,000,000 acres of farm land.

Texas leads all States in the Union in total values of agricultural products. The staple crops of Texas in 1912 were valued at $407,160,000. Illinois second with $289,326,000. Tenants operated 52.6 per cent of all the farm lands in this State in 1913. Land values in Texas have increased 214 per cent during the last ten years.

Texas had in 1913 approximately 4300 cotton gins and 220 cotton oil mills.

There are approximately $400,000,00 worth of live stock on Texas farms and ranches.

At the close of 1913 the total investment in manufacturing enterprises in Texas was approximately $368,689,200.

There was in 1913 approximately 6248 manufacturing establishments in Texas, employing 100,000 wage earners.

There are at the present time sixteen cotton mills in Texas, with a total of 129,400 spindles and 3670 looms.

Texas had in 1913 approximately 25,000,000,000 feet of standing pine and 10,000,000,000 feet of standing hardwood and approximately 430 active sawmills, with a capital invested of $25,000,000, exclusive of timber holdings. The standing pine is valued at $100,000,000 and the hardwood at $25,000,000.

At the close of 1913 there were fourteen interurban railroads in Texas with a total mileage of 508½ miles.

In 1913 thirty-six cities and towns in Texas had street railway systems, with a total mileage of 565½ miles.

Texas has 140,000 miles of public highways, with 9768 miles of paved streets and surfaced roads. In the past four years bond issues in Texas for road building has totalled approximately $16,000,000.

The Intercoastal Canal connecting the Rio Grande with the Mississippi was commenced in May, 1911, and that portion connecting Corpus Christi with Galveston was completed in August, 1913, with a channel seventy-five wide and a minimum of five feet in depth at mean low tide. Every Texas stream with outlet to the Gulf coast is a tributary of this canal and the great benefit of this canal to the people in South Texas will not be realized until the Panama Canal is completed and open.

In connection with the above statistics show most wonderful increases in the exports and imports of Texas City and Galveston. In 1906 Texas City showed tonnage of freight handled through that port to be 8712 tons; in 1912 this city showed the tonnage handled through that port to be 464,201 tons. For the same period Galveston showed an increase from 567,160 tons in 1906 to 1,369,296 in 1912 entering that city, and showed an increase from 842,194 tons to 1,815,031 tons clearing that port.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

This county lies in the East Texas timber belt. The surface is of a hilly character. The drainage area of the Trinity and Neches rivers is divided by a wide elevation of a mountainous nature. The county is well drained and an abundance of water furnished by small tributaries of the Trinity and Neches rivers. The manufacturing of lumber is one of the leading industries. In addition to the lumber industry, diversified farming is being followed by many. Such crops as corn, cotton, oats, potatoes, peaches, strawberries, pears, melons and truck are grown in abundance. A soil said to be especially adapted to the growth of tobacco is also found in the county; but owing to inexperience on the part of those attempting this industry the success has been very limited. Large deposits of iron ore, lignite and brick clay are found. A rather large deposit of salt is being worked a short distance from Palestine, the county seat. The raising of stock and poultry, as well as the dairying industry are also of much importance in this county.

ANDREWS COUNTY.

This county lies in the western portion of the State and borders New Mexico. Its surface is rolling prairie. Water in abundance is found at depths ranging from 35 to 450 feet, while in some portions good water can be procured at depths of from ten to thirty feet. Live stock raising is the principal industry; however, in recent years much attention has been given to agricultural pursuits. Chocolate and red sandy loams are the prevailing soil, and it is very fertile. With sufficient water, which can easily be secured from wells for irrigation, this county would be very productive. Its soil and climate have both proven to be especially adapted to small fruits, such as plums, peaches and pears. Corn, cotton and forage crops are very successfully grown in the county.

ANGELINA COUNTY.

This county is situated in central East Texas, in the heart of the timber belt. The county is heavily timbered with pine and some hardwoods. The manufacturing of lumber is the leading industry, there being several large lumber mills located therein. Considerable farming is done, cotton being the prevailing crop. When farmers have their crops gathered and no more work to be done on the farm, employment can be found in the lumber mills. Valuable deposits of clay are found in some sections of the county, but these remain undeveloped.

ARANSAS COUNTY.

This county is located on the Gulf coast in the southwestern portion. The county is drained by the Aransas river and the Chillitin, Cotano and Media creeks; however, artificial drainage would be of a very great advantage in some sections, especially in wet weather. An abundance of good water for stock and domestic purposes can be found at depths from twenty to forty feet, while in some sections artesian water has been developed. The climate is very mild in winter, and comparatively pleasant in summer due to breezes from the Gulf. Soil is of a dark sandy loam. Live stock raising is one of the leading industries, but diversified farming in the northern portion of the county is becoming a leading industry.

ARCHER COUNTY.

Located in the northern portion of the State, near Red River. Surface generally level, with the exception of the vicinity of the Little Wichita river where it becomes hilly. Soil in some sections is of black waxy variety and in other portions red clay and sandy. An abundance of underground water is obtained at an average depth of 20 to 30 feet. Live stock raising is the chief industry; the breeding of fine cattle and horses and dairy stock being given much attention. Cotton, corn, wheat and oats are successfully grown, and considerable attention

is being directed toward diversified farming. Deposits of copper nuggets and copperized clay are found in the county. Some development work has been done. Fine deposits of red and gray brick shale also exist, but these have not been developed beyond securing materials for local use.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

This county is located in the Panhandle district. Its surface is level plains, broken only by two canyons in the south and southeastern portions. The land is generally fertile, especially so along the streams, the soil being of a sandy loam variety. Water is found in all sections in abundance at depths ranging from 150 to 200 feet. Cattle raising is the leading industry, especial attention being given to breeding of fine Hereford cattle. On one of the ranches of the county the American buffalo and Polled Angus cattle have been crossed, thereby producing a beef animal containing some of the qualities of both, and of a very fine variety. Kaffir corn, wheat and other Panhandle staples are successfully cultivated, while some attention is given to apples and peaches.

ATASCOSA COUNTY.

This county is located in Southwest Texas, south of the city of San Antonio. The surface if the county is divided about equally between level and rolling. The soil is of a deep sandy loam variety in the southeastern, and mostly black in the southern part, except in the Atascosa Creek valley, where the soil is sandy. Although the live stock industry remains in the lead, diversified farming is making rapid strides. Artesian water is found at depths of 600 feet, and many acres of the county are now under irrigation. The principal field crops are cotton, corn, milo maize and sorghum cane, while truck gardens and small fruit orchards are increasing in importance.

AUSTIN COUNTY.

This county is located in the southern portion of the State, near the Gulf of Mexico. The central and western portions of the county are rolling, while the southern portion is almost entirely level. The county is watered by the Guadalupe, Colorado, San Bernard and Brazos rivers. The lands along the streams are of a dark reddish brown soil and unsurpassed in fertility. Light and dark sandy loam, black and black waxy soils are found in the other portions. A part of the black land belt of Texas is included in the western portion of the county. Several years ago about 2000 acres were irrigated for rice, but this has been abandoned for this purpose. Irrigation is not necessary for other crops, the rainfall being sufficient. Live stock raising is being rapidly superseded by diversified farming, although stock raising on the farm is very important. Several creameries are successfully operated in the county, the dairying industry being of considerable magnitude. Many truck farms are operated very successfully.

BANDERA COUNTY.

Located in the southwestern portion of Texas. The western portion of the county is crossed by ranges of mountains covered with forests of cedar. In these mountains rise the headwaters of the Medina, Sabinal, Frio and Hondo rivers. The current of these streams is very swift and offers opportunities for water power and gravity irrigation. Abundance of water can be found at a depth of 250 feet. The soils consist of hog-wallow and loam lands in the upland, while the river valleys are made up of a rich sandy loam, all of which are very productive when proper moisture is procured. Owing to the fact that this county has not been opened up by railroads the natural industries have not been developed to any great extent. Stock raising is the principal industry.

BASTROP COUNTY.

Located in central South Texas. The surface of this county is rolling, some sections being hilly. A sandy loam variety of soil is found in the uplands, and alluvial soils in the bottom. All the farm crops of this section of the State are raised successfully in this county. There is an abundance of water for stock and domestic purposes in most sections, and underground supplies are available at depths of 40 feet and over. About 200 acres are now under irrigation from the

Colorado river which traverses the county. Watermelons of a very fine variety are grown in some sections. Poultry and dairy industries are increasing in volume. Several large brick manufacturing plants and lignite mines are in operation in the county. A large portion of the county is heavily timbered and furnishes fuel wood to a large portion of the State. In some sections there is sufficient pine timber to supply small sawmills, but this industry has been very little developed.

BAYLOR COUNTY.

This county is situated in the northern part of the State. Its surface is generally level or slightly rolling, with some rough land in vicinity of the streams. There is sufficient mesquite timber for domestic fuel. About three-fourths of the land is tillable. The soil is mainly a very fertile grade of dark sandy loam. The surface is well drained by the Brazos and Wichita rivers and their tributaries, and stock water in abundance is available. Underground water is found at depths ranging from 20 to 50 feet. Agricultural pursuits are rapidly taking the place of the stock raising industry, which formerly was practically the only industry. Stock raising on a more scientific scale, however, remains a very important occupation of the people. Many fine animals are shipped to other sections from this county for breeding purposes. Cotton, oats, wheat, Kaffir corn, corn and milo maize are all grown successfully. A great many of the business houses of the cities in this county are constructed from stone quarries located in the county near Seymour, the county seat and chief city.

BEE COUNTY.

This county is situated in the southwestern portion of the State, in the coastal plains districts. The surface is generally level with a gradual decline in the direction of the Gulf coast. Sufficient live oak, post oak, and mesquite timber exists for domestic purposes. Good water is available at depths of from 25 to 50 feet, and most of the land is susceptible to cultivation, most of which is a dark loam soil. Diversified farming is rapidly taking precedence in many sections over the live stock industry. Considerable attention is being given to citrus fruits, while strawberries, peaches and plums have proven successful. Many small truck farms are in operation under irrigation, and are proving very successful. The production of bees and honey is one of the leading industries. The production of honey annually averaging above 200,000 pounds.

BELL COUNTY.

Located in south Central Texas. This county is one of the leading agricultural counties of the State. The western and central portions of the county are slightly hilly, and traversed by several small streams, while the eastern portion is a level prairie. The numerous streams traversing the county furnish an excellent drainage as well as an abundance of water. Good wells are secured at depths varying from 20 to 250 feet, while artesian water is obtainable at a depth of 1500 feet. Very little irrigation is practiced in this county, but the valleys are excellently equipped naturally for irrigation, and the water supply is almost inexhaustible. The soil in the uplands of the county is mostly of a black waxy variety, with some sandy soil in the immediate vicinity of Belton, the county seat. In connection with the agricultural industry, dairying and breeding of fine hogs, cattle, sheep and goats are conducted. A rapid growth has been experienced especially in the dairying industry; this industry is reported to have increased fully 100 per cent in seven or eight years. The raising of poultry is also receiving much attention, and promises to be one of the leading industries within a few years. Practically all Bell county lands are improved. Temple, the chief city, is a very important railroad center, and Belton, the county seat, is growing rapidly industrially.

BEXAR COUNTY.

This county is located in the southwestern portion of the State. The surface in some sections is slightly hilly, but mostly rolling. Mesquite grows in abundance, but practically no other timbers grow in the county. The county is drained by the Medina and San Antonio rivers. In the rural communities diversified farm-

ing in connection with stock raising is the leading industry. Dairying in vicinity of San Antonio is a very profitable industry, while poultry raising is demanding wide attention and is assuming enormous proportions. San Antonio, the county seat and principal city, is the distributing point for the southwestern portion of the State; and is quite a manufacturing center. San Antonio is also the site of division headquarters of the United States regular army, Fort Sam Houston being one of the largest and best equipped army posts in the United States.

BLANCO COUNTY.

Located in the south central portion of the State. The county is mountainous, with rugged hills, wide fertile valleys, and some table land. About 10 per cent of the land is covered with timber which is mainly white oak, short live oak, post oak, elm, hickory, cedar, cypress and walnut. Pedernales river and its tributaries water the central and northern portions of the county, while the Blanco river and its tributaries water the southern portion. Excellent farming land is found in the valleys, and cotton, corn, oats, rye and barley are very successfully grown. This county is especially adapted to the raising of stock on account of its abundant water supply and splendid pastures. The live stock industry takes the lead over all others. The agricultural resources of the county have not been developed on account of lack of rail transportation; there being at present no railroad traversing any portion of the county.

BORDEN COUNTY.

This county is located in the western portion of the State. Its surface, with the exception of two chains of mountains and some ranges of low hills, is generally rolling. The plains except where cultivated, are covered with mesquite. The county is well drained by the Colorado river and several smaller streams. At the depth of about 70 feet good water is found in abundance. The cattle industry holds precedence over other industries, although some of the land is being used in diversified farming. Traces of oil and gas have been found, but practically no prospecting has been done.

BOWIE COUNTY.

This county is located in the northeastern corner of the State and borders Oklahoma and Arkansas. Its surface is generally rolling, but rolling in many parts, is heavily timbered and the manufacture of lumber is one of the leading industries. Its soil along the river valleys is of a dark red to black loam, while in the uplands it is of a slight sandy variety. Cotton and corn are leading crops, while fruit growing is one of the leading urban industries; peaches are shipped from points in the county by carload lots, while apples, pears, strawberries and figs are grown in large quantities. Valuable deposits of coal are being worked in the county, while traces of oil and gas have been found, and prospectors are making efforts to locate oil or gas fields here. In addition to these industries there is located in Texarkana a window glass factory, sash and door factories, car shops, and many other industries which add to the prosperity of the county.

BRAZORIA COUNTY.

Located on the Gulf coast, near Galveston. The surface is comparatively level with a gentle slope toward the Gulf. Artificial drainage has been established for about 150,000 acres of the land in this county, and since this acreage has been drained in this manner the soil is very productive. Corn and cotton are the leading crops, while live stock raising, and the culture of fruit and vegetables receive much attention. Some acreage is devoted to the raising of sugar cane, which is handled at the sugar mills at Sugarland. Considerable oil has been found in the county and one very extensive sulphur field.

BRAZOS COUNTY.

This county is located in South Texas and bound on the west by the Brazos river and on the east by the Navasota river. Its surface is level, gradually rolling from the center of the county in each direction toward the rivers. Its soil is of the most productive variety known. Some twenty thousand acres have been

reclaimed by artificial drainage. All of the staple crops are successfully grown in the county, while more attention each year is being directed toward the culture of fruits. In this county is located the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

BREWSTER COUNTY.

Located in Southwest Texas and bordered on the south by the Rio Grande river and Mexico. Its surface is very mountainous. The breeding of live stock is one of the leading industries. Lack of sufficient rainfall renders agricultural pursuits impracticable, but where it has been possible to irrigate, apples, peaches, plums, grapes and apricots have been grown successfully. The leading industry of the county is its mines. The mountains are rich in minerals. One of the largest quicksilver mines in the United States is in operation near Terlingua. Numerous smaller quicksilver mines are in operation as well as many rich silver mines, and excellent marble, iron, lead and copper are found in paying quantities. On account of lack of transportation facilities and water supply, the mineral wealth of Brewster county has not been fully developed. With the coming of railroads and sinking of deep wells to furnish water supply, Brewster county should become one of the richest mining portions of the country. A large rubber factory is in operation at Marathon, rubber being taken from the guayule which grows luxuriantly on the mountain sides. In addition to the industries of the county it is noted for its scenery. A number of the peaks are among the highest in Texas, reaching 4000 to 8000 feet in height. In the southern portion of the county is the Tas Lingas creek, which empties into the Rio Grande river just below the mouth of the Grand Canyon. This canyon is one of the wonders of America. In many places the walls rise perpendicularly for a distance of 2000 feet and over. Its distance from railroads results in this being so little known to the people of the country.

BRISCOE COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle section. Its surface is divided about equally between the staked plains and the rough country of the Red River brakes. The soil of this county varies from a dark to a chocolate loam, and in some parts sandy. Stock raising remains the leading industry, although in recent years the development of the water supply and sinking of deep wells for irrigation has tended toward developing the agricultural resources of the State. Cotton and wheat are leading crops, while alfalfa, Kaffir corn and millet are grown successfully. Considerable interest is being directed toward the culture of fruit, such as apples, peaches and plums, all of which are grown successfully in many small orchards in the county.

BROOKS COUNTY.

This county is located in Southwest Texas, in the artesian belt. Its surface is generally level and rolling. Artesian water is obtained at depths ranging from 200 to 700 feet. Its soil consists of black and red sandy, with a clay subsoil. A portion of the county is becoming well settled and the culture for market of onions, tomatoes, potatoes, and all forms of vegetables and melons is becoming the leading industry. Live stock raising in other sections remains the leading industry, while dairying is receiving much attention. What is considered the largest herd of Jersey cattle in the world, consisting of 1500 head, is owned in the vicinity of Falfurrias. A creamery is operated in Falfurrias.

BROWN COUNTY.

Located in central West Texas. Its surface is rolling, with ranges of small hills bordering the valleys. The county is excellently drained by the Colorado river and its tributaries, and good underground water is obtainable at depths ranging from 20 to 80 feet. Approximately 4500 acres of land are irrigated from the rivers and creeks. Its soil is black, gray and chocolate loam and a red clay, all of which is very fertile. The raising of live stock has always been the leading industry, and much attention is being given the raising of fine stock, but this is being succeeded by diversified farming. Cotton is the leading crop, while wheat, barley, milo maize, corn and Kaffir corn, as well as various forage crops, are successfully cultivated. The county has an abundant supply of limestone which has been developed for local use.

BURNET COUNTY.

This county is located in Central Texas. Its surface, with the exception of the eastern portion, is mountainous. Its soil is sandy, black waxy and red. Large forests of cedar grow on the mountains and furnish a source of much revenue. Staple crops are grown, but stock raising is the leading industry, together with the raising of poultry, especially turkeys, for the markets. Large droves of turkeys are marketed annually. A silver mine is being worked on Beaver creek. The county is especially noted for its excellent grades of brown, blue and gray granite, as well as marble and lithograph stone. Granite is quarried at Granite Mountain and shipped to various points in the country. The famous seawall is constructed of this material, also the jetties at Galveston, and the State Capitol at Austin, and many other buildings in the State.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Situated in central South Texas. Its surface is generally level, and its soil consists of a rich black waxy prairie land on the west and north; productive sandy loams on the east, and alluvial soils in the bottoms. The county is well watered from the San Marcos river and many small creeks, and an abundance of fine water can be had at depths ranging from 10 to 50 feet. Agricultural pursuits demand the attention of the urban population; cotton, corn and all other staple crops are very successfully grown. The breeding of fine horses also occupies the attention of many, and Caldwell county is becoming prominent among the fine stock counties. There are opportunities for irrigation, but the rainfall being sufficient ordinarily for the crops, irrigation has not attained any headway in the county.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

This county is located on the Gulf coast. Its surface is generally level, sloping gradually toward the Gulf coast. Its soil is divided about equally between black waxy, sandy and chocolate loam. Some sections are low, and artificial drainage is necessary for the best results. About 800 acres are irrigated from the Guadalupe river for the cultivation of rice. An abundance of artesian water is obtainable at depths of 300 feet and less. Diversified farming, truck and fruit growing is now the leading industry, having taken precedence over stock raising. Port Lavaca is noted for its fish and oyster industry.

CAMERON COUNTY.

Located in the extreme southern point of Texas, and bound on the south by the Rio Grande river and on the east by the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is practically level, sloping gradually toward the Gulf coast. The bottom lands are very productive. The soil is composed of washings from the Rio Grande river. Immense levees have been constructed to prevent the waters of the Rio Grande overflowing the bottoms, and artificial irrigation has been established on approximately 82,000 acres. The soils in the uplands are of a lighter nature but are very fertile when sufficient water can be procured. The uplands are used mainly for pasture. Some 35,000 acres of the bottom lands are either cultivated under irrigation, or near enough for irrigation from the present system. Approximately $3,000,000 has been expended in perfecting the irrigation systems of Cameron county. Many hundreds of acres of Bermuda onions are grown and many hundreds of cars of cabbage and various vegetables are shipped during the winter and early spring.

CAMP COUNTY.

Located in Northeast Texas. Its surface is hilly, with some level land. It is well supplied with timber, the principal varieties being pine, oak, hickory and gum. Its soil is a sandy loam and very productive. Diversified farming, supplemented by live stock raising, growing of Elberta peaches, grapes, plums and strawberries are the leading industries. Lignite is mined near Pittsburg. Valuable deposits of iron ore, shale and potter's clay exist in the county, but thus far the deposits of clay have not been developed.

CASTRO COUNTY.

This county is located in the Panhandle district. Its surface is practically all level and rolling, with many dry lakes throughout the county. These lakes are filled after rains, and furnish stock water. An abundance of underground water is available at depths ranging from 25 to 250 feet, and from some of these wells small truck patches are irrigated. Considerable interest is being shown in the possibilities of irrigation from wells on a large scale, but very little development work has been done. The soil is a sandy loam and some black land, and is very productive when sufficient water is provided. Although being rapidly succeeded by argriculturists, live stock raising remains the leading industry of the county.

CHAMBERS COUNTY.

Located on the Gulf Coast; surface level with a gradual slope toward the Gulf. The soil is mostly a dark sandy loam. Artesian water is available at depths ranging from 200 to 800 feet. About thiry thousand acres are devoted to rice growing. Considerable acreage has been planted in fruits, but this has not reached beyond the experimental stage. Experiments have shown that such fruits as plums, grape fruit, persimmons, grapes and various kinds of berries can be successfully grown.

CHILDRESS COUNTY.

This county is located in the southeastern corner of the Panhandle. Its surface is rolling with broad fertile valleys along the water courses. In some places it is fairly well timbered with mesquite and hackberry. The drainage of the county is excellent, Red River running through the center of the county and Pease river on the south. An abundant supply of underground water is available at a depth of about 150 feet. The soil is, in the eastern portion, a dark sandy loam and very productive, while the remainder of the land is sandy. Along the river valleys the soil is dark and rich. Cattle raising remains the leading industry of the county, but in recent years the ranchmen have devoted considerable attention toward betterment of their herds. In addition to all the Panhandle staple crops being successfully grown, cotton has also proven a success. In the river bottoms quite a large acreage is devoted to alfalfa. Large rich beds of gypsum exist in the county, but this has not been developed.

COLEMAN COUNTY.

This county is located in Central West Texas. Its surface is generally level, with an occasional abrupt hill rising up from the prairies. The soil consists of both a black waxy and a loose sandy loam. Approximately one-third of the county is covered with heavy timber, which furnishes an abundance of fuel. Numerous small creeks cross the county, emptying into the Colorado river which borders the county on the south. These numerous creeks furnish an excellent drainage as well as a good supply of water. An abundance of underground water can be procured at depths ranging from 25 to 75 feet, and approximately 1500 acres are under irrigation from such wells and the creeks. Diversified farming is claiming much attention, and farms are rapidly taking the place of pastures. The raising of live stock is the leading industry, and a great deal of attention is being directed toward the raising of fine horses and mules. Deposits of coal are found in the southern portion of the county along the Colorado river. These have been partially developed. A brick shale of excellent quality is also found in large deposits. Cotton is the leading money crop, although the various West Texas crops are successfully grown.

COLORADO COUNTY.

This county is located in the Gulf Coast district. Its surface is generally level prairie, and is well timbered with various hardwoods and some pine. It is given excellent drainage by the Colorado river which traverses the county from north to south, together with its many tributaries. An abundant supply of artesian water is available at depths of from 700 to 1200 feet. Its soil in the river bottoms is of a black sandy loam, and in the uplands a sandy loam, black waxy and alluvial soils prevail. Diversified farming has taken the place of the live stock industry to a great extent. Cotton, corn, rice, sugar cane, po-

tatoes and all kinds of vegetables are very successfully grown. A great deal of attention is given to truck gardening and poultry raising for market. Deposits of clay suitable for brick making are found in the county, but these have not been developed.

DALLAM COUNTY.

This county is located in the extreme northwestern corner of the Panhandle, bordering New Mexico and Oklahoma. Its surface generally is level, but broken along the south by the Rito Blanco Canyon. The soils of the county vary from a rich sandy loam, brown in color, to a hard land known as mesquite land, both of which are fertile. About the only water supply of any importance is Buffalo Springs near the northern line of the county, but water is available at a depth of about 150 feet. Live stock raising remains the leading industry, although diversified farming is given much attention. Many farmers are making a specialty of broom corn, making near a ton per acre. All grain crops and other Panhandle staples are successfully grown. This county offers inducements for the manufacturing of brooms.

DEAF SMITH COUNTY.

Located in the Panhandle bordering New Mexico. This county is a level plateau of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet altitude. Paloduro and Sierra Blanco creeks drain the county. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth from 50 to 150 feet; the supply is abundant and used successfully in irrigation. The soils consist largely of red and gray sandy loam, with black loam in the bottoms. Live stock raising is the chief occupation. Sugar beets, melons, truck, apples, cherries and grapes are produced abundantly. Wheat, milo maize, Kaffir corn, and millet are the staple crops. Surface indications of oil and natural gas are found but no attempt has been made to find proven fields.

DE WITT COUNTY.

Located in Southwest Texas in the coastal plains. The surface of the county is rolling and its soil is largely a dark sandy loam. The timber is well distributed, and all the county is very productive. The Guadalupe river which flows through the county is one of the most picturesque streams in the South. Other streams of living water traverse the county. Artesian wells are secured at depths of from 600 to 1,100 feet. Shallow well water is abundant. Truck and fruit farming are among the chief industries of the county. Poultry raising, live stock and dairy products are being made a specialty of in this county. The Guadalupe river affords ample water for water power which is being developed and affords cheap power to its industries. A large cotton mill, oil mill and gins are in operation, the motive power being produced by a dam and water power on the Guadalupe river a few miles from the city of Cuero.

DICKENS COUNTY.

Situated in the Staked Plains. The county is generally rolling with fine valleys along the water courses and level stretches on the upland prairies. Mesquite and cottonwood are the principal timbers, which grow along the streams. An abundant supply of underground water is found at depths of from 70 to 80 feet. The soils of the county vary; red, dark and chocolate sandy loams predominating. Live stock raising is the principal occupation. The agricultural resources are being developed rapidly, cotton leading in acreage. It has been demonstrated that peaches, grapes, apricots and plums are a success. Improved stock is rapidly taking the place of the range cattle. Valuable deposits of magnesia have been discovered in this county, but remains undeveloped. Red and gray sandstone of fine quality are also found.

DONLEY COUNTY.

Located in the Panhandle in the northwestern portion of the State. The surface of Donley county is an elevated plane. The soils are black waxy, chocolate, black sandy, and red clay sandy to a special soil known as the Donley county loam, a dark gray soil which is mellow, deep and always moist. There is an abundance of water throughout the county, a lake covering 200 acres and fed by

numerous springs. The underground water is found at a depth of 60 feet; the supply is apparently inexhaustible. A special feature of the live stock industry is the feeding of cattle for market. The breeding of fine cattle, horses, mules and sheep is extensively practiced. A creamery is in successful operation. Diversified farming is a close second to the cattle industry. The acreage of cotton is increasing yearly.

DUVAL COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas in the Gulf plains. Mesquite is the principal timber and is in sufficient quantities for domestic purposes. The underground supply of water is found at a depth of about 200 feet. Cotton is the leading staple crop. Onions and corn are grown to a considerable extent. The raising of live stock is one of the principal industries in this county. Conditions are adapted to agriculture. There is every indication of an inexhaustible supply of oil and natural gas, although not yet developed to any considerable extent.

EASTLAND COUNTY.

Located in the Central West portion of the State. Its surface is quite varied; part being broken and mountainous, the mountains being generally densely timbered, and in the eastern portion alternations of lofty peaks and deep gorges. At the foot of the mountains and hills lie level and rolling valleys covered with mesquite and postoak. Its soil is of a black rich loam and black sandy varieties. Only about one-third of the tillable lands of the county are in cultivation, those lands best adapted to agricultural pursuits being covered with timber. Valuable deposits of coal and brick shale are found in various parts of the county, and these are being very extensively developed.

EL PASO COUNTY.

Located in the extreme western portion of the State, and bordering New Mexico on the north, and Mexico on the west. Its surface is mountainous and broken, with considerable level land in the valleys which is covered with nutritious grasses most of the year. Some thirty thousand acres of land are in a high state of cultivation by irrigation methods along the Rio Grande river in vicinity of El Paso, and with the completion of the Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico, sufficient water will be available to irrigate about 60,000 acres more in El Paso county. With the exception of the population of El Paso city and other towns along the railroads, the population of the county is very thin. The western portion, and in fact all except that portion under irrigated farms, is devoted to the live stock industry. The dairying industry is also attaining much importance. Valuable deposits of marble and granite, copper and silver, lead and zinc have been discovered in the mountains, with traces of iron and gold, and deposits of coal in several places. The mineral resources of El Paso county have not yet been fully developed, although mining is now one of the leading industries.

FOARD COUNTY.

Situated in lower Panhandle in central western portion of State. This county is served by one railroad and another proposed. This county is traversed by a great number of small streams which affords ample water for live stock. Underground water is found in abundance at an average depth of 25 feet. The live stock industry has undergone a wonderful change, the people devoting their attention to improved breeds of live stock. Cotton is raised to a considerable extent. This county and climate are especially adapted to the raising of wheat, oats and milo maize. Considerable interest is being developed in horticulture. Copper and silver have been found in small quantities. Especial attention is being paid to the highways in this county.

FORT BEND COUNTY.

Situated in the Coast country or South Texas. This county is served by six railroads. About three-fourths of this county is prairie, the remainder timbered lands. The timber has a heavy growth in the bottoms consisting of ash, live oak, pecan, hackberry, and cottonwood, and with the present railroad facilities, can

be profitably handled for the manufacture of handles, furniture and boxes and crates for fruit packages. Rice has been profitably grown. The soils in the river bottoms are alluvial deposits, while the soils of the paririe lands are black hog wallow and some sandy loam. Considerable interest is being taken in the citrus fruit industry which can be made a paying industry. Cotton, corn, sugar cane and rice are leading crops. Natural gas has been developed in paying quantities. Brick and tile plants are in operation and especial attention is being given the Good Roads Movement.

FRIO COUNTY.

Located in Southwest Texas. The county is served by one railroad. The principal timber is mesquite. The underground supply of water is obtained at a shallow depth. Artesian water can be obtained at a depth of 1,400 feet. The soils are mostly sandy loam. Live stock raisings is one of the principal industries. Cotton is raised without irrigation. Onions and melons are raised extensively by irrigation. The bee and honey industry is proving profitable with good markets near by.

GAINES COUNTY.

Located in Southwest Texas bordering on the line of New Mexico. This county has no railroads, but a large bonus has been raised for the construction of a road from some convenient point. The county is growing in population rapidly. The surface is rolling and prairie. An abundant supply of underground water is found at an average depth of 50 feet. At the present time the principal industry is the raising of live stock, as the many kinds of nutritious grasses grow in abundance. However, the development of the underground supply of water has caused much interest in fruit and truck farming. Corn, milo maize, Kaffir corn, sorghum and other western Texas products do well under dry farming methods. Orchards of peaches, plums, apricots and grapes have been set out and it is believed will prove profitable.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY.

Located at the foot of the Staked Plains. This county at present is not supplied with a railroad, but offers an excellent opportunity for development in this respect. The Concho river traverses the northwestern portion of the county and affords ample water for the development and manufacture of electric power and lights. The greater part of the surface of the county is level and is especially adapted to farming and fruit growing. The dark chocolate colored loam produces fine stock feed of the sorghum and millet variety. There is sufficient timber of the mesquite, hackberry and wild cherry for domestic use. The underground supply of water is practically inexhaustible and obtainable at a depth of from 100 to 200 feet. Live stock raising is at present the chief occupation of the people, but with the advance of railroad building, diversified farming will be successfully followed.

GOLIAD COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, one county from the Gulf. Traversed by one railroad and the San Antonio river. Goliad, the county seat, is famous for its historical connection with Texas independence and Goliad county is one of the original counties of Texas. The surface of the county is slightly undulating. More than half of the area is prairie with a black sandy loam soil. In the timbered portions pecan, elm, cottonwood and sycamore are found along the water ways in abundance. Water is obtained at depths of from 50 to 150 feet and in some sections a good supply is obtained at 25 feet. Goliad county at one time was an important live stock section, but of late and with the advent of the farmer, has made wonderful development in agricultural lines. Cotton is being raised profitably. Citrus fruits appear to do well. Melons of all varieties are being grown profitably and owing to the early spring, can be put on the market in advance of other points. Swine breeding has become an important adjunct. Conditions generally favor the breeding and raising of live stock. Cotton and corn are the chief field products. Altogether this county offers exceptional opportunities for investment in small manufacturing enterprises.

GONZALES COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas and an original county of Texas. This county is traversed by three railroads and San Marcos and Guadalupe rivers. There are a number of enterprises being operated by electric power developed from the water power on the streams and a great surplus of power is now available for any purpose desired. A fine cotton mill is located in the city of Gonzales and will be operated by electricity generated from water power on this stream. The surface of the county is generally rolling, valley land being level; it is fairly well supplied with timber. An underground supply of water is reached at a depth of about 300 feet. The soils are mostly dark and gray sandy loam. Cotton is one of the chief crops. Corn, cane, oats, potatoes, onions and melons produce well. There are good surface indications of oil and gas. This county offers exceptional opportunities to the small manufacturer.

GRAY COUNTY.

Situated in the northeastern part of the Panhandle and extreme northern part of the State. The county is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is level in the north and west, with hills and fertile valleys in the south and east, with cottonwood, walnut, elm and willow growing in the river bottoms. An abundant supply of underground water is found at depths varying from 30 to 200 feet. The soils vary from dark chocolate and sandy to dark and light sandy. Alfalfa can be grown profitably and cotton acreage is increasing rapidly, and all other Western Texas crops are produced in abundance. Melons, apples, peaches and berries produce well. The agricultural interests in this county are being rapidly developed.

GUADALUPE COUNTY.

Situated in the south central portion of the State. This county is traversed by one railroad. The San Marcos and Guadalupe rivers traverse it centrally, the Guadalupe affording excellent sites for water power plants to generate electric light and power for small manufacturing industries. The county is level in the southern portion and hilly in northern portion. The streams afford an abundant supply of good water for stock. The underground supply is reached at a depth of about 75 feet. Diversified and truck farming is generally practiced and carload shipments are made to the leading markets of the country. Cotton is the leading staple product. Among the natural resources of the county are deposits of brick clay which is being utilized in the manufacture of vitrified and face brick. Coal has been discovered in various portions of the county as well as traces of oil and gas. An excellent opportunity is afforded manufacturers desiring cheap power.

HALE COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle and northwestern part of the State and is traversed by one railroad and by White river. The surface of the county is generally level with practically all tillable land. An inexhaustible supply of underground water exists, the depth of wells ranging from 45 to 65 feet. Corn, cotton, broom corn, truck, melons and various fruits produce well. The soils are a chocolate sandy loam with a clay subsoil. Alfalfa can be raised profitably. Pottery clay is found in unlimited quantities but so far have not been developed, and should afford an excellent opportunity for investment and development.

HALL COUNTY.

Hall county is located in the southeastern portion of the Panhandle. Its surface is generally rolling with practically no timber with the exception of a light growth of cottonwood and hackberry along the streams. The south fork of Red River and its tributaries furnish an excellent drainage for the county, and an abundance of stock water a good portion of the time. Good well water is obtainable at depths of from 50 to 100 feet. Considerable subirrigated land in the Red River bottom is devoted to alfalfa and is very productive. All the Panhandle staples thrive in the county, but cotton is the leading crop. The raising of live stock continues to be the leading industry, and much attention is given to the betterment of the herds, and at the present time an excellent grade

of stock can be found in all parts of the county. Some brick clay of excellent quality is found in the county, and a large brick plant is operated in Memphis, the county seat.

HANSFORD COUNTY.

Situated in extreme northern portion of the State adjoining Oklahoma. A line has been surveyed for a proposed railroad through the county. The county is level except along water courses. The Paloduro and Cold Water creeks traverse the county. The whole surface of the county is underlaid by a sheet of cold water which is reached at a depth averaging 200 feet. Diversified farming is practiced and has proved profitable. Live stock raising has been the chief industry and of recent years ranchmen have devoted their attention to improved grades of cattle. Wheat and Western Texas staple crops are the chief products. Peaches, plums, grapes and cherries are successfully grown, but not developed to any extent.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas bordering the Panhandle with Oklahoma on the north. It is served by four railroads. The county is level generally. There is an abundance of mesquite for fuel purposes but no other timber of any importance. An abundant supply of water is obtainable at a depth averaging 90 feet. The soil is a sandy loam underlaid with gypsum, with considerable black land in the valleys. Agriculture is the chief industry. Wheat, corn and cotton produce abundantly. The county is rapidly settling up and developing its agricultural resources. Considerable attention is being given to raising improved grades of cattle. Broom corn has proven to be one of the most profitable crops. This county has large deposits of gypsum rock and large plants have been erected for the manufacture of cemet. This county offers a good field for investment in manufacturing industries.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, one county removed from the Gulf of Mexico. This county is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is generally level with the exception of the eastern portion. The manufacture of lumber is one of the principal industries. Oil and gas wells have been developed in the western part of the county and has proved to be one of the largest producing petroleum fields in the State. The great amount of gum timber along its water courses should prove a profitable investment for box and crate manufacturers and with good railroad facilities at hand to convey their products to nearby fruit belt of Eastern Texas.

HARTLEY COUNTY.

Located in Northwest Panhandle, bordering New Mexico. This county is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is level plain, breaking off in a few places into abrupt canyons. Practically no timber is found in this county. An abundance of good water is found at a depth of 350 feet. The soil varies from loose sand to dark chocolate loam. Live stock raising is the chief industry, one of the leading branches being the raising of hogs. The soils produce peas and other forage crops while the natural grasses encourage the development of the swine industry. Apples, cherries and pears have been found to do well. The opportunities for the development of the live stock industry are unexcelled.

HASKELL COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas, and is served by three railways. Practically all of this county is level and is well timbered with mesquite, pecan, elm, cottonwood, hackberry and wild china. The Brazos river traverses the county on its western border. An abundant supply of water is found at depths of 12 to 80 feet. The soils vary from gray to black and chocolate loam. The western portion of the county is adapted to the growth of melons, sweet potatoes, peanuts and truck. Diversified farming and live stock raising are the principal industries. Cotton is considered the money crop, although milo maize holds first place among the grains. A fine quality of limestone is found in the southeastern portion of the county. The cities in this county have a number of public utilities consisting of

cotton seed oil mill, ice factory, creamery and other concerns. Considerable interest is being manifested by the citizens of this county in raising improved live stock.

HEMPHILL COUNTY.

Located in the Panhandle of Texas, and is served by one railroad. The surface of this county is generally rolling with some plains, hills, and breaks which are found along the Canadian river in the northern and the Washita river in the southern part. A small growth of cottonwood and black locust is found along the water courses. An abundance of water is found at a depth varying from 15 to 200 feet. Considerable interest is being manifested in the development of the underground supply of water. The soils of the county are mostly deep black on the level lands and a reddish sandy loam in other portions. Live stock raising is the principal industry of the people. Heavy crops of alfalfa are produced along the water courses. Broom corn is a very profitable crop. The largest acreage is devoted to raising wheat, corn and maize. The county is settling up with experienced farmers and its resources are being rapidly developed. Canadian, the county seat, is making rapid progress in growth and is destined to become one of the chief centers of Northwest Texas.

HIDALGO COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande, one county removed from the Gulf. This county is served by two railroads. The county is generally level. The timber consists of mesquite, Brazil wood, and ebony, and is sufficient for domestic purposes. Artesian water is found at an approximate depth of 500 feet; surface water at depths varying from 30 to 50 feet. Live stock raising and farming are the chief industries. Sugar cane is one of the staple crops and this county is particularly adapted to the sugar industry. Winter truck, onions and cabbage are raised profitably. Citrus fruit should do exceptionally well in this climate. The soils vary from chocolate loam to sandy loam. Great interest is being maniftested in the improvement of the highways.

HOCKLEY COUNTY.

Situated in Staked Plains, one county removed from the border of New Mexico, and is served by one railroad. The surface of the county is level plain. A branch of the Brazos river crosses the northeastern portion of the county. It has been demonstrated that all Western Texas staples and fruit can be successfully raised. Live stock raising is the chief industry.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State and is served by one railroad. The southern portion of the county is rolling, the northern part level and the central and southwestern part hilly. Mesquite affords the only timber. An abundant supply of water is found at depths ranging from 30 to 160 feet. The principal industry is cattle raising, authough diversified farming is becoming more generally practiced. The usual Western Texas staples are successfully grown. A white sandstone is abundant and is quarried and used largely for building purposes. Big Springs, a city of 4000 population, is the division terminal for the Texas and Pacific railway and a branch of its general shops is located here. Also a number of other industries which are prosperous.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY.

Situated in northern portion of Panhandle and northwestern part of the State. This county is not served by any line of railway at present, but a proposed road has been surveyed through the county. The surface of the county is level and rolling. Cottonwood, hackberry and wild china afford timber for fire wood. The underground supply of water on the plains is found at a depth of 200 feet, in the breaks at 20 feet. All the streams are fed by living springs. Live stock raising is the principal industry. The usual Western Texas staples are grown successfully.

IRION COUNTY.

Situated in West Central Texas. The county is served by one railway and traversed by the Concho river. The surface of the county is broken by low ranges of mountains and hills with rich valleys. The timber consists of mesquite, pecan and other hard woods. Good underground water is found at depths which vary from 50 to 350 feet. Live stock raising is the principal industry, although Kaffir corn, milo maize, sorghum and other Western Texas staples are being grown successfully.

JASPER COUNTY.

Situated in eastern portion of the State and is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is level and rolling, heavily timbered with pine, white oak, ash and other valuable woods. The manufacture of lumber is one of the principal industries. The soils of this county are particularly adapted to fruit growing and truck farming. This county also contains a large amount of land suitable for tobacco growing. A considerable area of soil has been tested by experts and found suitable for growing tobacco for cigar making. Poultry raising has also proven a profitable industry, and large shipments are made to nearby markets.

JEFF DAVIS COUNTY.

Situated in Western Texas, a rectangular point touching upon the Rio Grande river. The greater portion of this county is hilly and mountainous. There is sufficient timber for domestic purposes. Water is found at depths varying from 35 to 80 feet. The soils in the valleys are fertile and very productive, the climate being especially adapted to fruit growing. There are indications of mineral deposits, but as yet no development along this line has been attained. The high altitude of this county has proven especially attractive to tourists.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, bordering the Gulf of Mexico on the south and Louisiana on the east. This county is served by four railroads and traversed on its eastern border by the Neches river. The surface of the county is generally level and formerly reavily timbered in the northern portion, a great quantity remaining in the bottoms and along the water courses consisting of gum and hardwoods. Underground water can be obtained at a depth of 30 feet. A good flow of artesian water is found at a depth of 3000 feet. The soils consist largely of black clay loam, black sandy loam, and sandy loam. The raising of fine live stock is an important industry. Rice being one of the principal products of this county, irrigation is necessary. Four large mills are in operation cleaning and preparing the rice for market. Five large refineries are in operation in the county reducing petroleum to its numerous products. Jefferson county and its progressive cities offer fine opportunities to those desiring to invest in any manufacturing enterprise, the close proximity of fuel oil and gas and the unlimited supply of timber and refuse from saw and shingle mills should attract those who desire cheap fuel for the generation of power.

JONES COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State, and is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is generally rolling with considerable hilly land. Timber is found in sufficient quantities for domestic use. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth of about 60 feet. Various kinds of soils are found in all parts and produce well under ordinary conditions. Valuable deposits of limestone have been developed, and finds a ready market. The citizens of this county are progressive and will give any assistance to industries seeking location in this county. The educational features of this county are especially good.

KENDALL COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas to the north of San Antonio. It is served by one railroad. Its surface is broken by hills, some reaching the proportion of mountains. The timber consists of a scrubby growth of live oak, post oak, black jack and some walnut and cedar. The Guadalupe and Cibola rivers, both perpetual

streams, traverse the county. Underground water can be found at a depth of 80 feet. The luxuriant grasses are highly nutritious, thus making the raising of live stock one of the principal industries. The dairy industry is becoming well established and several creameries are in successful operation. Valuable deposits of limestone are found in this county, but no steps have been taken to develop them.

KENT COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State in what is known as the Panhandle. A considerable portion of the county is level, the remainder is rolling and hilly. An abundant supply of water is found at an average depth of 150 feet. The soils are mostly deep sandy loam underlaid with clay. Live stock raising is the principal industry. Cotton being the principal crop. Many large orchards have been planted and when matured should invite canning and box and crate factories to handle and place the product on the market. A good quality of red sandstone is quarried in the county and used extensively in buildings. A first class brick clay has been located and invites development and manufacture. Material for the manufacture of cement has been found in quantities and a plant for its manufacture is in operation.

KERR COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas and served by one railroad. The surface is rolling with many hills. The timber consists of live oak, Spanish oak and cedar. The underground supply of water is obtained at a depth of from 50 to 300 feet. Bottom land soil is alluvial and upland soil, sandy loam. Jersey cattle are rapidly finding favor and live stock raising is one of the principal industries. A large amount of poultry is raised for the market and should invite cooling and refrigerating plants to properly handle them. Kerr county offers excellent opportunities for the investor.

KIMBLE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, northwest of San Antonio; there are no railroads at present. The surface of the county is somewhat mountainous. The chief kinds of timber are pecan, white oak, walnut and elm. Kimble county has an abundance of water with the junction of two large streams within its confines makes it possible by building dams to produce cheap power as well as the irrigation of large areas of tillable soil which produces abundantly corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, and other staple crops. Interurban electric railroads, if introduced, would have a good effect in the development of this county as well as to promote small manufacturing industries.

KINNEY COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas and located slightly northwest of San Antonio, and a small portion of the county bordering on the Rio Grande river. The surface of the county is undulating, the northern and eastern portions being vary hilly. There is sufficient timber for domestic purposes. An underground supply of water is available at an average depth of 200 feet. Hay, corn and truck produces well. Conditions are excellent for the development of the bee and honey industry. Deposits of good coal have been discovered, also traces of gold and silver, but no steps have been taken to properly develop these deposits. Limestone of an excellent quality has been discovered and is used locally for building purposes.

LAMB COUNTY.

Situated in Staked Plains, in the northwestern portion of the State. At present it is not served by any railroad, but a proposed line has been run through the county from Lubbock to Texico. The surface of the county is generally level. An abundance of good water is found at a depth varying from 20 to 90 feet. The live stock industry leads. Broom corn and other Western Texas staples grow well. This county appears to produce broom corn well and should invite the attention of manufacturers of brooms, etc.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, southwest of San Antonio. This county is served with three railroads. The surface of the county is generally rolling. The only timber is mesquite. A good supply of water is obtained at a depth of 150 feet. Live stock raising is the chief industry, but is rapidly developing its fruit and truck growing, and will be in a position to invite the locating of canning plants and other small manufacturing enterprises.

LAVACA COUNTY.

Situated on the coastal plains in the southern part of the State, and is served by one railroad. The general surface is about equally divided between forest and prairie. The bottom lands are well covered by a growth of hackberry, elm, ash, pecan, cottonwood, sycamore, wild peach and various kinds of oak. Underground water is found at a depth ranging from 145 to 1000 feet. Cotton and corn being the chief products. A great deal of attention is being given to poultry raising, and should invite the attention of anyone desiring to enter into the poultry shipping and precooling and cold storage business in preparing this great amount of poultry for market.

LEE COUNTY.

Situated in South Central Texas. This county is served by two railroads. About one-fourth of the area of the county is high rolling prairie, and the remainder is heavily timbered with post oak, pin oak, elm, pecan and ash. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth of from 50 to 200 feet. Cotton raising is the principal crop, although considerable attention is given to the growing of Spanish peanuts, and this bids fair to become a large industry, the soil being particularly adapted to the growing of this nut, and especially invites the attention of parties desiring to erect factories for the manufacture of peanut butter, salted peanuts, etc.

LIBERTY COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, and is served by four railroads, and is traversed centrally by the Trinity river. The surface of this county is generally level. It has an abundance of good timber, consisting of pine, ash, oak, cottonwood and magnolia. Artesian water is obtained at a depth of 600 feet. The soils vary from light sandy to deep black loam. The lumber industry gives employment to a large number of people in the sawmills and planers.

LIVE OAK COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas on Gulf coastal plains. This county has no railroads, but numerous preliminary surveys have been made for such. The surface of the county is rolling with considerable level land. The timber consists of mesquite and other varieties of wood sufficient for domestic use. The Nueces river and several creeks traverse the county, affording living waters for live stock. Underground water is obtained at depths of from 300 to 360 feet. The soils vary from black loam to gray sandy and black waxy. Live stock raising is the principal industry owing to lack of transportation facilities. The bee and honey industry has been proven a success. This county contains valuable deposits of coal, iron and lead, and awaits development.

LLANO COUNTY.

Located near the geographical center of the State. This county is served by one railroad and traversed by two rivers. Low mountains traverse the county, and the valleys have proven to be very fertile. Numerous sites along these rivers offer opportunities for the installation of dams for the storage of water to produce power and for irrigation. There are commercial deposits of iron, mica, talc, gamet, ochres, magnesia and asbestos. The iron ores of this county are high grade besser, magnetites and hematites and offer exceptional opportunities to those with capital to develop the rich moneral deposits within its confines. The billions of tons of granite that have been removed from her quarries is hardly perceptible. With the advent of better railroad facilities

this county should show marked advancement in the manufacture and development of her numerous resources.

MARION COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas, bordered on the east by Louisiana. This county is served by three railroads. The county's surface is generally rolling with much level land along the rivers. The county affords a great variety of timber, both pine and hardwood. The raising of fruit is being developed on a large scale, especially the early variety of peaches. This county offers exceptional opportunities to canning factories to handle the fruit and berry crop. The great amount of sweet gum and oak timber along her creeks and bayous offer exceptional advantages to manufacturers of boxes, crates, fruit packages, etc. Iron ore and a fine grade of lignite coal are found in large quantities. The iron ore beds offer exceptional opportunities for development. These ore beds have been worked in a small way for a number of years, but with the improved method of reducing the ores could make the manufacture profitable. Petroleum if a high gravity has been discovered in the eastern part of the county, but in only small quantities.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Situated in the western part of the State at the foot of the Staked Plains. The county is served by one railroad and surveys have been made for another. The surface of the county is a gentle rolling prairie. The soil is a red sandy, very porous, with an occasional spot of black waxy. The water supply is obtained from wells at a depth of 10 to 150 feet. Cattle raising is the chief industry, although agriculture is on the increase. Wheat and small grain can be grown successfully and offers exceptional opportunities to those interested in the development of manufacturing enterprises.

MATAGORDA COUNTY.

Situated in South Texas on the Gulf coast country. This county is served by three railroads and traversed by the Colorado river. The county is mostly level with a gentle slope toward the Gulf. The county is well timbered with various hardwoods. Underground water is found at depths varying from 20 to 550 feet. Rice growing is one of the principal industries as well as truck growing. A great number of mills are operated in polishing and preparing rice for the market. The fish and oyster industry at Palacios and points along Matagorda bay has attained large proportions and has been developed rapidly and affords employment to a great number of people. This county has two large producing oil fields located at Markham and Big Hill. Citrus fruits do exceedingly well in this climate and large orchards have been set out and being developed rapidly. This county offers excellent opportunities to those interested in this character of industry.

MAVERICK COUNTY.

Situated in Southwestern Texas and bordered by the Rio Grande river. The county is traversed by one railroad. The surface of the county is generally rolling. Mesquite is the principal timber and about sufficient for domestic purposes only. A good supply of underground water is found at a shallow depth. Plans have been discussed for draining the Devils' river for the storage of water for irrigation purposes. The growing of onions is followed extensively. Bituminous coal is found in paying quantities. Fire clay deposits are in evidence but no steps have been taken to develop them. Indications of oil and gas are good and prospecting is being done. Altogether this county holds exceptional advantages to manufacturing enterprises, as Eagle Pass is one of the gateways to Old Mexico, and obtains a portion of the international trade.

McCULLOCH COUNTY.

Situated in Western Central Texas and is served by two railroads. The surface of the county is rolling; the timber consists of mesquite, live oak and pecan which is sufficient for domestic purposes. Underground water is obtained at depths of 75 to 200 feet. The soils are fertile and very productive. The prin-

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, southwest of San Antonio. This county is served with three railroads. The surface of the county is generally rolling. The only timber is mesquite. A good supply of water is obtained at a depth of 150 feet. Live stock raising is the chief industry, but is rapidly developing its fruit and truck growing, and will be in a position to invite the locating of canning plants and other small manufacturing enterprises.

LAVACA COUNTY.

Situated on the coastal plains in the southern part of the State, and is served by one railroad. The general surface is about equally divided between forest and prairie. The bottom lands are well covered by a growth of hackberry, elm, ash, pecan, cottonwood, sycamore, wild peach and various kinds of oak. Underground water is found at a depth ranging from 145 to 1000 feet. Cotton and corn being the chief products. A great deal of attention is being given to poultry raising, and should invite the attention of anyone desiring to enter into the poultry shipping and precooling and cold storage business in preparing this great amount of poultry for market.

LEE COUNTY.

Situated in South Central Texas. This county is served by two railroads. About one-fourth of the area of the county is high rolling prairie, and the remainder is heavily timbered with post oak, pin oak, elm, pecan and ash. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth of from 50 to 200 feet. Cotton raising is the principal crop, although considerable attention is given to the growing of Spanish peanuts, and this bids fair to become a large industry, the soil being particularly adapted to the growing of this nut, and especially invites the attention of parties desiring to erect factories for the manufacture of peanut butter, salted peanuts, etc.

LIBERTY COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, and is served by four railroads, and is traversed centrally by the Trinity river. The surface of this county is generally level. It has an abundance of good timber, consisting of pine, ash, oak, cottonwood and magnolia. Artesian water is obtained at a depth of 600 feet. The soils vary from light sandy to deep black loam. The lumber industry gives employment to a large number of people in the sawmills and planers.

LIVE OAK COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas on Gulf coastal plains. This county has no railroads, but numerous preliminary surveys have been made for such. The surface of the county is rolling with considerable level land. The timber consists of mesquite and other varieties of wood sufficient for domestic use. The Nueces river and several creeks traverse the county, affording living waters for live stock. Underground water is obtained at depths of from 300 to 360 feet. The soils vary from black loam to gray sandy and black waxy. Live stock raising is the principal industry owing to lack of transportation facilities. The bee and honey industry has been proven a success. This county contains valuable deposits of coal, iron and lead, and awaits development.

LLANO COUNTY.

Located near the geographical center of the State. This county is served by one railroad and traversed by two rivers. Low mountains traverse the county, and the valleys have proven to be very fertile. Numerous sites along these rivers offer opportunities for the installation of dams for the storage of water to produce power and for irrigation. There are commercial deposits of iron, mica, talc, garnet, ochres, magnesia and asbestos. The iron ores of this county are high grade besser, magnetites and hematites and offer exceptional opportunities to those with capital to develop the rich moneral deposits within its confines. The billions of tons of granite that have been removed from her quarries is hardly perceptible. With the advent of better railroad facilities

this county should show marked advancement in the manufacture and development of her numerous resources.

MARION COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas, bordered on the east by Louisiana. This county is served by three railroads. The county's surface is generally rolling with much level land along the rivers. The county affords a great variety of timber, both pine and hardwood. The raising of fruit is being developed on a large scale, especially the early variety of peaches. This county offers exceptional opportunities to canning factories to handle the fruit and berry crop. The great amount of sweet gum and oak timber along her creeks and bayous offer exceptional advantages to manufacturers of boxes, crates, fruit packages, etc. Iron ore and a fine grade of lignite coal are found in large quantities. The iron ore beds offer exceptional opportunities for development. These ore beds have been worked in a small way for a number of years, but with the improved method of reducing the ores could make the manufacture profitable. Petroleum if a high gravity has been discovered in the eastern part of the county, but in only small quantities.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Situated in the western part of the State at the foot of the Staked Plains. The county is served by one railroad and surveys have been made for another. The surface of the county is a gentle rolling prairie. The soil is a red sandy, very porous, with an occasional spot of black waxy. The water supply is obtained from wells at a depth of 10 to 150 feet. Cattle raising is the chief industry, although agriculture is on the increase. Wheat and small grain can be grown successfully and offers exceptional opportunities to those interested in the development of manufacturing enterprises.

MATAGORDA COUNTY.

Situated in South Texas on the Gulf coast country. This county is served by three railroads and traversed by the Colorado river. The county is mostly level with a gentle slope toward the Gulf. The county is well timbered with various hardwoods. Underground water is found at depths varying from 20 to 550 feet. Rice growing is one of the principal industries as well as truck growing. A great number of mills are operated in polishing and preparing rice for the market. The fish and oyster industry at Palacios and points along Matagorda bay has attained large proportions and has been developed rapidly and affords employment to a great number of people. This county has two large producing oil fields located at Markham and Big Hill. Citrus fruits do exceedingly well in this climate and large orchards have been set out and being developed rapidly. This county offers excellent opportunities to those interested in this character of industry.

MAVERICK COUNTY.

Situated in Southwestern Texas and bordered by the Rio Grande river. The county is traversed by one railroad. The surface of the county is generally rolling. Mesquite is the principal timber and about sufficient for domestic purposes only. A good supply of underground water is found at a shallow depth. Plans have been discussed for draining the Devils' river for the storage of water for irrigation purposes. The growing of onions is followed extensively. Bituminous coal is found in paying quantities. Fire clay deposits are in evidence but no steps have been taken to develop them. Indications of oil and gas are good and prospecting is being done. Altogether this county holds exceptional advantages to manufacturing enterprises, as Eagle Pass is one of the gateways to Old Mexico, and obtains a portion of the international trade.

McCULLOCH COUNTY.

Situated in Western Central Texas and is served by two railroads. The surface of the county is rolling; the timber consists of mesquite, live oak and pecan which is sufficient for domestic purposes. Underground water is obtained at depths of 75 to 200 feet. The soils are fertile and very productive. The prin-

cipal industry is raising of live stock. Wheat and Western Texas staples produce well. Cotton being the chief crop. Coal has been discovered and some further prospecting done, but no material developments. The citizens of this county are extremely progressive and invite the attention of manufacturers looking for locations.

MEDINA COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas west of San Antonio, and is served by two railroads. The general surface of the county is rolling prairie broken with many fertile valleys. The soil varies from a sandy to a black waxy. The timber consists of river cypress, live oak and mesquite sufficient for domestic purposes only. Underground water is found at depths of from 20 to 80 feet. Apiculture is becoming an important industry. Valuable deposits of a fine grade of lignite are mined in the county. Limestone and sandstone of good quality are found but undeveloped. Plans for damming the numerous streams are under way, the impounded waters to be used for irrigation purposes. Indications for oil and gas are good and some prospecting is being done.

MENARD COUNTY.

Situated in Central Western Texas and is served by one railway. The surface is rolling and hilly and is traversed by the San Saba river, this river being fed by springs, has an unfailing flow at all times. Wheat, oats, corn, hay, onions and sweet potatoes produce well and offers exceptional opportunities for the introduction of corn and flouring mills. The soils are sandy and black waxy. Underground water is found at depths of from 20 to 60 feet. The county has an abundant supply of limestone and other building stone. Good brick clay is also found but not developed. A good opportunity for those interested in this class of manufacture.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State and served by one railway. The county is level, slightly rolling in some sections. About 90 per cent of this county can be cultivated, there being little timber. An abundant supply of water can be obtained at from 40 to 80 feet. Diversified farming is indulged in, although wheat and other Western Texas staples are produced liberally and in ordinary years can be grown without irrigation. At a depth of 121 feet an almost inexhaustible supply of water has been obtained, developing a flow of 2000 gallons per minute for a length of 60 hours. This appears to be an excellent locality for the establishment of flour and corn mills as well as other small manufacturing industries.

MILAM COUNTY.

Situated in the central portion of the State and is served by three railroads. The surface of the county is partially level, but sufficiently rolling for good drainage. The timber consists of oak, hickory, red oak, gum, etc. The soils are dark chocolate alluvial with a gray loam and white sandy land. These lands as a whole are very fertile and have been found especially adapted to truck and fruit growing. The farmers devoting their time to raising large quantities of tomatoes, melons, etc., for shipment to market. Wheat and other staples produce well. Large deposits of a fine grade of lignite are found in the county and are being rapidly developed and mined. Apiculture is being indulged in on a large scale. It is estimated that there are 2000 swarms of bees in the county. This county offers exceptional opportunities to manufacturers of boxes, crates, fruit packages, baskets, bee gums, etc. Owing to the close proximity of cheap fuel it makes it a strategic point to develop small manufacturing enterprises.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Located in the western portion of the State; the county is served by two railroads and traversed by the Colorado river. The surface of the county is slightly rolling with much level land. The only timber is mesquite which is about sufficient for domestic purposes. Underground water is obtained at depths of from

20 to 80 feet. The usual Western Texas staples are grown. Large and valuable deposits of salt are found in the county. Several plants being in operation refining and preparing it for market and invites the attention of those interested in this character of manufacture.

MONTAGUE COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas, bordering on Red River. This county is served by three railways. The surface is undulating and about equally divided between timber and prairie. A good supply of underground water is obtained at an average depth of 50 feet. The soils are mostly a sandy loam and red clay. An unusual interest in being manifested in the dairying industry. Creameries are being operated successfully in a number of her progressive towns. Raising poultry for the market has become an important industry. Asphaltum, coal, galena, malachite, meteoric iron, petroleum and potter's clay are found in the county. Cotton, corn and wheat are the staple crops. With these many advantages offered it should be a good field for the establishment of flouring mills, cotton mills, etc.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas, and is served by two railroads. The surface is generally level, excepting the southern portion, where it is rolling and hilly. The timber consists of pine, oak and various other woods of which there is an abundance. The manufacture of lumber is an important industry. Good water is found at a depth of 30 feet. Cotton and corn are staple crops. The poultry industry has assumed large proportions and offers opportunities for preparing and refrigerating them for market. Peaches are grown for market and with the great amount of gum and hardwoods at hand, exceptional opportunities are offered to those interested in the manufacture of boxes, crates, baskets and fruit packages. Large deposits of iron ore and brick clay have been found and activity in the development of these natural resources are looked forward to, and should invite the attention of manufacturers in these lines.

MOTLEY COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas partly on the Staked Plains and partly in the Panhandle country. This county has no railways. The surface of the county is broken and rolling—some level land between the breaks. The soil varies from a stiff black to a sandy underlaid with clay. The underground supply of water can be obtained at depths from 60 to 100 feet. Live stock raising is the principal industry. Cotton and the usual Western Texas staples produce well. All varieties of vegetables are grown successfully.

NACOGDOCHES COUNTY.

Situated in the eastern part of the State and is served by four railroads. The general surface of the county is broken. Springs and creeks are numerous. Orangeburg clay and sand are found in large and small areas. This soil has been pronounced by experts as particularly adapted to the growth of cigar tobacco. This industry, while small, is gradually expanding and attracting the attention of cigar manufacturers generally. A factory being located at Nacogdoches to manufacture the tobacco grown there into cigars with a fine demand for home grown and manufactured products. Reported discovery of asphaltum, natural gas, petroleum and fine deposits of pottery clay which should invite development and manufactures.

NEWTON COUNTY.

Situated in Eastern Texas bordering Louisiana, and is served by four railroads. The southern portion of the county is level, the northern half being broken and hilly. Newton county has a heavy growth of timber. The manufacture of lumber being the principal industry. Iron ore has been discovered in various parts of the county, but no efforts have been made to develop them. Lignite coal has been discovered, but not developed to any great extent. The great amount of refuse from the sawmills should offer a splendid opportunity for the manufacture of paper from slabs.

NOLAN COUNTY.

Situated in Central Texas and is served by four lines of railway. The topographical features of Nolan county is the high rolling uplands and spreading plateaus. The timber consists of walnut, cottonwood, hackberry and elm which is found along the water courses and mesquite and scrub post oak on the uplands. The raising of live stock has been one of the principal industries. Cotton, corn, sorghum and maize being the principal crops. Sweetwater, the county seat, is one of the leading railroad centers of Central West Texas. The manufacturing industries of this county are growing rapidly and it bids fair to become one of the manufacturing centers of the State. This county has large deposits of sulphate of lime which enters largely into the manufacture of cement plaster. The citizens of this county are very progressive and invite investigation of their many natural resources.

NUECES COUNTY.

Situated on the Southwest Gulf Coast and is served by three railways. The surface of the county is generally level with a gentle slope toward the Gulf and Corpus Christi bay. Artesian water is obtained at depths of from 400 to 1100 feet. Cotton, corn and a great variety of forage crops are successfully grown. The truck industry has become important; the raising of cabbage and onions is a feature. The raising and shipping of live stock is one of the principal industries, the ranchmen paying especial attention to improved and graded stock. Corpus Christi, the county seat and principal city, has made a rapid growth and bids fair to become a manufacturing point. It is noted for its mild climate, both summer and winter and as a resort for tourists. Owing to its near proximity to the Gulf it enjoys a large and remunerative fish and oyster business. The citizens of this county are extremely progressive, and invite the attention of those desiring to invest in a live and wide awake industrial and manufacturing county. This county also contains petroleum and natural gas with considerable development.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, bordering the State of Louisiana, and it is served by four railway lines. The surface of the county is level and heavily timbered with pine, gum, cypress and oak. Surface water is obtained at depths of from 20 to 50 feet. The manufacture of lumber is one of the principal industries. Rice is one of the chief crops. Citrus fruits and figs produce plentifully. Oil and gas have been developed in large quantities. Orange, the county seat, has a number of large industries principally saw and planing mills, rice mill, ice, light and power plants; box, crate and basket factory, and boasts of the only paper mill in the world that has successfully converted pine shaving slabs and the refuse lumber about the saw mills into a fine quality of wrapping and writing paper. Orange enjoys light draft navigation with small vessels to Mexico and other points. The citizens of the county are extremely progressive and invite investigation of the many resources the county affords for the location of manufacturing enterprises there.

PALO PINTO COUNTY.

Situated in northern part of the State, one county removed from Fort Worth. This county is served by two railways. The surface of this county is mountainous with some very fertile valleys and some prairie. The Brazos river traverses the county in a tortuous route. This stream, with its numerous tributaries, furnishes abundance of water. The underground supply of water is obtained at depths ranging from 25 to 300 feet. Cotton is the principal crop. All staple crops produce well. A fine quantity of bituminous coal is mined at Strawn, Mingus, and Lyra; also a fine deposit of brick clay, with strong traces of petroleum and natural gas. A natural gas well has been developed near Palo Pinto. The numerous coal mines in this county give employment to large numbers of people. The convenient location of cheap coal and fuel should be an incentive to manufacturers to locate in this thriving county.

PANOLA COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas, bordering Louisiana on the east. This county is served by two railways. The surface varies from level to rolling. Lumbering and the manufacture of lumber is one of the principal industries. An abundant supply of underground water is obtainable at a depth of 15 to 20 feet. Natural drainage is good. Cotton is the chief crop; peaches the leading horticultural product. The county has fine deposits of brick clay and manufactories of a fine grade of brick are located at Carthage, the county seat. This county also contains deposits of asphaltum, lignite coal, magnetite sands, red and yellow ochre, which invite development and manufacture.

PECOS COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, one county removed from the Rio Grande. A railway is now in course of construction through the county. The surface of the county is generally level with the extreme portion of county traversed by a chain of hills. Alfalfa is one of the leading staple crops. The soils and climate of this county are especially adapted to the growing of grapes, many thousands of acres being devoted to this industry. Peaches, pears and apples produce well, the quality being unsurpassed. This county should attract the attention of those interested in the fruit canning industry. The mineral deposits of this county consist of agate, asphaltum, natural gas, petroleum and sulphur, which has not been developed to any extent.

POLK COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas. This county is served by five railway lines. The surface of the county is undulating. The timber consists of pine and hard woods. The manufacture of lumber is the principal industry, giving employment to many thousands of men. The cut over lands produce cotton, corn, peanuts, etc. Peaches, plums and figs produce exceedingly well. This county offers exceptional opportunities to those interested in the manufacture of boxes, baskets and fruit packages.

POTTER COUNTY.

Located in the northern portion of the Panhandle. Its surface is divided about equally between level plains country and rough breaks and valley lands of the Canadian river. With the exception of cottonwood timber in the river bottoms practically no timber is found in the county. The county is drained by the Canadian river and numerous creeks. Good well water is available at depths from 20 to 200 feet. The soil of the uplands is a chocolate loam, and sandy in the valleys. Farms in the uplands of the county are producing heavy yields of wheat, Kaffir corn, milo maize and broom corn, and interest is continually increasing along diversified farming lines. Excellent deposits of brick clay which is being utilized by plants in Amarillo. The live stock industry continues to hold precedent over all others. For many years the live stock industry has centered around Amarillo, and this city was headquarters for the ranchers for hundreds of miles in every direction. The free range gave way to the large pastures. Considerable importance has been added to the industry by the stockmen devoting attention to the betterment of their herds, and with packing houses established in Amarillo, feeding of stock for market has become another of the leading industries. This county will eventually be a great wheat growing county.

PRESIDIO COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande, and is served by two lines of railway. The general surface of the county is mountainous. The raising of sheep and goats is one of the principal industries. Marfa, the county seat, being one of the principal wool and mohair markets of Texas. The raising of fruit has become a large industry, the fruit raised here being of an exceptional fine quality. Large deposits of fine marble, limestone and granite are found, but undeveloped. Copper and silver exist in paying quantities. Strong traces of lead and gold are found. This county offeres exceptional opportunities to those interested in the manufacture of wool and mohair, a large amount of the raw material being produced in this and adjoining counties. The large deposits of

fine marble and granite, also the valuable mineral deposits, invite the attention of those interested in this character of development and manufacture.

RAINS COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas. This county is served by two lines of railroads. The surface of the county is slightly rolling. The timber consists of post oak, red oak, and hickory in large quantities. The manufacture of this hard wood lumber is one of the principal industries. All staple crops produce well, including Irish potatoes, peanuts, tomatoes, etc. The latter is being grown extensively for market. There are large deposits of fine brick clay which are being developed and manufactured on a large scale. A fine quality of lignite is also mined in the county. This county offers especial attractions to those interested in the development and manufacture of brick and pottery, and her fine forest of hard wood should appeal to those interested in the manufacture of furniture, vehicles, and other hard wood products.

RANDALL COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas, in the Panhandle country. This county is served by two lines of railway. The county is in what is called the Staked Plains of Texas. Unfailing underground water is found at depths of 50, 200 and 400 feet. Large yields of Kaffir corn, milo maize, alfalfa, wheat, oats and barley are obtained. Sugar beets are being successfully grown. These beets, by test, have proved to be rich in sugar material and invites the attention of those interested in this character of manufacture and industry. The poultry industry has assumed large proportions, and should attract the attention of those interested in preparing poultry for market. This county is also taking first rank in educational facilities.

ROBERTS COUNTY.

Situated in the northern part of the State, and in the Panhandle country. The county is served by one line of railway and traversed by the Canadian river. About one-half of the county is rolling, the balance level plains. The timber consists of hackberry, cottonwood and wild china sufficient for domestic purposes. Underground water is obtained at a depth of 20 to 25 feet. The soil of the plains is a black loam very rich and productive, and particularly adapted to the growing of wheat and other small grain. Live stock raising is still an important industry. The especial advantages for raising wheat should invite the attention of parties desiring to locate flour and corn mills near the source of production.

RUNNELLS COUNTY.

Situated in Central West Texas, and is served by three lines of railway. The surface is generally level, rolling in portions, with hackberry, mesquite, elm and pecan, the principal timbers. Underground water is obtained at depths of from 40 to 100 feet. Live stock raising continues to be one of the leading industries. large quantities of melons, peanuts, broom corn, as well as peaches, plums, apricots and grapes are produced. A great interest in being manifested in growing fine pecans for the market. The poultry industry has become second to none, large quantities being raised and shipped to market. This county is rapidly being developed and is destined to become one of the leading industrial counties in the State.

RUSK COUNTY.

Situated in the eastern part of the State one county removed from the border of Louisiana. It is served by three lines of railway. The county is on the divide between the Sabine and Neches rivers. The county has dense growths of timber, consisting of pine, elm, birch, oak and gum; most of this timber is available for manufacturing purposes. Good underground water is obtainable at an average depth of 30 feet; there are numerous springs, many of which are said to possess medicinal virtues. Fruit raising is one of the principal industries, as well as all kinds of vegetables. Among the natural resources of the county are found large deposits of clay, iron ore, lignite coal, and marble. Many saw mills are in operation in this county. This county offers exceptional inducements to those interested in the manufacture of hard woods, clay and iron ores. The con-

venience of cheap fuel and an unlimited supply of material should make this county especially attractive to box and crate factories. Attention has been attracted to the large deposits of fine iron ore and other rich mineral deposits, and this bids fair to become one of the leading industries in the near future.

SABINE COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas, bordering on Louisiana, The county is served by one railway line. The northern part of this county is hilly and broken, the southern portion is rolling and level; it is well drained and supplied with living streams. The chief industry is the manufacture of lumber. A number of large saw mills are engaged in cutting yellow pine and hard woods for the market. This county contains valuable deposits of iron ore and lead with strong traces of copper. Also large deposits of valuable clays. One large brick plant is in successful operation in the county. A great deal of prospecting has been done for oil. This county offers unusual opportunities for the development of its mineral resources as well as for hard wood manufacturing propositions.

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY.

Situated in Eastern Texas, one county removed from the Louisiana line and in the original timber belt. It is served by two railway lines. The southern portion is level and the northern portion is hilly and rolling. This county is heavily timbered with pine and hardwood. Some thirty saw mills are in operation, giving employment to a large number of people. Valuable and very extensive deposits of iron ore are found, but no decided steps have been taken to develop them. Oil and gas have been prospected for and found in small quantities. So much attention has been devoted to the lumber industry that the development of the county's large mineral deposits have been practically overlooked. This county offers exceptional opportunities to manufacturers of furniture and vehicles, and for the development of her extensive iron ore beds.

SAN JACINTO COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas and is served by two lines of railway. The surface of the county is mostly level, being slightly rolling and hilly near the water courses. Underground water can be obtained at a depth of 30 to 100 feet. Bee culture is being indulged to some extent. Iron ore, silver, sulphur and mica have been discovered, but no extensive steps have been taken to develop them. Also large deposits of lime, sandstone and brick clay have been locatetd, but no development made. The manufacture of lumber has been the principal industry in this county, but as the forest becomes decimated, more attention will be given her mineral resources and manufacture.

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY.

Situated in the Southwest coast country of Texas. This ccunty is served by two lines of railway. The surface is generally level. The timber is principally mesquite and a few other kinds of hard wood in small quantities. An abundant supply of underground water is found at an average depth of 50 feet. Live stock raising is the principal industry. Cotton is the chief crop. A great deal of attention is given to melon growing, the mild climate producing early and giving them the advantages of an early market. A great number of undeveloped beds of brick clay, lime and sandstone are found. The location of cotton seed oil mills is desired as well as cotton gins and cotton compresses. Deep water at Aransas Pass makes this county especially attractive to this character of manufacturing.

SAN SABA COUNTY.

Situated in West Central Texas and is served by one railway line. The surface of the county is broken. The timber consists of oak, mesquite, pecan and cedar. The manufacture of hard wood is an important industry. Cotton and corn are leading staple crops. The gathering and marketing of pecans is an important industry. This offers an excellent opportunity for the location of a pecan crusher and pickery. Valuable deposits of limestone, brick and fire clay, onyx and marble are open for development and manufacture.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas. A line of railway is in course of construction through the county. The surface of the county is rolling with much level land. The county is well timbered, the timber consisting of live oak and mesquite. Underground water is obtainable at a depth of 200 feet. There are valuable deposits of limestone, also white brick clay, but no steps have been take to properly develop them. Eldorado, the county seat, is rapidly building up and is becoming noted as a health resort, owing to its extreme high elevation.

SCURRY COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State and is served by two lines of railway. This county is mostly level prairie with breaks and hills in the northern part. The timber consists of mesquite which is sufficient for demestic purposes. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth of from 80 to 120 feet. The raising of live stock is the principal industry. Cotton and other Western Texas staples are moderately successful. The location of cotton oil mills in this county should meet with success.

SHACKELFORD COUNTY.

Situated in the Central North portion of the State and is served by one railway line. The western portion of this county is hilly and rough, but contains much level land. Mesquite is the principal timber. There is an unlimited supply of good limestone, but the deposits have been but slightly developed. Natural gas has been discovered and developed in paying quantities in this county. The many natural resources in this county provide abundant opportunities for development and manufacture.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Situated in the eastern part of the State and bordered on the east by Louisiana, and is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is rolling, partly hilly, with much level lands. The timber consists of pine and a great variety of hard woods and a great number of saw mills are in operation preparing it for market. Underground water is obtained at 25 feet. Artesian water at a depth of 800 feet. The manufacture of lumber is the principal industry. Cotton is one of the leading crops. Peaches are grown and shipped to market in large quantities. This should invite the attention of box and crate manufacturers. There are in this county large deposits of iron ore, coal and limestone, but no steps have been taken to develop them.

SHERMAN COUNTY.

Situated in the northern portion of the State, bordering on the line of Oklahoma and served by one line of railway. The surface of the county is generally level. Timber is scarce. A good supply of underground water is obtained at a depth of 175 feet. The live stock industry leads. Wheat is the principal crop, although other staple crops produce well. The establishment of flouring mills in this territory is desired, and should prove a profitable industry.

SMITH COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas, north of Center. The county is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county presents a succession of small hills gently sloping into valleys. The lands of this county are well suited to growing staple crops and fruits. A large acreage of tomatoes are grown annually, this being one of the principal crops. Among the natural resources are large deposits of iron ore, brick clay and immense deposits of salt which await development. Tyler, the county seat, and chief city, has made wonderful development. There are many manufacturing industries employing a large number of people. This county offers many opportunities to those desiring to invest in and to extend her many enterprises as well as to develop her mineral resources.

SOMERVELL COUNTY.

Situated in Central Texas and has one line of railway under construction. The surface of the county is broken by rocky hills of moderate elevation. A fine quality of hard limestone for building purposes is to be found in this county. The timber consists of post oak, black jack, mulberry, live oak, cedar, black haw, sumac and dog wood. An abundance of underground water is found at a depth averaging 200 feet. Among the natural resources are large deposits of coal, limestone and clay, but no extended development has been made of these deposits so far.

STARR COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande river and at present is not served by any line of railway. The raising of live stock is the principal industry, although truck and fruit growing in the irrigated districts has become strong revenue producers. This county contains valuable deposits of brick clay, pottery clay, sulphur and petroleum, but no extended developments of these deposits have been made.

STEPHENS COUNTY.

Situated in North Central Texas, and is served by one line of railway. The surface of the county is rolling with a few small hills. The principal timber consists of post oak and mesquite. Underground water is obtained at depths averaging 30, 60 to 110 feet. The raising of improved breeds of live stock is an important industry. Wheat and cotton are the principal crops. Immense and valuable deposits of a fine grade of bituminous coal are found in this county, but no extensive development has been made. The close proximity of cheap fuel should be an incentive for the location and operation of large flour and cotton mills or other manufacturing industries.

STERLING COUNTY.

Situated in the Western part of the State, and is served by one line of railroad. The timber consists of cedar, mesquite and post oak in sufficient quantities for domestic purposes. Good underground water can be obtained at depths varying from 20 to 150 feet. The raising of live stock is one of the principal industries. Small grain and the usual West Texas staples produce well. Sterling City, the county seat, is a progressive little city of 1000 population, and invites the attention of investors and manufacturers, especially flouring mills.

STONEWALL COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas and is served by one line of railway. The surface of the county is a rough, broken, rolling county with a number of hills and canyons. It also contains wide stretches of table lands. A good supply of underground water is obtainable at depths of 25 to 200 feet. Small grain and the usual West Texas staple crops produce well. Large crops of water melons, cantaloupes and potatoes are grown for the market. This county also contains large mineral deposits consisting of chalcacite, gypsum, malachite, and alabaster with practically no development. Aspermont, the county seat, and Peacock are the two principal cities in the county, whose citizens are extremely progressive, and invite the attention of those interested in the development of manufacturing and their many natural resorces.

SWISHER COUNTY.

Situated in northwest portion of the State in central portion of the Panhandle of Texas, and served by one line of railway. The surface of the county is generally level. The underground supply of water is obtained at about 65 feet. Live stock raising is one of the principal industries. Wheat and other West Texas staple crops produce exceedingly well and should attract the attention of those interested in the location and operation of flouring mills. Tulia, the chief town and county seat, has a poulation of 1500. Its citizens are progressive and will welcome and assist any industry locating in their midst.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Situated in Central Western Texas, and is supplied by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is generally level. The underground supply of water is obtained at a depth of about 40 feet. The timber consists of mesquite, oak, elm, pecan, cedar and hackberry. Considerable interest has been manifested in the raising of improved stock and the establishment of creameries. This county contains fine deposits of limestone and pottery clay, but no extensive development has been done. Abilene, the principal city and county seat, has a population of 10,000, and is very progressive and invites the attention of those interested in development and manufacturing.

TERRELL COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, and served by one line of railway. This county is bordered on the southwest by the Rio Grande river. The surface of the county is broken. The underground supply of water is obtained at depths of 1000 feet. The principal industry of the people is the raising of cattle, sheep and goats, more especially to sheep. There is an abundance of limestone for building purposes. Among the many industries of this county are large plants located at Sanderson for the extraction and manufacture of the wax of the candelilla plant; another for the converting of the lechuguilla plant into twine, rope and sacking. The guayule plant, which is indigenous to this climate and which grows in abundance, is said to produce a fine grade of rubber. Large factories are now in operation, and others in course of construction to reduce this plant to this important product. Sanderson, the county seat, is an important point on the G., H. & S. A., and has a population of 1500. The people are progressive and invite the attention of those interested in the development of her many natural resources.

TITUS COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas and is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is slightly rolling, sufficiently so for good drainage. The timber of this county consists of pin oak, ash, walnut, maple, and many other varieties of hard wood, and a quantity of short leaf pine. The greater part of this timber is large and suitable for manufacturing purposes. Underground water is available at depths of from 25 to 40 feet. A large acreage in this county is devoted to raising tomatoes and fruit, which is shipped to market in carload lots. Large deposits of lignite exist and are being successfully mined. Brick and pottery clay deposits are plentiful and large plants for its manufacture are in operation in various portions of the county. The many and various natural resources of this county should attract the attention of manufacturers of hard wood products, especially.

TOM GREEN COUNTY.

Situated near Central West Texas, and is served by three lines of railroad. The surface of the county is slightly broken but principally prairie land. The Concho system of water courses centers in the county. An abundant supply of underground water is obtained at depths of from 50 to 200 feet. The raising and marketing of cattle is one of the principal industries. Cotton and all West Texas staple crops produce well. This county has traces of natural gas. Deposits of fine brick clay have been developed and a large plant is in operation at San Angelo for its manufacture. San Angelo, the county seat, is a thriving city of 11,000 population, and has a number of thriving enterprises as well as a wholesale and retail trade of importance. The citizens of this county are progressive and court the investigation of those who desire to invest in and develop any manufacturing enterprise.

TRAVIS COUNTY.

Situated in south central portion of the State, and is served by three lines of railway with a proposed interurban electric line running south. The surface of the county is hilly and broken in the western portion, in the eastern portion it is slightly rolling with level plateaus. The Colorado river crosses the county from the northwest to the southeast. A large dam is in course of construction

on the river at Austin, and when completed will impound a large volume of water and develop a large water power which will be used to develop electric power of a high tension to be used for the operation of motors and light. It is estimated that thousands of horsepower can be developed in this manner and furnish at a cheap rate to manufacturers. There are a number of factories located in Austin doing a large and profitable business and with the advent of this cheap power it is expected a great many more will locate in or near Austin. A number of State institutions are located in this county as well as a great number of schools. The citizens of Travis county are progressive and will give material assistance to manufacturing enterprises desiring to locate.

TYLER COUNTY.

Situated in eastern portion of the State and is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is high, rolling in northern part and level plain in southern part. This county is heavily timbered, the principal kinds being pine, white oak, and magnolia. The underground supply of water is obtained at depths of 50 feet. The manufacture of lumber is one of the principal industries. Deposits of fine sandstone and brick clay are found, but not developed except for local use. Altogether the people of this county are progressive and will give material assistance to manufacturing concerns locating therein.

UPSHUR COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas and is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is undulating, sloping from northwest to southeast. This county is heavily timbered, consisting of pine, oak, hickory, sweet and black gums, dog wood, ash, walnut, pecan, and other hard woods. Underground water can be obtained at a depth of from 20 to 75 feet. A large acreage is devoted to the raising of fruit and large quantities are annually shipped to market. Cotton and corn are staple crops. Peanuts produce abundantly. This county is one of the most inviting fields for the establishment of box and crate factories as well as fruit canning plants, furniture factories, handle factories, etc.

VAL VERDE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas and served by one line of railway. The general surface of the county is broken. A number of streams traverse the county. Most of this county is given over to live stock raising, sheep and goats being given the preference. The production of wool and mohair is larger than any other county in the State. The damming of the numerous streams of the county would produce cheap power to operate woolen and mohair mills where the product is grown in large quantities.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas and is served by two lines of railway. The surface of the county is gently undulating. The western portion of the county is well timbered, consisting of red oak, post oak, gum and pine. Cotton and corn are leading crops. Valuable deposits of salt are located at Grand Saline. Lignite coal at Edgewood. Large deposits of iron ore exist in the county but have not been developed. Also large deposits of brick and pottery clay. This county offers exceptional opportunities to developers and manufacturers of her numberless resources.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Situated in the West Gulf Coast country, touching Lavaca bay, and is served by three railway lines. The surface of the county is gently undulating, sloping toward the coast. The Guadalupe and San Antonio rivers with their numerous tributaries furnish an abundance of water. The valley lands produce heavy crops of sugar cane and cotton. Victoria, the county seat, has a population of about 4000 and is a modern and progressive city and has a number of lucrative manufacturing enterprises which give employment to a great number of people. It is thought that the grinding and refining of sugar cane can be accomplished at this point and with that end in view a plant of considerable magnitude has

been erected to handle the sugar cane crop in that section. Altogether the citizens of Victoria county are wide awake and progressive and will give material assistance to those desiring to develop any manufacturing enterprise.

WARD COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State and is served by one line of railway. The surface of the county is generally level with some rolling lands. Live stock raising has been the principal industry. Alfalfa is a leading crop. The several varieties of grapes grown in this county have proven superior to like fruit grown in any other section of the United States. Among other industries of the county, apiculture is assuming a prominent place. Valuable chemical deposits have been discovered in the county. A company has been organized to develop these chemicals consisting of borax, gypsum, sulphate, and sulphide of soda.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, one of the original counties of Texas. This county is served by two lines of railway. The surface of the county is rolling with much level land. Diversified farming and fruit growing are leading industries. Creameries are in successful operation in the county. Among the many valuable resources of the county are valuable deposits of lignite, limestone and brick clay. The lignite mines are located near Ledbetter. Brenham, the county seat, has a large cotton mill in successful operation, giving employment to 150 people. Iron works and machine shops are also in successful operation. The people of this county desire manufacturing development and will give material assistance to those so interested.

WEBB COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande river. The principal crop raised is the Bermuda onion. Live stock raising is the chief industry. Coal has been discovered and is being mined at a number of points in the county. Also large deposits of brick clay. This county has a natural gas field with an unlimited supply for manufacturing purposes. Laredo being a border city enjoys a large international trade and with her railroad facilities should be an excellent field for machine shops, planing mills, woolen mills, and electric power plants. The people are progressive and invite the attention of those promoting manufacturing enterprises.

WICHITA COUNTY.

Situated in northern portion of the State, bordered on the north by Red River, and is served by five lines of railway. The surface of the county is mostly undulating. The timber consists of hackberry, elm, cottonwood and pecan. The underground supply of water is obtained at a depth of 25 feet. Increased attention is being given to raising of fine live stock and the dairying and creamery industry. Large deposits of brick and pottery clay are being located and rapidly developed. The Electra oil field in the western part of the county is producing oil of a high gravity and also one of the largest producing fields in the State. There are other indications of oil and gas in the county. This field also affords natural gas in a large volume and affords cheap fuel for the many manufacturing enterprises in the county. The citizens of this county are very progressive and will offer all material assistance to manufacturing enterprises to locate in their midst.

WISE COUNTY.

Situated in northern part of the State, and is served by two railway lines. The general surface of the county is undulating, but considerable areas of broken land. The county is crossed by what is known as the upper cross timbers, consisting of several varieties of timber, with a large growth of black walnut, pecan, cottonwood and elm. The underground supply of water is obtained at depths of 50 to 150 feet. A great deal of attention is being given the dairy industry. A fine quality of bituminous coal is mined in this county. Some traces of copper. Fire brick clay has been discovered, also a number of industries including cotton mills, flour mills, broom factory, baking powder factory, and water valve factory.

are in successful operation in the county. This county with her unlimited supply of cheap fuel offers unexcelled opportunities for the development and operation of factories of all characters.

WOOD COUNTY.

Situated in northeastern portion of the State, and is served by four lines of railway. The surface of the county is generally level with a small amount of rough land. The underground supply of water is obtained at an average depth of 50 feet. This county is heavily timbered with pine and all varieties of hard woods. This timber is being utilized in the manufacture of lumber and other hard wood industries. All kinds of fruit and berries are produced in this county in abundance and large shipments are made to foreign markets. Large deposits of a fine grade of lignite coal has been discovered and are rapidly being developed in this county. Deposits of fine pottery clay have been discovered, but not developed to any extent. Box, basket, fruit package and furniture manufacturers, owing to the great amount of hard woods and other suitable timber contained in this county, will find it a desirable field for location and development.

YOUNG COUNTY.

Situated northwest of Fort Worth in northern portion of the State, and is served by three lines of railway. The surface of the county is generally rolling with some mountainous country in the north portion. The timber consists of cottonwood, pecan, elm and hackberry. An abundant supply of underground water is obtained at depths of 15 to 150 feet. Large deposits of a fine quality of bituminous coal are found in this county and are being rapidly developed. It is said that one of the thickest veins of coal found in the State is located there. Extensive deposits of salt are found, but not developed to any extent. Graham, the county seat, has a population of 1600, and is one of the progressive cities of that portion of the State and with this county many valuable natural resources should attract the attention of investors and manufacturers.

1919

STATE LIBRARY

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

1915-1916

C. W. WOODMAN, Commissioner

ON BOECKMANN-JONES CO., PRINTERS, AUSTIN, TEXAS
1917

A299-1116-2m

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

1915-1916

C. W. WOODMAN, Commissioner
P. A. McDANNELL, Secretary

DEPUTIES

A. L. GARRETT
ROBERT McKINLEY
T. C. JENNINGS
FRANK SWOR

VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO., PRINTERS, AUSTIN, TEXAS
1917

Exch.
N.Y. Public Lib
1-18-26

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Hon. Jas. E. Ferguson, Governor of Texas, Austin.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the laws of the State of Texas, I have the honor to submit herewith the fourth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of this State.

Respectfully,

C. W. WOODMAN,
Commissioner.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

YEARS 1915-1916.

The following pages give a review of the more important work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Texas during the present administration, beginning with the opening of the Thirty-fourth Legislature and ending August 31, 1916.

The official period of this administration began with the first of February, 1915, but at the request of the former Commissioner, Hon. J. A. Starling, who was confined to a sanitarium on account of a serious accident, the present Commissioner assumed the duties of the office some two weeks earlier.

The first work of the Department was to arrange conferences between representatives of various labor organizations and their employers for the purpose of discussing proposed legislation. Conferences were held between representatives of the miners' unions and coal operators; electrical workers and electrical contractors; union plumbers and contractors; union bricklayers and architects; union carpenters and building material men. Conferences resulted in agreed bills being presented, thereby saving many representatives the expense of attending the Legislature.

Two bills, the private employment agency and the fire escape, were prepared by the Department and passed by the Thirty-fourth Legislature. In enforcing them, we find they need amendments

ACUTE UNEMPLOYMENT.

On the first day of February, 1915, when the Department began its fiscal year under the present administration, unemployment was more acute than during any period in the history of Texas. More than 55 per cent of the building trades mechanics were out of employment, and in other occupations unemployment ranged as high as 40 per cent.

Our first thought was to try to relieve this condition, but discovered that the Department was without sufficient funds in its traveling expense account, a former Governor having vetoed one year's appropriation for traveling expense. Governor Ferguson's attention being called to this fact, he signed a deficiency warrant for an amount sufficient to enable the Department to make investigations.

Visits were made to chambers of commerce, city central labor bodies, manufacturers and large employers of labor. The Department found that relief could be given the unemployed if the citizens of Texas would give preference to Texas-made manufactures; that the large sums of money coming to Texas for cattle, hogs, sheep, vegetables, fruit and

cotton and its by-products (aggregating more than $300,000,000 annually) less than $20,000,000 was used at home for the purchase of home manufactures. The Department's findings were given the press, which gave them wide publicity; letters were written large employers and business houses of all kinds, to the different branches of organized labor, and in a short while a State-wide campaign was on foot.

Too much credit cannot be given the press of Texas for its unanimous support of this movement to turn the tide of Texas money. For weeks the daily and weekly press contained editorials and interviews showing how unemployment would be relieved if home industries were given preference. The effect of this campaign was apparent within a few weeks. Factories that had been closed, opened for operation; factories working short time, added employes. In the meantime, letters began coming to the Labor Department suggesting a convention of manufacturers and consumers, requesting the Department to issue a call for the purpose of holding a convention to permanently establish a State-wide movement in the interest of Texas industries.

BUY-IT-MADE-IN-TEXAS ASSOCIATION FORMED.

In response to these suggestions and requests, Governor Ferguson joined the Labor Department in a call for a convention to be held in Fort Worth in June, 1915. This call was signed by Governor James E. Ferguson; Mr. Louis Lipsitz, President Dallas Chamber of Commerce; Mr. F. R. Bisell, Chairman Manufacurer's Committee, Dallas Chamber of Commerce; Mr. William Monnig, President Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce; Mr. K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank, and C. W. Woodman, Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Governor Ferguson made the principal adddress at this convention, dealing in statistics, making it plain that if the campaign in the interest of Texas factories was continued and carried on intelligently, not only would employment be provided for every workingman and woman then residing in Texas, but that the population of our State would be more than doubled within a few years.

Before the close of the convention, an organization was formed and arrangements made to carry on the work. It was named the Buy-It-Made-In-Texas Association, a charter secured from the State, the manufacturers financing it.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR NEARLY 14,000 MEN AND WOMEN.

At the close of the fiscal year 1916 the result of this movement shows that steady employment is being provided for nearly 14,000 wage-earners—men and women. That factories on the verge of bankruptcy have become profitable institutions, and not a few working three shifts per day that prior to the inauguration of this movement were working one shift and not a full shift.

Not only were men and women in demand in the factories, but the building trades benefited as well. It is impossible to give an accurate account of the number of persons this movement employed in other than the manufacturing industries, but the number has run into the thousands.

STATE AID FOR MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing interests of Texas have been neglected. The State has its extension department for agriculture, departments for the protection of game and fish, for the conservation of water resources, for cotton, and protection for cattle, but until the Labor Department began the campaign mentioned above no attention had been given our manufacturing interests, and yet we believe if the State were to pay as much attention to the development of its undeveloped resources and in fostering its infant industries as it does to many other interests, it would provide more employment than it could in any other way, and at the same time benefit the consumer and the producer of raw materials.

There is a section of the law governing the State Bureau of Labor Statistics which provides that it shall gather statistics of undeveloped resources, to the end that manufacturing may be increased, but neither men or funds have been provided for carrying on the work.

Texas is the greatest cotton, wool and mohair producing State in the Union and has fewer cotton mills than any other cotton-growing State; it is the greatest cattle State, and not a shoe factory and but one small tannery.

It has fuel of every kind in practically inexhaustible quantities; coal, both bituminous and lignite, oil and gas, and possibly greater water power than any other Southern State.

It has more fertile soil untouched by the plow than any other section of the United States.

If the home of the raw material is the natural place for manufactories, Texas has everything to make it one of the greatest manufacturing States in the Union.

We suggest that the next session of the Legislature pay especial attention to the manufacturing interests of Texas; that it would be a profitable investment to either provide a sufficient number of men with sufficient funds to carry on the work through the Labor Department or create a separate department for this work, that through this means great benefits would accrue to both producers of raw materials and consumers of the finished products.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The public has not given proper consideration to unemployment. In Texas there need be no unemployment for many years, if its citizens will but patronize their neighbors.

Nearly one-half the flour consumed in Texas is shipped in; 90 per cent of the cigars consumed are manufactured elsewhere; the printing sent out of the State annually would provide employment for more than twice the number of men and women engaged in this occupation; 60 per cent of the products of overall factories come from other States; Texas, the largest cotton-producing State, has fewer mills manufacturing cotton goods than any of the other cotton States; 90 per cent of the cheese consumed in Texas is shipped in, also a large per cent of the butter used comes from other States; we have not a shoe factory and but one small tannery, and yet Texas is the home of more raw material used

in boot and shoe manufacturing than any other State. For boots and shoes alone we send away more than $30,000,000 annually. Planing mills have closed, while we send away for the products of such industries; for many buildings patented articles are specified by architects brought from abroad, while articles equally as good can be bought for less price manufactured in Texas. Turn where you will and you will find we are sending away millions of dollars that could be kept in home circulation, making of ourselves a borrowing people, a live-abroad people, when we ought to be a lending, live-at-home people. With few exceptions, our patronage of home industries is less than 20 per cent of the products consumed. Through the Buy-It-Made-In-Texas movement, we have increased the patronage of home industries by something like $13,000,000 annually, but we are still sending away for articles, that are either manufactured at home or could be, more than $250,000,000 per year.

UNEMPLOYMENT PRODUCES SUFFERING AND CRIMES.

Unemployment is the cause of more suffering, mentally and physically, than all other ills humanity is heir to.

Unemployment produces more crimes than all other causes combined. If this be doubted, read the records during any period of depression.

THE GREATEST BURDEN OF TAXATION.

Unemployment is the greatest burden of taxation the people have to bear, greater than all other taxes combined. Every idle man and woman must eat, must wear clothes and must have a place to sleep. Idleness without the comforts of life produce more sickness than any other cause. Not being able to provide for themselves, the public cares for them. It is an indirect tax, but everybody contributes; some through organized charities, some direct to individual cases, but in some way all contribute.

When the public has been made to understand what unemployment means; that to provide employment for all is the most important of all things; that the maximum of prosperity cannot come to any community or to any kind of business so long as there is a non-producer to maintain, steps will be taken to remove this burden.

In Texas, this condition can be remedied for many years through our citizens patronizing each other, but permanent relief will not come until provisions have been made so that every man can own a home, either a home in a city or a home in the country. Money must be provided for home-owning, to be paid in small installments and at a low rate of interest. We yet have many industries working under the ten or twelve-hour system. This changed to eight and many of the unemployed would be absorbed.

The question of how to provide steady, remunerative employment to every citizen is our biggest problem. The next Legislature could make a beginning in this direction by adopting a law similar to one of the statutes of California and Arizona, providing that on public works none but citizens may be employed. In those States this law was prompted

by the invasion of Chinese and Japanese. It is needed as badly in Texas because of the steady stream of Mexicans across the border, a class of labor that will work for a wage and work under conditions intolerable to an American citizen. In many occupations in Texas, Mexicans have supplanted both white and negro labor. This condition must be remedied, else each year will find more and more of our citizens thrown out of employment.

DEMANDS ON THE DEPARTMENT.

Demands of many kinds have been made upon the Labor Department not contemplated by the authors of the law governing it. In every instance, where possible, they have been complied with.

Many requests have been made to collect wages.

Have been called into consultation when strikes or lockouts were threatened. In five instances were instrumental in bringing about an amicable adjustment of differences. In either case, had there been a cessation of labor, many wage-earners would have lost time and money, employers have expended large sums, and the public inconvenienced.

We have been requested to inspect public buildings for the purpose of determining whether or not they were safe places for large gatherings.

EMPLOYMENT FOR NEEDY FARMERS.

During the latter part of May, 1916, Governor Ferguson received a telegram from Representative Strayhorn of Falfurrias saying hundreds of farmers in that vicinity were without the necessities of life and must be removed to where employment could be found. A drought of many months had brought about this condition.

By request of Governor Ferguson the matter was taken in hand by the Labor Department, the needs of the people published in the press of Texas, licensed employment agencies notified and the question of free transportation taken up with the railroads. In less than a week, in response to the articles published and the efforts of the employment agencies, Representative Strayhorn had more jobs offered than he had men to fill.

Nearly every railroad manager in Texas offered free transportation, provided that to do so did not conflict with the anti-pass law. This question was taken up with the Attorney General's Department, and through a ruling arrangements were made that resulted in transportation being granted free every needy man in the neighborhood of Falfurrias within ten days from the time the Governor received telegram asking for assistance. This further emphasizes the need for a closer relationship between the farmer and residents of the cities.

We feel that special mention should be made of the kindly efforts of General Managers J. S. Peters and G. S. Waid of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass and the Sunset-Central Lines, respectively, they providing greater part of transportation. Nor can we find words to express our gratitude toward the press of Texas, that has always treated the Labor Department so kindly, assisting it many times in bringing about desired and needed conditions.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

During the first six months of the present administration, complaints came in almost daily of the violation of one or more of the laws this Department is expected to enforce, but as soon as possible arranged for conferences with large groups of employers for the purpose of discussing the application of the laws affecting them, the need for them, with the result that few complaints have come in during the last fiscal year of violations on the part of what might be termed the large employers.

SPIDER LAW.

The first conference held was with representatives of the Texas Compress Association and of the railroads over the enforcement of the "spider" law. A system of inspection was agreed upon that resulted in decreasing the percentage of spiders for the following season from approximately 11 per cent to less than 1 per cent, with seven persons injured, none permanently; while before this law went into effect there were many days when more than this number were injured, permanent injuries and deaths not being uncommon.

This law should include ginners as well as the compress men. Not including them, many use bands improperly spliced, one rivet used instead of two and the rivets not flattened, leaving a projection that is dangerous, some use barbed wire, which is exceedingly dangerous to the handlers of cotton at the compresses. Besides, in many cases the ginners demand the use of the same bands on compressed cotton, and the result is to increase the hazard to say nothing of the useless increase in the cost of handling to the compress men. Quite a business has been worked up for spliced bands. Ginners buy them because they cost less than whole bands. If the law included the ginners, they would either cease using spliced bands or would use only those spliced in such a way as to eliminate all spiders.

CAR SHED LAW.

Conferences were held with general managers of all railroads. They agreed that all laws affecting their interests would be complied with: that if complaints were filed with the Department of Labor, upon notification a correction would be made at once; that, in the matter of car sheds, adequate sheds would be erected where the law applies and that old sheds would be changed to afford adequate protection, all to be completed before cold weather.

SEMI-MONTHLY PAY DAY.

A conference was held with the railroad managers a short time prior to the date set for the inauguration of the twice-a-month pay day law. Also conferences with representatives of many large corporations. All agreed to comply with the law without making a test case.

LARGE CORPORATIONS MORE AMENABLE TO LABOR LAWS THAN SMALL EMPLOYERS.

We have observed in the enforcement of labor laws that the corporations, or employers of a large number of men, seldom give cause for complaint; that they seem to appreciate it when their attention is called to an alleged violation and take immediate steps to have all laws affecting them enforced. After the close of the Thirty-fourth Legislature, representatives of many corporations called upon the Labor Department or wrote to it to ascertain what this Department's interpretation would be of the new laws, always stating they wished to know in order to avoid misunderstandings.

Employers of from five to a dozen persons give the Department most concern.

MANY REQUESTS FOR DEPUTIES FROM COUNTY OFFICIALS.

A number of requests came to the Department from county and district attorneys for deputies to assist in gathering evidence of violations of eight-hour, fifty-four hour and child labor law. Requests always granted. In many counties the officials have been active and ready in assisting the Labor Department.

WHEN SUITS ARE FILED.

The policy of the Department has been to file suits only when convinced that the persons violating any of the laws were doing so wilfully and intended to continue. This policy has made friends for laws of many employers who became so because of a better understanding of their needs.

EIGHT-HOUR SUITS.

Suits for violation of the eight-hour law were filed in Austin, San Antonio, Temple, Brownwood and Galveston.

FIFTY-FOUR-HOUR CASES.

Fifty-four-hour cases were filed in Austin, Dallas, San Antonio, Wichita Falls, Brownwood, Houston and Beaumont. Lost the Beaumont case, though the defendant admitted working his employee in excess of nine hours per day.

In Houston the grand jury settled the fifty-four hour violations by reaching an agreement with the employers that they should pay each female employee for all time worked in excess of nine hours per day.

We can find no law for such a settlement, nor a lawyer who agrees that such a settlement is warranted. While in most cases the employer paid more than a fine would have amounted to, there was no publicity and the desired effect not obtained; that is, a warning to other employers.

CHILD LABOR CASES.

In Galveston, found thirty negro boys under age at work on wharves and a number of little girls labeling cans. Corrected upon notification. Department convinced was unintentional violation.

Filed three cases in Galveston for violation of this law. One conviction, one pending and one dismissed.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY SUITS.

The private employment agency law consumes considerable time, with the blanks to issue, the reports to tabulate and calls upon different agencies. Enforcement of this law requires at least six months' time of one deputy each year.

From Dallas complaints reached the Department alleging that a man was conducting his agency in violation of the law; that he overcharged, that he sent applicants for employment to distant points who upon arriving found no situation, among strangers and without money. Complaints alleged that this man treated women shamefully. A court of inquiry was held. At the request of the Department, County Attorney Lively and Assistant County Attorney Muse conducted the case. Witnesses testifying were of the Women's Relief Association, Young Women's Christian Association, policemen, and a man and woman he had victimized. All allegations were proven. His license was revoked.

A woman in Fort Worth defied the law; was denied a license because of her frequent arrests for abuse of applicants for situations. She secured an injunction against the Department forbidding the enforcement of the law. The injunction was later dissolved. After repeated trials she was convicted, fined $300 and given a jail sentence of six months. Upon request of the Department, Governor Ferguson pardoned the jail sentence.

In Dallas another man refused to obey the law, defied the Department, wrote abusive letters, threatened our deputies with violence and extorted money from applicants through fear of violence. He was arrested, and at the trial was adjudged to be insane and a dangerous person.

In many instances the Department caused money to be refunded men and women who had been overcharged.

MAN-CATCHING.

In the enforcement of the employment agency law the Department discovered a practice that should, by all means, be broken up, but one the present law insufficiently covers. It is what is known as the "man-catching" business. During the harvest seasons in every city there are men who gather the unemployed in bunches of from twenty-five to more than one hundred and take them out along some line of railroad and peddle them out to farmers, charging the men railroad fare, for lunches and a fee for furnishing them employment in some instance and charging them full 3 cents' fare, profiting by 1 cent per mile in addition to what they may be given by the farmers. This business runs into the thousands of men each season. The same "man-catchers" have been known to sell the laborers twice, getting railroad fare and a dollar each from one farmer, permitting them to work a few days and then prevailing upon them to go to another at a little higher rate.

Free State employment agencies will break up this abominable practice.

SCHOOL TEACHER AGENCIES.

We found in the enforcement of the private employment agency law hat there are quite a number of persons in Texas engaged in furnishing employment for school teachers, among them county superintendents and principals of city schools.

CHARGED FIVE PER CENT PER MONTH.

Most of these agencies had for years been charging teachers 5 per cent of their wages per month for the entire school term.

The Department held this to be excessive, finally agreeing that they might charge 10 per cent of the first month's wages, but they all protest against this ruling.

TEXAS UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' APPOINTMENT COMMITTEE.

Shortly after this law went into effect, one of the licensed teachers' agencies complained of the competition of what is known as the Teachers' Appointment Committee of the Texas University, asking that it be made to come within the law and take out a license.

The matter was taken up with Dr. W. J. Battle, who referred the question to the Attorney General for a ruling. The Attorney General ruled that the University Teachers' Committee agency does not come within the law, it being a part of the State government, $900 per year being appropriated for its maintenance.

This committee charges applicants a registration fee of $1.50, the complaint to the Labor Department being based upon this charge, the employment agency law declaring that all agencies charging a fee should execute bond and secure license.

FREE STATE AGENCY FOR TEACHERS.

Under our present system—or lack or system—it costs teachers in Texas public schools thousands of dollars annually.

Besides, the payment of 5 per cent of one's annual income would tend, we believe, to favoritism, and apt to result in a less competent grade of teachers securing employment.

A law providing for two persons in the Department of Education to register applicants with their proper classifications, working through county superintendents and school trustees, applicants registering endorsements of character, would cost the State but little, save a poorly paid class of workers many thousands annually, and, in our opinion, tend to give the public schools a better class of teachers.

FEMALE WAGE--EARNERS.

Statistics show that less than one-half of the female employees in Texas are paid a wage sufficient to enable them to live as they should. More than one-half of the female workers receive less than $6.00 per week, many less than $4.00, and still not a few are paid as little as $3.00 per week.

A majority do not receive enough to enable them to buy comfortable clothes, eat nourishing food, live in comfortable homes or indulge in amusements of any kind.

A wage for females of less than sufficient to enable them to live as they should tends toward race deterioration and immorality. Texas cannot go too far in protecting its womanhood.

LIVING WAGE A NECESSITY.

It will be said by some that if a legal living wage is established for females that certain industries will suffer, perhaps discontinue business. We hold that any institution that cannot pay a living wage is a menace to society and ought not to exist. This may sound harsh, but we believe society should not tolerate any institution that cannot pay a living wage and that might be the means of causing even one innocent girl to travel the downward path.

WAGE LEGISLATION NEEDED.

If constitutional, we believe the best remedy for the low wage condition prevailing in employment of females in Texas would be to create a commission with power to fix wages after an investigation. If not constitutional, then to enact a law providing a living minimum wage for all female employees.

INCONSISTENT LEGISLATION.

We believe it to be inconsistent to say that eight hours is a fair division of each calendar day in the employment of men and that nine hours is correct for women. In our investigations, we can find no reason why female stenographers should be left unprotected by the State law regulating the hours of employment for females. Failing to protect female stenographers, their hours in many offices in Texas are prolonged until after nightfall, compelling the girls and women to go home in the dark, without escorts, walk in many cases long distances from street cars, subjecting them to assaults and insults, as evidenced by reports in the daily press from time to time.

PROPER REGULATIONS FOR THE HEALTH OF FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS.

It frequently occurs in inspection of work rooms and factories that we find inadequate toilet facilities. We have one case in mind where 67 females were employed and 3 males. There were two toilets, one for men and one for women. This is an extreme case, but shows the need for regulation. There being no law on this subject, it being largely guesswork as to what should be the proper ratio of toilets per persons employed, Deputies McKinley and Swor were instructed to call upon Dr. Lankford, of San Antonio, who is deeply interested in the welfare of female workers. At their request he reduced his opinions to writing, which we give below.

It requires but a short study of the subject to know that lack of proper facilities must be the source of much sickness, the cause of dis-

eases that become chronic. We are also of the opinion that in a majority of cases the lack of proper toilet facilities is due to ignorance.

The Department is deeply indebted to Dr. Lankford, and we believe most employers will welcome his letter and the suggestions he makes. We trust the Legislature will enact a health, safety and comfort law that will enable the Labor Department and other authorities to enforce needed sanitary regulations.

DR. LANKFORD'S OPINIONS.

Mr. Robert McKinley, Labor Department, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR: I regret very much that you and Mr. Swor could not keep your appointment, for I was anxious to talk to you about the betterment of working women.

The physician knows that the crime of the day is the cruelty of employers to this class. There are two distinct types of employers you have to deal with. First, is the broad-gauged intelligent man, who is not only humane and wants to add as much as possible to the comfort of employees, but who realizes the fact that he can get better service. The other is the brute man who uses the body and the minds of women for selfish purposes and provides the minimum of comforts, and exacts the maximum of profits. He is not only inhuman, but short-sighted. The first needs only information and assistance, and is anxious to serve working women. The other requires the most exacting law and regulations to force him to be partly human. Both require intelligent supervision, by competent men, under adequate laws.

Among the things necessary to the comfort and health of working women are:

First—Ample closet accommodations, which means about one to groups of twelve or fifteen, and these should be amply provided with the best antiseptic arrangements, and safeguarded by all sanitary precautions.

Second—A rest room, where women, at certain times, might recline for very necessary relief. This time comes to almost every woman, and is one of the most essential points of wise provision.

Third—Seats for rest during working hours, wherever and whenever it is possible.

Fourth—A recreation room, properly equipped.

Fifth—Buildings of every kind should have the best advantages of ventilation, under the advice of competent architects.

Sixth—Heating is very important, and the arrangement should be such as to prevent super-heating as well as to avoid extreme cold. The general comfort of the greatest number should be the rule.

Seventh—Of vital importance is the question of light, which should be ample but soft. Proper arrangement for lighting will prevent nerve strain and disease.

Eighth—The hours, of course, should be duly limited, but this principle is very well recognized now.

Ninth—Last and most important of all is to prevent baby women from working at all, at the time when they should be enjoying recreation and thus encouraging development. Of all the cruel things of

human life, the worst of all is the child, struggling under adverse conditions, to make bread for the family. We all know that there are circumstances where children are compelled to labor, but, when it is so, they should have thrown around them every possible human safeguard for their health and happiness.

Hoping you may be successful in your efforts, and standing ready to serve you in any way I may, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. S. LANKFORD, M. D.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

During the years 1915-1916, hundreds of factories and public buildings have been inspected, special attention given places employing females and where machinery is used. Most of the factories and workshops in Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Waco, Temple, Austin, Galveston, Beaumont, Orange, Marlin, Hillsboro, Denison, Sherman, Texarkana, Abilene, Brownwood, Cuero, Cleburne, Niles City, Wichita Falls, Port Arthur and Corpus Christi have been inspected. Most of the railroad shops and railroad yards have been visited. At the suggestion of the Department, many machines have been safeguarded.

Each factory and workshop in Texas ought to be inspected annually, but to do so will require at least three additional deputies.

UNHEALTHY CONDITIONS IN PACKING PLANT.

To show the need for inspection, we will cite four cases. One is a packing industry occuping a five-story building, employing an average of two hundred females and one hundred males. The cooking department is on the fifth floor, where most of the females are employed. Around one side of the room are large cauldrons of boiling products, down the center of the room were gas stoves perhaps two feet apart, used to heat soldering irons, the gas vented into the room. No fire escape, no seats for the women, and toilet facilities inadequate. Temperature when we first inspected it was 135 degrees Fahrenheit. Investigation developed that prostrations from heat and foul atmosphere were of almost daily occurrence. It would be difficult to describe a more unhealthy workshop. Complying with directions of the Labor Department, fire escapes were erected, gas was vented through the roof, fans placed, seats provided, a sufficient number of toilets furnished, with rest rooms and lockers for all, and a room arranged to be used as an emergency hospital. From a most undesirable place to work, it has been made a model. In this case, as in most cases, we found the trouble to be due to absentee ownership. Experienced no difficulty in having needed changes made; on the contrary, the owners seemed surprised to know such an intolerable condition prevailed, and willingly made necessary changes.

FIRE TRAPS.

Found a cotton mill occupying a two-story frame building, doors opening inward, one stairway and no fire escapes, with the operatives

employed in the upper story. Lint was piled at the head of the stairs and beneath them cans of gasoline and oil. Had a fire occurred, loss of life would have been great.

At one private school attended by several hundred young ladies, found a three-story dormitory with no fire escapes, no fire drills and no fire protection. Exits so arranged an attempt to escape, should there have been a panic, would certainly have resulted in loss of life. Management astonished to learn of conditions, and welcomed suggestions.

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION.

At one fraternal institution found a boys' dormitory in danger of falling down. It was a brick building, two-story, had been built but a few years, and the management had not suspected that it was dangerous. We found a number of public buildings and buildings erected for fraternal organizations so faultily constructed they will have to be replaced within a few years—due, unquestionably, to the work of unscrupulous or incompetent contractors. The need for competent inspection of buildings to be used as schools, whether private or public, is apparent. This is inspection while in course of construction.

LAWS THAT SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED.

Child Labor Law.

The Texas Child Labor Law is defective, in that responsibility is not properly fixed for sending a messenger boy into a redlight district. Under the present law a messenger service may send a boy to a man, this man give the boy a package to be delivered to a bawdy house; if it cannot be proven that the messenger service was aware of the destination of the boy, no penalty can be imposed.

Fire Escape Law.

This should be amended by striking out the words "ladder" and "over" and by changing jurisdiction from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to the State Fire Marshal's Department, this Department having much greater facilities for its enforcement.

Thousands of fire escapes have been erected over Texas since this law went into effect, but by far the greater credit for this is due to the State Fire Marshal's Department, city fire marshals and chiefs of fire departments.

Employment Agency Law.

This law should be amended by striking out the provision that permits charging a registration fee, since this affords an opportunity to graft. The law should state specifically the maximum amount an agent may charge for securing employment; the license ought to be increased to $50 per year, the bond increased to $1500, and the law declare that some banker, county attorney, county judge, district attorney or district judge underwrite each application for a license, stating whether or not applicant is a reliable person. School teachers' agencies should be ex-

empted from this law and placed under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Education.

FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

In the enforcement of this law we have made a study of the needs of the people patronizing employment agencies, and have reached the conclusion that the State would make no mistake if it established at least five free employment bureaus. During the harvest seasons these agencies should be located in whatever section of the State that might be of the greatest advantage to both the farmers and applicants for employment. Thousands of dollars per year would be saved the farmers and other employers and labor protected against impositions. Unemployed labor congests unless intelligently directed. Through a system of State employment agencies communication could be established between labor centers and the unemployed directed to the best advantage.

NEEDED LAWS.

The following laws are needed in the interest of health, safety and comfort of the citizens of Texas:

Either a minimum living wage for female employees or a commission with power to fix wages after investigation.

Health, safety and comfort.

Regulating plumbing installation.

Regulating electrical installation.

Inspection of stationary boilers.

Make grade crossings safe.

Protection of workmen in erection of buildings of three or more stories in height.

Anti-blacklist.

Adequate birth and death registration.

Providing for free school books.

None but citizens to be employed on public work.

Providing for State control or ownership of school books used in public schools, with power to contract for their printing and distribution.

Law creating free employment agency for school teachers; jurisdiction placed with Department of Education.

Fixing age limit for operators of motion picture machines.

We believe we can convince any person that each of the above laws are needed in the interest of health, safety and comfort; that in their absence many lives and much property is destroyed annually; that the repair bills alone caused by improper installation of electrical and plumbing devices cost the people of Texas hundreds of times more than it would to enforce an adequate law, to say nothing of the loss of life on account of sickness caused by dishonest plumbing installation or property loss because of defective wiring.

EMPLOYMENT AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR.

At the close of the fiscal year, August 31, 1916, employment was more nearly normal than at any time since the depression caused by the European war. The harvest fields, city and county road work and other public improvements had absorbed practically all of the unskilled workers. In the building trades, however, employment averaged less than five days per week, a large per cent of railroad men working short time, printers averaging less than four days per week.

Unskilled labor since the last report of the Department has received increase in wages from 25 cents to 50 cents per day. Wages of the skilled and semi-skilled have increased from 5 to 10 per cent within the past two years, but the cost of the necessities of life have increased nearly 40 per cent.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

It has been impossible to gather wage statistics of railroad employees. The men in the running service being away from home so much of the time, to secure wage statistics would require the service of more deputies for this work alone than the Department now employs.

AGREEMENTS WITH RAILROAD MANAGERS.

Conferences held with the General Managers' Association of Texas resulted in an agreement that all labor laws affecting railroads would be complied with; that the twice-a-month pay day law would be inaugurated without protest; that car sheds would be constructed before cold weather wherever the law applies, and that sheds already constructed would be changed, if necessary, to afford adequate protection.

To make certain the agreements were being kept, a check has been kept by inspection of yards. In inspecting yards, a number of derail violations were found, but it was so plain that the violation was due to negligence of foremen, instead of filing suits the management was notified. In a number of instances, general managers have issued written notices, filing copy with this Department, warning the foremen that if law is not complied with they would be discharged.

It is impossible to enforce the car repair law satisfactorily, it being so difficult to determine what work comes within the meaning of the law on account of the interpretation given interstate shipments. We are assured, however, that repair work kept in Texas has increased.

NEEDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

The Department needs more men, and the pay of the men should be increased.

Salaries should be sufficient to attract the most competent men to be found, and the most competent will always be found in the higher skilled trades. The present salary of deputies is not within $25 per month of what skilled men are now paid for eight hours' work, while the men in this Department average twelve hours per day, riding nights, working days, and incurring expenses that cannot be included in their

monthly accounts. Tips alone—and one cannot avoid tipping—will average $15 per month. The salary of the Commissioner is not within $1000 per year of that paid the average plant superintendent. Besides, since the salaries now paid were fixed, cost of living has increased nearly 50 per cent.

Dealing with almost every problem of life, subjected to insults, threats of violence frequently, special training is required, such training as can only come to the representatives of labor through years of experience. One must be sympathetic, but never let his sympathies govern his judgment, for to do so may destroy a business and cause loss of employment, where diplomacy and patience will bring the needed changes.

There should never be other than trained men in the Department and the Department should be removed from politics, and the merit and civil service system govern.

More deputies are needed. At least three additional deputies are needed and an additional statistician. If the Department is to make a continued effort toward developing undeveloped resources, as required by the law governing, there should be three additional men for that purpose.

California with less than half the territory to cover, fewer laws to enforce, a million less people, with half the population residing in two cities, has ten times as many men in its labor department as Texas.

Properly equipped with men, properly financed, and the Labor Department will prove to be one of the most useful of our State departments.

We have trained men in the Department today; men who have spent from twelve to twenty-five years in studying the needs of the workers, who know and appreciate the needs of the employers; men who are serving, not for the wage paid but because of their love for the work and the desire to see its administration a success, but men of this type cannot be retained in the Department unless a wage is paid that will not call for financial sacrifice.

Deputies should be paid not less than $1800, and the Commissioner not less than $3600 per year.

POOR DISTRIBUTION AND HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Cost of the necessities of life has increased within the past year from 25 to 100 per cent, and for some articles used by the average family, the cost has increased beyond 100 per cent.

This is true, and yet we find many of the articles in common use rotting in the fields, especially fruits and vegetables.

It is our belief, based upon a not inconsiderable study of this subject, that much of the high cost we complain of is due to a lack of intelligent distribution of the products of the farms.

There is a far too wide margin between the price the farmer receives and the price paid by the consumer.

We believe there should be an exhaustive study of this subject; that if this is done relief will be afforded both producer and consumer.

If, in each city of more than a certain population, there were pub-

licly supervised marketing places, with a system of exchange of the needs of each city, this would go far toward giving the farmer what he is entitled to, bring the cost to the consumer lower, and tend to make farm life more attractive, finally relieving the congested labor conditions prevailing in many occupations in every city. Such a system would most certainly lessen speculation in foodstuffs and give the producer accurate knowledge of the needs of each city and a guarantee against the manipulations of unscrupulous commission men.

PROOF OF COST OF NECESSITIES.

The State of Texas is our largest purchaser of the necessities of life—of those articles generally in use by every family.

No better proof of the increase in cost of the necessities of life can be offered than the record of State Purchasing Agent George Leavy, and that of Finance Commissioner John H. Bickett of the State penitentiary.

Prices given are wholesale. Fluctuations run higher in the retail market.

In the State Purchasing Agent's Department groceries show an increase of 25 per cent; drugs from 10 to 100; dry goods (clothing and shoes included), 25; flour, 20. State Purchasing Agent Leavy says "the fluctuation of the market in the last sixty days would make the purchases now easily 35 per cent higher." He made this statement October 17, 1916.

COMPARATIVE COST LIST.

	Oct. 1, 1915.	Oct. 1, 1916.
Rice, whole grain, 100-lb. bags, per pound	$ .03¼	$ .03¾
Soda (bulk), per pound	.02½	.02¾
Garlic, per pound	.10	.10
Black pepper (bulk), per pound	.15½	.20
Chili pepper (bulk), per pound	.15	.18
Salt, 200-lb. bags, per hundred pounds	.57½	.60
Matches, case of 144, per case	3.60	4.25
Laundry soap, case of 100 8-oz. bars, per case	2.85	2.90
Lava toilet soap, case of 100 bars, per case	3.85	3.90
Vinegar, 45 gr., colored, barrels, per gallon	.10	.11
Flour, second patent, 48-lb. sacks, per barrel	4.90	7.25
Coffee, whole roast, 100-lb. bags, per pound	.10	.12¾
Baking powder, "Good Luck," 50-lb. cases, per pound	.06	.06
Kerosene, barrels, per gallon	.07	.07
Toilet paper, cases of 100 rolls of 1M, per case	4.20	5.47
Chewing tobacco, "Myrtle," 10-lb. caddies, per pound	.25	.26
Bacon, smoked, per hundred pounds	11.76	16.17½
Oatmeal, case 36 2-lb. packages, per case	2.60	2.70

The above are all wholesale prices, freight shipments of 100 pounds or over, delivered at Huntsville, Texas. Purchases in small quantities would, of course, increase the prices considerably.

HOURS AND WAGE STATISTICS.

The accompanying tables show the maximum, minimum and average wage in most occupations; also the maximum, minimum and average hours worked per calendar day.

The statistics are accurate, gathered by the Department at first hand and by personal investigation.

What it costs to live per month for many families scattered over Texas is enlightening. These statistics were gathered during the time when depression and unemployment was acute. The tables show that but few families had an income equaling the cost of living, very few exceeding it, and a large majority show the income to be below the cost of living. During this depression many workingmen's families lost the little homes they were paying for on the installment plan. This can be understood by an examination of the tables.

The wage statistics tables were gathered after employment had become normal. They show conclusively that there are a number of occupations overcrowded. They show that even in normal times the average mechanic does not average five days' employment per week. They dispel an impression prevailing among some that the plumber at a scale of $6.00 per day averages $36 per week; the bricklayer at $7.00 per day averages $42 per week, or the carpenter $30 per week, though his scale of wages is $5.00 per day. Few of any of the building trades mechanics average four days per week the year round.

Wage statistics of females show that a majority are paid less than sufficient to pay for board and clothing.

MUCH WORK OF DEPARTMENT CANNOT BE REPORTED.

A large amount of the time of the Department is consumed annually while engaged in work about which no report can be made.

In inspection work, many conditions are found and remedied that, if given publicity, would injure the business of the employer and cause loss of employment.

Many times during this administration the Department has adjusted differences between employers and employees that cannot be incorporated in this report without material injury accruing to both employers and employees.

LARGE SUMS PAID ANNUALLY TO EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

All licensed employment agencies report monthly on blanks provided by the Department of Labor. There is no record of the number of men "sold" by the "man-catchers" nor of the amount they receive, but we know it runs into the thousands, both as to men and dollars.

EMPLOYMENT FURNISHED AND COST OF SAME BY CITIES.

City.	Male.	Female.	Cost.
Amarillo	394	63	$ 1,284 00
Austin	1,127	32	3,213 00
Beaumont	1,191	16	3,315 00

	Male.	Female.	Cost.
Eagle Pass	5,296	70	14,954 00
El Paso	41,300	256	116,764 00
Dallas	18,429	474	53,119 00
Fort Worth	26,114	834	64,237 00
Houston	12,321	280	34,765 00
Laredo	13,971	469	41,346 00
San Angelo	368	20	1,076 00
San Antonio	24,489	295	73,986 00
Wichita Falls	1,451	25	2,615 00
Totals	146,451	2,834	$410,675 00

The above table shows employment furnished 146,451 males and 2834 females, fees, lunches and the extra 1 cent per mile charged for carrying groups cost the persons provided with employment $410,675. This does not include the business of the "man-catchers," who make it a business to "sell" labor to farmers during the harvest seasons.

We believe the securing of employment should be free. In Dallas, Fort Worth and Houston municipal employment bureaus are conducted free. The average cost of these agencies is less than $165 per month, each furnishing employment per year to more than 8000 persons.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The survey upon which the following tables of wages, hours, etc., are based was made with a view of arriving at a correct average, but, due to the small force in the Department to do the work, every industry could not be covered.

The most important industries are given by cities in all cities of more than 25,000 population, excepting El Paso, where a survey would have been valueless, owing to the abnormal conditions existing there, due to border troubles.

All industries surveyed and not given in tables by cities are given in a general table, which includes cities of 10,000 or more population.

AUSTIN.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK $0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.	Weeks Industry Operates.
	Department Stores.																																		
1	Floorwalkers	M	$20 00	$25 00	$23 53																			1	2					9½	57		3		52
2	Salesmen	M	7 00	52 10	18 40						1	3	7	2		6	3		8	5	15	11	4	26	9	5	1		2	9½	55½		108		52
3	Saleswomen	F	4 00	40 00	8 94			16	31	36	21	23	21	18	6	16	5	1	9	2	1	4	1	6	1			1		9	54		219		52
4	Fitters	F	15 00	20 76	16 92														2					1						9	54		3		52
5	Tailors	M	9 00	18 00	14 50								2									3								10	60		5		52
6	Tailors	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					1																				9	54		1		52
7	Alteration help	F	7 00	20 00	11 63						2	2	5	4	1	2	2		2		2	1		1						9	54		24		52
8	Hat trimmers	F	12 50	24 00	18 60											2								3						9	54		5		52
9	Hat makers	F	6 00	18 00	9 50					3			1	2	1							1								9	54		8		52
10	Dressmakers	F	6 00	14 00	8 26					5	5	3		3		2		1												9	54		19		52
11	Window trimmers	M	10 50	23 07	14 34									2		1			2				1							9	54		6		52
12	Ad. writers	M	35 00	35 00	35 00																						1			9	54		1		52
13	Cashiers	M	23 00	34 50	28 78																			1	1	1				9½	55½		3		52
14	Cashiers	F	6 00	11 00	8 86					2			1	3	1															9	54		7		52
15	Wrappers	F	5 00	7 50	6 30				2	1	2																			9	54		5		52
16	Cash boys	M	5 00	7 50	6 05				2	6	2																			9	54		10		52
17	Errand boys	M	4 50	12 00	6 04			3	2	6																				9	54		12		52
18	Delivery drivers	M	6 00	13 00	10 59					2			3	5	3	7	2													9	54		22		52
19	Porter and hitch boys	M	5 00	15 00	9 82				1	2		3	11	6	1	7	1		2											9½	55½		34		52
20	Maids	F	2 50	5 00	3 33	2			1																					9	54		3		52
21	Elevator operators	M	4 50	7 50	5 50			1	2	1																				9	54		4		52
22	Carpet layers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														3											9	54		3		52
23	Night watchman	M	11 52	11 52	11 52										1															12	84		1		52
24	Managers	M	17 50	57 66	31 32																3			2	4	1	2		3				15		52
25	Buyers	M	17 00	57 60	32 95																1		1	2	6	3			3				16		52
26	Buyers	F	25 00	25 00	25 00																				1					9	54		1		52
27	Bookkeepers	M	9 00	37 50	24 13								1			1					2	1	1	4	4	3	1			9	54		18		52
28	Bookkeepers	F	8 00	18 00	11 82							4	3								2	2								9	54		11		52
29	Stenographers	M	13 80	19 60	17 66												1						2							9	54		3		52
30	Stenographers	F	7 50	15 00	10 12						2	2		2					2											9	54		8		52
31	Checkers	M	4 50	4 50	4 50			1																						9	54		1		52
32	Shipping clerks	M	14 60	17 50	15 81													2	2		3									9½	55½		7		52
33	Stock clerks	M	6 00	8 00	7 20					2		3																		9	54		5		52
34	Office clerks	M	6 50	46 00	21 09					2						2					1			3		2			1	9	54		11		52
35	Office clerks	F	9 00	18 00	12 00								2									1								9	54		3		52
36	Collectors	M	11 00	12 50	11 50										2	1														9	54		3		52
37	Switchboard operators	F	6 00	7 50	6 37					3	1																			9	54		4		52

38	Miscellaneous	M	12 00	50 00	22 45											3	2			2				6	5	2	1		1	9	54		22		52
39	Miscellaneous	F	5 00	18 00	11 00				2			3										3								9	54		8		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 50	$57 66			2		21	43	71	37	46	57	47	16	51	16	4	32	9	30	27	9	57	33	17	6	1	10				642		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	40 00																																
	Laundries.																																			
1	Foremen	M	$ 6 00	$22 50	$16 25					1														2						9	54		3		52
2	Hand ironers	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					8																				8½	52½		8		52
3	Machine ironers	F	4 50	12 00	5 81			4	7	7	2					1														8½	52½		21		52
4	Mangle machine operators	F	4 00	6 00				7	9	1																				8½	52½		17		52
5	Markers and distributers	M	14 00	15 00	14 33														2	1										8½	52½		3		52
6	Markers and distributers	F	5 50	8 00	6 70				1	2		2																		8½	52½		5		52
7	Shirt folders	F	5 00	8 00	6 50				1			1																		8½	52½		2		52
8	Shirt finishers	F	7 00	8 00	7 50						3	1																		8½	52½		4		52
9	Starchers	F	4 50	5 00	4 66			2	1																					8½	52½		3		52
10	Washroom hands	M	6 00	18 00	13 80					1						1				1			2							8½	52½		5		52
11	Drycleaners	M	16 00	16 00	16 00																1									8	48		1		52
12	Drycleaners	F	7 50	7 50	7 50						1																			8	48		1		52
13	Engineers	M	14 00	16 00	15 00														1		1									10	60		2		52
14	Drivers	M	5 42	19 00	13 16				1	2			1		1	7	1		6					4						10	60		23		52
15	Managers	M	6 00	25 00	18 66					1																2							3		52
16	Bookkeepers	F	7 00	10 00	8 33						1	1		1																9	54		3		52
17	Miscellaneous	M	7 00	8 00	7 50						1	1																		9	54		2		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	5 42	$25 00				13	20	23	8	6	1	1	1	9	1	3	8	2		2	4	2	2								106		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 00	12 00																																
	Newspaper and Printing Offices.																																			
1	Bindery girls	F	$ 5 00	$10 00	$ 7 60				2	8	8		10	2																8	48		30		52
2	Bookbinders	M	20 00	27 50	22 06																			7	2					8	48		9		52
3	Bookbinders' apprentices	M	6 00	12 50	9 87					1			1			2														8	48		4		52
4	Compositors	M	22 50	30 00	24 32																			20	3	2				8	48		25		52
5	Compositors' apprentices	M	9 00	15 00	10 75								2	1					1											8	48		4		52
6	Linotype operators	M	27 00	40 00	33 86																				5	9	4	10		7½	46½		28		52
7	Monotype operators	M	30 00	30 00	30 00																					1				8	48		1		52
8	Paper cutters	M	22 50	22 50	22 50																				2					8	48		2		52
9	Press feeders	M	5 00	20 00	12 22				1		5				1		5		3			2		1						8	48		18		52
10	Pressmen	M	14 00	35 00	23 29													1	1					1	3		1			8	48		7		52
11	Pressmen's apprentices	M	8 75	14 00	10 19							1	2					1												8	48		4		52
12	Proofreaders	M	15 00	30 00	23 40														1					3		1				8	48		5		52
13	Proofreaders	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					1																				8	48		1		52
14	Stereotypers	M	23 00	29 85	26 46																			1	3					8	48		4		52
15	Foremen	M	34 00	40 00	36 00																					1	2	1		8	48		4		52
16	Editor-in-chief	M	50 00	50 00	50 00																								1				1		52
17	Managing editors	M	35 00	50 00	42 50																						1		1	8	48		2		52
18	Editorial writers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1											8	48		1		52
19	City editors	M	30 00	30 00	30 00																					1				8	48		1		52
20	Telegraph editors	M	40 00	40 00	40 00																							1		8	48		1		52
21	Reporters	M	15 00	20 00	17 00														3					2									5		52

AUSTIN—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																								Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
22	Advertising managers	M	20 00	30 00	27 50																			1	1	1	1			8	48		4		52
23	Circulation managers	M	15 00	25 00	21 66														1						2					8	48		3		52
24	City circulators	M	16 50	16 50	16 50															1										8	48		1		52
25	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	30 00	23 33														1					2	1	2				8	48		6		52
26	Office clerks	M	10 00	12 50	11 25								1			1														8	48		2		52
27	Stenographers	M	10 00	12 00	11 00								1			1														8	48		2		52
28	Stenographers	F	7 50	20 00	12 40						1		1		2									1						8	48		5		52
29	Office boys	M	5 00	5 00	5 00				1																					8	48		1		52
30	Carrier boys	M	5 00	5 00	5 00				13																					2	14		13		52
31	Machinists	M	27 00	32 50	30 66																				1	2				8	48		3		52
32	Janitors	M	10 00	10 40	10 13								3																	8	48		3		52
33	Miscellaneous	M	11 00	50 00	24 18									2	1									1		1	1		1	8	48		7		52
34	Miscellaneous	F	13 85	13 85	13 85											1														8	48		1		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 00	$50 00					17	10	14	1	15	9	3	7	6	2	12	1		2		40	23	21	10	12	3				208		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 00	20 00																															
	Electric Light and Street Railroads.																																		
1	Foremen	M	$12 00	$28 87	$18 58											1			1			1			1					8	48			4	52
2	Inspectors	M	16 10	16 10	16 10															1										10	70			1	52
3	Conductors	M	13 44	19 30	16 44												14	2	5	5	1	1	16							12	84			44	52
4	Motormen	M	13 44	19 32	16 45												15	6	6	1	2	2	19							12	84			51	52
5	Steam engineers	M	14 00	33 75	22 17													1	1					8	1	1				8½	59½			12	52
6	Firemen	M	11 55	18 75	16 89										1			2				6								8½	59½			9	52
7	Electricians	M	4 00	21 25	14 26			1									1					1		1						9	54			4	52
8	Machinists	M	9 60	18 00	13 50								1			1	1					1								9½	57			4	52
9	Blacksmiths	M	12 00	15 00	13 12											2	1		1											9½	57			4	52
10	Carpenters	M	16 50	16 50	16 50															1										10	60			1	52
11	Painters	M	9 50	16 50	13 00								1							1										10	60			2	52
12	Car repairers	M	9 00	9 60	9 30								2																	10	60			2	52
13	Car cleaners	M	15 20	15 20	15 20														3											11½	80½			3	52
14	Car oilers	M	14 00	14 00	14 00													1												12	84			1	52
15	Track foremen	M	13 80	13 80	13 80												1													10	60			1	52
16	Track laborers	M	9 00	9 00	9 00								10																	10	60			10	52
17	Track oilers	M	14 00	14 00	14 00													1												10	70			1	52
18	Linemen	M	10 50	18 46	15 58									1					1	2	1	1								8½	52½			6	52
19	Laborers	M	10 50	12 00	11 90									3		40														8	48			43	52
20	Dynamo tenders	M	19 60	20 77	19 99																		2	1						8	48			3	52
21	Boiler washers	M	17 30	17 30	17 30																1									8	48			1	52
22	Machine oilers	M	14 00	14 00	14 00													1												8	56			1	52

23	Meter readers	M	20 77	20 77	20 77																					2						6	36			2	52
24	Lamp trimmers	M	19.61	19.61	19.61																				1							8	48			1	52
25	Managers	M	68 75	68 75	68 75																										1	8	48			1	52
26	Cashiers	M	26 54	34 63	30 58																						1	1				8	48			2	52
27	Bookkeepers	F	16 25	16 25	16 25															1												8	48			1	52
28	Stenographers	F	11 25	19 61	15 43										1					1				1								8	48			2	52
29	Clerks	M	17 30	17 30	17 30																											8	48			1	52
30	Storekeepers	M	20 77	20 77	20 77																					2						8	48			2	52
31	Miscellaneous	M	9 60	22 50	14 10									1		1	4	1		3			1			1						8½	49½			12	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 9 00	$68 75				1					15	4	3	48	34	14	21	12	6	14	39	15	3	2			1							232	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	11 25	19 61																																							
	Telephone Exchanges.																																										
1	Traffic chiefs	M	$31 15	$31 15	$31 15																						1					9	54	312		1	52
2	Chief operators	F	11 25	17 40	14 05										1		1				1											9	54	312		3	52
3	Supervisors	F	7 00	11 40	10 28						1			3	2																	9	54	312		6	52
4	Switchboard operators	F	5 00	9 90	7 71				2	8	10	8	6																			9	54	292		34	52
5	Junior operators	F	6 00	7 20	6 29					19	2																					9	54	290		21	52
6	Students	F	4 80	4 80	4 80			5																								9	54	312		5	52
7	Information operators	F	8 40	8 40	8 40							1																				9	54	312		1	52
8	Plant chiefs	M	18 75	26 53	22 64																	1			1							9	54	312		2	52
9	Plant clerks	M	16 15	16 15	16 15															1												9	54	312		1	52
10	Central repairmen	M	16 15	18 46	17 30															1		1										9	54	312		2	52
11	Line foremen	M	20 76	21 25	21 00																				2							9	54	312		2	52
12	Toll attendants	M	17 30	17 50	17 40																2											9	54	312		2	52
13	Linemen	M	15 00	17 40	16 20														1	1	1											9	54	312		3	52
14	Groundmen	M	12 00	13 50	12 75											1	1															9	54	312		2	52
15	Troublemen	M	16 15	17 50	16 60															2	1											9	54	312		3	52
16	Wire chiefs	M	18 46	18 46	18 46																	1										9	54	312		1	52
17	Cablemen	M	24 00	24 00	24 00																					1						8	48	312		1	52
18	Managers	M	27 50	34 62	31 02																				1		1							312		2	52
19	Billing clerks	F	11 54	11 54	11 54										2																	9	54	312		2	52
20	Cashiers	M	16 15	16 15	16 15															1												9	54	312		1	52
21	Cashiers	F	11 25	11 25	11 25										1																	9	54	312		1	52
22	Directory clerks	F	8 08	8 08	8 08							1																				9	54	312		1	52
23	Office clerks	M	13 85	13 85	13 85												1															9	54	312		1	52
24	Stenographers	F	9 23	9 23	9 23									1																		9	54	312		1	52
25	Adjusters	M	11 54	11 54	11 54										1																	9	54	312		1	52
26	Janitors	F	3 75	3 75	3 75		1																									8	48	312		1	52
27	Miscellaneous	M	7 50	19 50	14 22						1						1			1			1									8½	51	390		4	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 7 50	$34 62			1	5	2	27	14	10	7	3	7	1	4		1	7	5	3	1	1	4	2										105	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 75	17 40																																							

BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR.

NOTE—The cities of Beaumont and Port Arthur have been combined in the following tables, for the reason that some of the industries operate in both.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																										Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Department Stores.																																				
1	Floorwalkers	M	$20 00	$25 00	$22 50																			2	1					9½	57		3		52
2	Salesmen	M	12 00	45 00	17 98											10			2		6	3		14	4	2			1	9½	57		42		52
3	Saleswomen	F	4 00	20 00	8 24			24		12	22	10	16	12		3	2	2	2		2			4						9	54		111		52
4	Fitters	F	10 00	12 00	10 75									2	1	1														9	54		4		52
5	Tailors	M	20 00	22 50	21 25																			2						9	54		2		52
6	Tailors	F	8 00	10 00	9 00							1		1																9	54		2		52
7	Alteration help	F	6 00	8 00	7 00					1		1																		9	54		2		52
8	Hat trimmers	F	8 50	12 00	9 75							2		1		1														9	54		4		52
9	Hat makers	F	7 50	10 00	8 38						1	2		1																9	54		4		52
10	Window trimmers	M	9 00	30 00	23 00								1													2				9½	57		3		52
11	Ad. writers	M	30 00	30 00	30 00																						1			9½	57		1		52
12	Cashiers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														2											9	54		2		52
13	Cashiers	F	8 00	12 00	8 60							3	2			1														9	54		6		52
14	Wrappers	M	6 00	8 00	7 00					1	2	1																		8	54		4		52
15	Cash boys	M	4 00	5 00	4 50			1	1																					9	54		2		52
16	Errand boys	M	3 50	5 55	4 40		1	2	2																					9	54		5		52
17	Delivery drivers	M	10 00	15 00	13 13									2		2			4											9	54		8		52
18	Porters and hitch boys	M	6 00	10 00	8 87					1			5	2																9½	57		8		52
19	Maids	F	6 00	7 00	6 50					1	1																			9	54		2		52
20	Elevator boys	M	9 00	9 00	9 00								2																	9	54		2		52
21	Managers	M	20 00	50 00	35 18																			1	1		1	1	1				5		52
22	Buyers	M	20 00	35 00	25 28																			5		3	1						9		52
23	Bookkeepers	M	18 00	30 00	22 75																	2			1	1				9	54		4		52
24	Bookkeepers	F	9 00	20 00	13 25								1			2								1						9	54		4		52
25	Stenographers	F	10 00	12 00	10 80									3		2														9	54		5		52
26	Office clerks	M	14 00	18 00	16 00													1				1								9	54		2		52
27	Office clerks	F	7 00	10 00	9 00						1			2																9	54		3		52
28	Switchboard operators	F	8 00	8 00	8 00							2																		9	54		2		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 50	$50 00			1	27	3	16	27	22	27	26	1	22	2	3	10		8	6		29	7	8	3	1	2				251		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	20 00																															
	Electric Light Plants, Street and Interurban Railroads.																																		
1	Foremen	M	$15 00	$32 50	$24 92														1						2	1				10	65	312		4	52
2	Inspectors	M	17 50	20 00	18 33																2			1						11	66	312		3	52
3	Conductors	M	14 90	18 20	16 13													12	9	10	11	2								10	70	290		53	52

4	Motormen	M	14 90	18 20	16 15														13	9	16	16	1							10	70	289		55	52
5	Steam engineers	M	20 00	25 00	23 75																				1	3				10	70	296		4	52
6	Firemen	M	12 50	17 50	16 25											1				1		4								10	70	294		6	52
7	Shop foremen	M	22 50	27 50	24 66																				1	2				10	70	310		3	52
8	Electricians	M	20 00	22 50	21 16																				3					10	60	302		3	52
9	Machinists	M	18 00	20 00	19 00																		1		1					10	60	295		2	52
10	Machinists' helpers	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											2														10	60	290		2	52
11	Blacksmiths	M	18 00	18 00	18 00																		1							10	60	304		1	52
12	Blacksmiths' helpers	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											1														10	60	300		1	52
13	Carpenters	M	15 00	18 00	17 25															1		1	2							10	60	295		4	52
14	Painters	M	15 00	15 00	15 00															2										10	60	270		2	52
15	Car repairers	M	12 50	18 00	14 71											2				4			1							10	60	295		7	52
16	Car cleaners	M	12 50	14 00	13 25											1		1												10	70	298		2	52
17	Car oilers	M	12 50	12 50	12 50											2														10	70	310		2	52
18	Track foremen	M	15 00	16 50	15 75															1	1									10	70	312		2	52
19	Track laborers	M	9 00	15 00	9 77									32		4				3										10	60	290		39	52
20	Track oilers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00															2										10	70	310		2	52
21	Linemen	M	13 50	22 50	17 65													3		2		3			5					8	48	300		13	52
22	Laborers	M	9 00	9 00	9 00									10																10	70	275		10	52
23	Dynamo tenders	M	18 00	18 00	18 00																		2							10	60	310		2	52
24	General repairmen	M	15 00	18 00	16 50																1		1							10	60	300		2	52
25	Boiler washers	M	10 50	12 50	11 16										2	1														10	60	304		3	52
26	Machine oilers	M	10 50	10 50	10 50										2															10	60	303		2	52
27	Meter repairers	M	22 50	22 50	22 50																				1					10	60	310		1	52
28	Lamp trimmers	M	15 00	17 50	15 83															2		1								10	60	310		3	52
29	Managers	M	40 00	75 00	55 00																							1	2			312		3	52
30	Cashiers	F	15 00	21 00	18 00															1					1					9	54	312		2	52
31	Bookkeepers	M	20 00	45 00	27 50																				2	1			1	10	60	312		4	52
32	Stenographers	M	15 00	22 50	16 92															3					1					10	60	312		4	52
33	Clerks	M	12 50	18 00	15 07											1				5			1							10	60	312		7	52
34	Clerks	F	10 00	10 00	10 00										2															9	54	312		2	52
35	Meter readers	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											2														10	60	300		2	52
36	Storekeepers	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											1														10	60	312		1	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 9 00	$75 00	.....									42	6		18	3	26	46	37	38	12		17	8	1		1	3					258	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	10 00	21 00	.....																																
	Laundries.																																				
1	Foremen	M	$35 00	$50 00	$36 66																							2		1	9	54		3		52
2	Hand ironers	F	6 00	10 00	6 53					24	6	1			1																9	54		32		52
3	Machine ironers	F	6 00	12 00	7 17					10	22	2	3			1															9	54		38		52
4	Mangle machine operators	F	6 00	7 50	6 15					37	18																				9	54		55		52
5	Markers and distributers	M	8 00	24 50	16 63							2				1							1		4						9	54		8		52
6	Markers and distributers	F	6 00	12 00	8 10					4	1	1	1			2															9	54		9		52
7	Shirt folders	F	5 00	9 00	6 40				2	5	2		1																		9	54		10		52
8	Skirt finishers	F	6 00	8 50	6 50					8		1																			9	54		9		52
9	Starchers	M	25 00	25 00	25 00																					1					9	54		1		52
10	Starchers	F	6 00	8 00	6 42					11	1	1																			9	54		13		52
11	Washroom hands	M	8 00	22 50	14 35							2				2	1			2		1			1						9	54		10		52
12	Washroom hands	F	6 00	12 00	6 79					8	3					1															9	54		12		52
13	Dry cleaners	M	8 00	35 00	16 20							1			1	1				1								1			9	54		5		51

BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																											Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
14	Dry cleaners	F	8 00	8 00	8 00							1																		9	54		1		52
15	Pressers	M	11 00	20 00	12 62										2	8	2							1						9	54		13		52
16	Seamstresses	F	7 00	14 00	11 00						1					1		1												9	54		3		52
17	Engineers	M	15 00	30 00	20 20														2			1		1		1				10	60		5		52
18	Drivers	M	15 00	25 00	22 01														2				2	14	5					10	60		23		52
19	Porters	M	8 50	13 50	11 00							1					1													9	54		2		52
20	Managers	M	40 00	75 00	51 87																							2	2				4		52
21	Bookkeepers	M	23 00	35 00	29 50																			1	1		2			10	60		4		52
22	Stenographers	F	7 50	22 50	9 91						2			2		1								1						9	54		6		52
23	Stenographers	M	30 00	30 00	30 00																					1				10	60		1		52
24	Office clerks	F	7 00	7 00	7 00						1																			9	54		1		52
25	Shipping clerks	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1											10	54		1		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 8 00	$75 00					2	107	58	13	5	3	3	18	4	1	8		1	2	2	23	7	2	5	2	3				269		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 00	22 50																															
	Newspapers and Printing Offices.																																		
1	Bindry girls	F	$ 7 50	$10 00	$ 8 20						2	2		1																8	48	300	5		52
2	Bookbinders	M	22 50	22 50	22 50																			2						8	48	302	2		52
3	Bookbinders' helpers	M	10 00	15 00	13 33									1					2											8	48	300	3		52
4	Compositors	M	20 00	28 80	23 59																			15	4					8	48	295	19		52
5	Linotype operators	M	27 50	43 40	34 32																				2	6	8	1		8	48	280	17		52
6	Monotype operators	M	24 00	24 00	24 00																			1						8	48	300	1		52
7	L. and M. operators' apprentices	M	5 00	12 00	6 25				4			2				2														8	48	260	8		52
8	Paper cutters	M	10 00	13 50	12 33									1			2													8	48	300	3		52
9	Pressfeeders	M	8 00	18 00	12 62							1				4	2					1								8	48	305	8		52
10	Pressmen	M	28 00	28 00	28 00																				2					8	48	306	2		52
11	Pressmen's apprentices	M	7 00	10 00	8 60						1	2		2																8	48	290	5		52
12	Proofreaders	M	21 60	24 00	23 20																			3						8	48	310	3		52
13	Proofreaders	F	21 60	21 60	21 60																			1						8	48	312	1		52
14	Stereotypers	M	27 50	28 00	27 83																				3					8	48	300	3		52
15	Foremen	M	30 00	35 00	32 20																					4	1			8	48	312	5		52
16	Editor-in-chief	M	60 00	100 00	80 00																								2	8	48	312	2		52
17	Telegraph editors	M	20 00	30 00	25 00																			1		1				8	48	312	2		52
18	Society editors	F	12 00	15 00	13 50											1			1											2	12	312	2		52
19	Reporters	M	5 00	25 00	14 89				3				1	3								2		6						8	48	100	15		52
20	Business managers	M	30 00	50 00	40 00																					1			1	8	48	312	2		52
21	Advertising managers	M	32 50	35 00	33 75																					1	1			8	48	312	2		52
22	Circulation managers	M	25 00	40 00	32 50																				1			1		8	48	312	2		52
23	City circulators	M	17 50	25 00	21 25																1				1					8	48	312	2		52

24	Subscription solicitors	M	18 00	30 00	20 66																	3		2		1			8	48	312	6		52
25	Advertising solicitors	M	10 00	35 00	18 75									2					2						1		1		8	48	300	6		52
26	Collectors	M	15 00	18 00	16 50														1			1							8	48	300	2		52
27	Bookkeepers	M	17 50	30 00	21 66																2					1			8	48	312	3		52
28	Office clerks	M	17 50	22 50	20 00																1			3					8	48	312	4		52
29	Office clerks	F	6 00	12 00	9 30					1		1		1		1													8	48	312	4		52
30	Stenographers	F	10 00	25 00	13 80									2		2									1				8	48	312	5		52
31	Office boys	M	4 00	12 00	8 00			1				1				1													8	48	300	3		52
32	Carrier boys	M	1 25	5 50	3 50	40	13	2	30																				2	12	290	85		52
33	Janitors	M	7 00	13 00	10 62						1			1		1	1												8	48	280	4		52
34	Traveling representative	M	10 00	35 00	20 80									1										5	2		2				312	10		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 25	100 00	.....	40	13	3	37	1	4	9	1	15		12	5		6		4	7		39	17	15	13	2	3				246		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	25 00	.....																														
	Oil Refineries.																																		
1	Superintendent	M	$46 25	$55 00	$50 62																							2	8	48			2	52
2	Foremen	M	13 50	48 00	27 69												5	2		5	1	8	5	13	22	19	13	4	5	8	48			102	52
3	Chief engineers	M	40 00	41 25	40 83																							3		8	48			3	52
4	Draughtsmen	M	21 25	35 00	28 60																			3	3	2	2			8	48			10	52
5	Stillmen	M	14 88	28 00	22 29													2				23	1	100	30					8	48			156	52
6	Steam engineers	M	18 90	36 25	24 39																	2		16	4	1	1			8	48			24	52
7	Firemen	M	15 00	25 00	18 67														110	28		8		86	10					8	48			242	52
8	Oil engine engineers	M	16 80	37 50	21 27															10		6		6	2		2			8	48			26	52
9	Gaugers	M	14 88	30 00	21 75													2	8			2		36	4	2				8	48			54	52
10	Pumpers	M	9 00	26 60	20 92								4			4	10		8	4	8	2	8	64	22					8	48			134	52
11	Treaters	M	13 50	34 37	22 28												2		8			2	6	30	24	4				8	48			76	52
12	Lubricating works men	M	9 00	26 60	17 43								8	2		3			1			1		15	4					8	48			34	52
13	Lead burners	M	19 50	40 00	29 60																		1	1		1	1	1		8	48			5	52
14	Acid works men	M	14 88	24 50	19 63													20	2			8		36						8	48			66	52
15	Asphalt department men	M	10 50	22 50	15 20									1					13					1						8	48			15	52
16	Chief chemists	M	36 25	36 25	36 25																						1			8	48			1	52
17	Chemists	M	20 00	30 00	24 67																			9	4	2				8	48			15	52
18	Laboratory workers	M	10 80	31 50	18 18									2		4	3	10	1	8	4			17	4	4				8	48			57	52
19	Refrigerating engineers	M	20 58	31 25	24 02																			6	2	1				8	48			9	52
20	Pressmen	M	15 00	23 50	20 64														4			3		13						8	48			20	52
21	Wax works girls	F	7 50	7 50	7 50						5																			8	48			5	52
22	Wax works men	M	12 00	21 00	16 59											1		2	12			2	4	2						8	48			23	52
23	Still inspectors	M	29 00	33 00	30 35																				3	1				8	48			4	52
24	Master mechanic	M	37 50	40 00	38 75																					1	1			8	48			2	52
25	Machinists	M	19 20	26 40	22 62																		6	43	2					8	48			51	52
26	Machinists' helpers	M	7 20	19 45	15 61						1		2				1	19	12	18	4	7	1							8	48			65	52
27	Blacksmiths	M	22 50	25 50	23 86																			10	1					8	48			11	52
28	Blacksmiths' helpers	M	14 88	19 45	16 46													1	4	4		2	1							8	48			12	52
29	Boilermakers	M	21 60	30 00	25 31																			48	15	14				8	48			77	52
30	Boilermakers' helpers	M	9 00	27 50	17 83								5					17	50	48		84		7	26					8	48			237	52
31	Carpenters	M	21 60	24 00	23 13																			88						8	48			88	52
32	Electricians	M	18 00	30 00	23 34																	1		30	2	1				8	48			34	52
33	Painters	M	10 50	19 50	17 24									15				18	2	56		1	2							8	48			94	52
34	Bricklayers	M	42 00	48 00	42 05																							102	1	8	48			103	52
35	Bricklayers' helpers	M	9 00	36 00	13 65								3					47	5	3			1				1			8	48			60	52

BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK $0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.	Weeks Industry Operates.
	Oil Refineries—Continued.																																		
36	Riveters	M	$21 00	$28 50	$23 25																			43	10					8	48			53	52
37	Heaters	M	21 00	21 00	21 00																			21						8	48			21	52
38	Pipe shopmen	M	9 00	24 00	15 56								3	1					165	3	7	10	5	9						8	48			203	52
39	Tinners	M	14 86	21 60	17 13													1	2			1		1						8	48			5	52
40	Car repairers	M	13 50	25 00	15 60												11		8	4		1	1		1					8	48			26	52
41	Laborers	M	6 00	25 00	13 44					8	1		8	600		434	7	435	61	58	6	36	7	19	25					8	48			1705	52
42	Teamsters	M	10 00	16 80	16 24									30				22	16	8										8	48			76	52
43	Chauffeurs	M	10 50	21 25	15 46									2					2			2		1						8	48			7	52
44	Night watchmen	M	12 00	23 10	14 50											18			15					4						8	48			37	52
45	Line walkers	M	21 00	23 80	22 87																			6						8	48			6	52
46	Fitters	M	14 88	25 20	20 95													1				2	2		5					8	48			10	52
47	Coopers	M	22 50	24 00	22 75																			23						8	48			23	52
48	Timekeepers	M	15 00	30 00	20 26														2	1	2	3		2	2	1				8	48			13	52
49	Chief clerks	M	50 00	53 75	51 25																								3	8	48			3	52
50	Purchasing agent	M	43 75	43 75	43 75																							2		8	48			2	52
51	Bookkeepers	M	18 75	43 75	27 30																	4		3	5		1	2		8	48			15	52
52	Stenographers	M	16 25	42 50	22 96															1	1	4		25	2	2		2		8	48			37	52
53	Stenographers	F	15 00	21 25	16 25														4					1						8	48			5	52
54	Shipping clerks	M	16 25	28 75	20 19															2			1		1					8	48			4	52
55	Office clerks	M	17 50	37 50	24 75																2	3		42	50	3	5			8	48			105	52
56	Telephone operators	F	8 75	11 25	9 86							3		4	2															8	48			9	52
57	Telegraph operators	M	22 50	25 00	23 75																			2	2					8	48			4	52
58	Office boys	M	6 25	15 00	9 12					2	3	1		2		1			1											8	48			10	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 6 00	$55 00						10	10	4	33	659	3	464	39	599	516	261	35	228	52	887	278	63	28	116	11					4296	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	7 50	21 25																															

NOTE—Some persons are included in the above table who work in other parts of the State, but who are employed by the companies given in the table.
It will be noted that the average wage paid in the oil industry is considerably higher than in any other, with the exception of a few of the highly skilled trades.

	Planing Mills.																																		
1	Superintendent	M	$27 50	$37 50	$32 33																				1	1	1			9	54	312	3		52
2	Machine operators	M	9 00	21 60	16 71								6			2				2		22	4	2						9	54	302	38		52
3	Cutters	M	12 00	15 00	13 50											1			1											9	54	300	2		52
4	Bench carpenters	M	10 80	21 60	19 03									2		1		2				14	2	14						9	54	302	35		52
5	Glaziers	M	16 20	18 00	17 04															3		2								9	54	310	5		52
6	Packers and bundlers	M	12 15	13 50	13 23											2	8													9	54	305	10		52
7	Teamsters	M	9 60	10 80	10 37								4	15																9	54	298	19		52

8	Truckmen	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											2															9	54	303	2		52
9	Laborers	M	7 50	12 00	9 48						4		19	20		2															9	54	290	45		52
10	Engineers	M	22 50	22 50	22 50																				2						10	60	310	2		52
11	Firemen	M	12 00	13 00	12 33											2	1														10	60	304	3		52
12	Machine oilers	M	10 50	10 50	10 50									2																	9	54	310	2		52
13	Night watchmen	M	10 00	14 00	12 31									1	1	1		2													12	84	312	5		52
14	Managers	M	25 00	44 00	31 33																					1				1			312	2		52
15	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	44 00	27 87														2									1	1		9	54	312	4		52
16	Bookkeepers	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									2																	9	54	312	2		52
17	Stenographers	M	20 00	25 00	23 33																				1	2					9	54	312	3		52
18	Stenographers	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									1																	9	54	312	1		52
19	Clerks	M	13 50	25 00	16 40												2		2							1					9	54	312	5		52
20	Draughtsmen	M	21 25	21 25	21 25																				2						9	54	312	2		52
21	Estimators	M	20 00	25 00	23 33																				1	2					9	54	312	3		52
22	Salesmen	M	27 50	31 25	30 00																					1	3				9	54	312	4		52
23	Yardmen	M	7 50	12 00	9 66						4		22	19		2															9	54	290	47		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 7 50	$44 00							8		51	62	1	15	11	4	5	5		38	6	22	8	4	2	2						244		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	10 00	10 00																																
	Saw and Planing Mills.																																			
1	Sawyers	M	$10 00	$42 00	$26 31									3					2					2		4	4	1		10	60	304		16	52
2	Saw filers	M	13 50	45 90	27 27												1		2							4	1		1	10	60	300		9	52
3	Trimmers	M	9 60	13 50	11 18								7	6		6	10													10	60	290		29	52
4	Doggers	M	9 60	12 00	11 53								5	4	3	27														10	60	295		39	52
5	Blocksetters	M	13 50	18 00	15 23												2		8	2		1								10	60	290		13	52
6	Scalers	M	10 50	21 00	15 05									2		2			4			3		1						10	60	275		12	52
7	Classers	M	8 70	34 60	13 19							3	2	8		28	1		4			8		1		1				10	60	300		56	52
8	Chainmen	M	9 00	18 00	12 11								14	7		22	6		10			3								10	60	275		62	52
9	Laborers	M	8 00	15 00	10 78							12	44	96	4	64	4		4											10	60	250		228	52
10	Machine oilers	M	14 00	15 00	14 33													2	1											10	60	300		3	52
11	Machine feeders	M	8 75	16 50	12 49							4		5	2	12	22		2	2										10	60	312		49	52
12	Packers and bundlers	M	7 50	13 50	10 41						2		8			3	4													10	60	301		17	52
13	Truckmen	M	8 70	12 00	10 24							12	8	50	10	14														10	60	296		94	52
14	Dry kiln men	M	10 20	18 00	12 58									17	6	64	14		10			5								10	60	302		116	52
15	Skiddermen	M	9 60	22 90	11 93								12	10		10	2			2				2						10	60	270		38	52
16	Planer helpers	M	13 50	16 50	15 50												2			4										10	60	300		6	52
17	Loggers	M	12 00	16 50	14 12											12			26	1										10	60	260		39	52
18	Yard stackers	M	9 00	15 00	12 22								12	2	6	48	6		10											10	60	265		84	52
19	Watchmen	M	10 50	15 75	13 69									2				5	2											12	84	312		9	52
20	Engineers	M	13 50	23 05	17 64												2		4		2	2		4						10	60	305		14	52
21	Firemen	M	12 60	21 00	15 23											4	2	7	3		4			2						10	60	300		22	52
22	Machinists	M	12 00	38 50	21 55											2		1				4	2	2		1	2			10	60	301		14	52
23	Blacksmiths	M	13 50	21 00	17 35												2			2				3						10	60	304		7	52
24	Steam fitters	M	17 50	21 00	19 83																1			2						10	60	300		3	52
25	Carpenters	M	9 00	24 00	15 16								1			7			8			4		2						10	60	290		22	52
26	Car repairers	M	9 00	13 50	12 00								2				4													10	60	296		6	52
27	Conductors	M	22 50	22 50	22 50																			2						10	60	200		2	52
28	Brakemen	M	9 60	9 60	9 60								2																	10	60	200		2	52
29	Locomotive engineers	M	15 00	22 50	18 85														2				1	2						10	60	200		5	52
30	Locomotive firemen	M	12 00	14 35	13 04											3		2												10	60	200		5	52

BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK $0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.	Weeks Industry Operates.
	Saw and Planing Mills—Continued.																																		
31	Mill foremen	M	$21 00	$46 25	$31 83																			1		1			1	10	60	312		3	52
32	Managers	M	50 00	208 00	91 46																								5			312		5	52
33	Superintendents	M	25 00	50 00	37 40																				2				2	10	60	312		4	52
34	Bookkeepers	M	25 00	46 15	36 18																				4	1	2		4	10	60	312		11	52
35	Stenographers	M	12 50	25 60	20 36											2									3					10	60	312		5	52
36	Clerks	M	21 00	37 50	27 15																			5	4	6	1			10	60	312		16	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 7 50	208 00							2	31	117	212	31	330	84	17	102	13	7	30	3	31	13	18	10	1	13					1065	

NOTE—The mills upon which the figures in the above table are based are located either in the city of Beaumont, or within a radius of thirty miles.

	Telephone Exchanges.																																		
1	Traffic chiefs	M	$22 00	$24 23	$23 11																			2						9	54	312		2	52
2	Chief operators	F	9 23	15 00	10 86								2	1					1											9	54	309		4	52
3	Supervisors	F	7 50	9 81	8 51						2		2																	8½	51	301		4	52
4	Switchboard operators	F	5 00	9 23	6 38				4	17	9	11	1																	8½	51	290		42	52
5	Junior operators	F	4 50	6 92	5 62			2	13	3																				8½	51	290		18	52
6	Students	F	4 30	4 62	4 41			3																						8½	51	200		3	52
7	Information operators	F	9 81	9 81	9 81								2																	8½	51	300		2	52
8	Central repairmen	M	16 15	17 30	16 72															1	1									9	54	312		2	52
9	Line foremen	M	19 61	21 92	20 26																		1	1						9	54	312		2	52
10	Linemen	M	15 00	21 00	17 34														1	4	6	3		1						9	54	300		15	52
11	Groundmen	M	10 50	15 00	12 75									1					1											9	54	302		2	52
12	Troublemen	M	21 25	21 25	21 25																			1						8	48	300		1	52
13	Wire chiefs	M	19 60	20 00	19 80																		1	1						8½	51	312		2	52
14	Janitors	M	5 00	8 65	6 82				1			1																		8½	51	304		2	52
15	Telegraph operators	M	11 53	11 53	11 53										1															9	54	312		1	52
16	Managers	M	25 00	31 15	28 07																				1	1						312		2	52
17	Billing clerks	F	10 39	10 39	10 39									1																9	54	312		1	52
18	Cashiers	M	23 08	23 08	23 08																			1						9	54	312		1	52
19	Directory clerks	F	12 70	12 70	12 70											1														9	54	312		1	52
20	Stenographers	F	9 81	10 00	9 90								1	1																9	54	312		2	52
21	Adjusters	M	9 23	9 23	9 23								1																	9	54	312		1	52
22	Porters	M	10 50	10 50	10 50									1																9	54	300		1	52
23	Cable splicers	M	10 50	24 00	17 71									1			1							2						9	54	304		4	52
24	Bookkeepers	M	18 00	22 50	20 25																	1		1						9	54	312		2	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 00	$31 15				5	18	20	11	12	9	0	1	1	1		3	5	7	4	2	10	1	1								117	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 30	15 00																															

DALLAS.

Candy and Confectionery Factories.

1	Superintendents	M	$31 25	$56 25	$35 00																			2	1		2	9½	57		5		52
2	Foremen	M	15 00	27 50	23 44													2			2		3	2				8½	52½		1		52
3	Forewomen	F	17 00	17 00	17 00															1								9½	57		9		52
4	Stick candy makers	M	16 80	18 00	17 50														3	3	6							9½	57		12		52
5	Roller boys	M	9 00	15 00	11 90								6			6		2										9½	57		14		52
6	Wrappers	F	5 00	10 00	6 80			10		10	5			1														8½	52		26		52
7	Packers	M	4 00	10 00	5 50				6					2														9½	57		8		52
8	Packers	F	6 50	15 00	8 99					30	45		10	25		6		15										8½	52½		131		52
9	Pan men (vacuum)	M	9 00	18 00	13 20								2					2			1							9½	57		5		52
10	Cookers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00													2										9½	57		2		52
11	Gum men	M	15 00	15 00	15 00													2										9½	57		2		52
12	Gum men's helpers	M	9 00	9 00	9 00								2															9½	57		2		52
13	Pan men	M	18 00	18 00	18 00																2							9½	57		2		52
14	Pan Men's Helpers	M	10 00	10 00	10 00									1														9½	57		1		52
15	Penny goods men	M	18 00	18 00	18 00																6							9½	57		6		52
16	Penny goods men's helpers	M	6 00	10 00	8 60					2			4	3														9½	57		9		52
17	Penny goods men's helpers	F	6 00	7 50	6 75					2	2																	8½	52½		4		52
18	Chocolate men	M	13 50	13 50	13 50											2												9½	57		2		52
19	Chocolate men's helpers	M	7 50	9 00	8 00						2		1															9½	57		3		52
20	Rock candy men	M	10 00	10 00	10 00									2														9½	57		2		52
21	Chocolate dippers	F	6 00	10 25	8 12					8	7	2	3	9														8½	52½		29		52
22	Cream dippers	F	6 50	10 00	8 32					5	1	2	3	4														8½	52½		15		52
23	Starch buck men	M	7 50	9 00	8 50						3		6															9½	57		9		52
24	Pullers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00													12										9½	57		12		52
25	Oven men	M	13 50	13 50	13 50											12												9½	57		12		52
26	Sweet goods men	M	15 00	15 00	15 00													5										9½	57		5		52
27	Machine men	M	18 00	18 00	18 00																6							9½	57		6		52
28	Conveyor boys	M	7 50	8 00	7 87						2	6																9½	57		8		52
29	Trolley girls	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					5																		8½	52½		5		52
30	Nut pickers	F	5 35	7 85	6 02				3	2	1																	8½	52½		6		52
31	Icers	F	5 50	8 50	6 65				3	6		4																8½	52½		13		52
32	Carpenters	M	15 00	21 00	17 00													2					1					10	60		3		52
33	Box makers	M	16 00	18 00	16 80														3		2							10	60		5		52
34	Laborers	M	5 00	12 00	8 62				5	8	14	10	13			16												10	60		66		52
35	Managers	M	50 00	125 00	80 00																						3				3		52
36	Bookkeepers	M	16 25	43 75	25 55														6		1		3	8	5		2	9	54		25		52
37	Stenographers	M	17 50	18 00	17 66															2	1							9	54		3		52
38	Stenographers	F	12 00	16 25	14 60											5		4	6									9	54		15		52
39	Office clerks	M	11 25	27 50	18 17										2				2		3		2	1				9	54		10		52
40	Office clerks	F	9 00	10 50	9 60								3	2														9	54		5		52
41	City salesmen	M	12 50	27 50	21 33											1					3		9	2							15		52
42	Traveling salesmen	M	25 00	47 50	30 83																			20	10	12	2	1			45		52
43	Shipping clerks	M	17 50	25 00	20 62															2				1	1				9	54	4		52
44	Checkers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00													3										9	54		3		52
45	Timekeepers	M	12 50	12 50	12 50											2												9	54		2		52
46	Porters	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											2												9	54		2		52
47	Night watchmen	M	12 00	14 00	13 00											1		1										12	84		2		52
48	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	32 50	12 91					5		6	6	29	4	23	32	1	8	8	1	9	1	4	1	1			9½	55½		139		52
49	Miscellaneous	F	7 50	16 50	9 63						4	10	12	11	7				2										9	54		46		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 00	125 00				6	21	73	91	45	71	89	13	56	52	2	59	30	9	42	1	22	35	19	13	4	6			759		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 00	17 00																															

DALLAS—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																											Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Clothing Factories.																																					
1	Superintendent	M	$30 00	$50 00	$38 50																					1	2	1	1	8	48		5		52
2	Forewomen	F	8 00	14 00	11 38							2		1		4		2												8	48		9		52
3	Cutters	M	12 00	32 30	16 88											4	2		1			2		5	1	2				8	48		32		52
4	Single needle machine operators	F	4 50	18 00	8 85			12		75	69	61	36	33	60	12			16		6	3								8	48		383		52
5	Double needle machine operators	F	7 50	18 00	11 68						3	5	3	9		16			5		2	2								8	48		45		52
6	Suspender makers	F	2 85	14 00	6 80	1		10	4	3	4	5		3		1		1												8	48		32		52
7	Bibb and pocket makers	F	12 50	22 00	16 50											1			1					1						8	48		3		52
8	Tacking machine operators	F	8 00	12 00	10 31							1	2	1	2															8	48		6		52
9	Bottom hemmers	F	7 50	12 55	10 33						3				6	2														8	48		11		52
10	Buttonhole machine operators	F	6 00	21 25	11 41					3	4		5	3		4	1	7	1				1	1						8	48		30		52
11	Pocket serging machine operators	F	8 00	14 00	10 00							2						1												8	48		3		52
12	Sleeve makers	F	8 00	12 60	10 06							1	3			1														8	48		5		52
13	Collar and bibb makers	F	8 00	16 05	10 54							1	2							1										8	48		4		52
14	Inspectors	F	6 00	15 00	9 68					4		3	6	6					1			2								8	48		22		52
15	Thread clippers	F	5 00	5 00	5 00				4																					8	48		4		52
16	Folders	F	8 00	15 00	10 70							2		5	1				2											8	48		10		52
17	Pressers	M	12 00	18 00	16 00											1			1		2	1								8	48		5		52
18	Pressers	F	12 00	15 00	13 50											1			1											8	48		2		52
19	Packers	F	4 00	4 00	4 00			2																						8	48		2		52
20	Packers	M	10 00	13 50	10 70									4			1													8	48		5		52
21	Sweepers	M	6 00	10 00	8 73					2		1	4	3																9	54		10		52
22	Managers	M	37 40	75 00	49 37																						1	1	2				4		52
23	Bookkeepers	M	18 00	31 25	22 05																	3			1	1				8½	51		5		52
24	Bookkeepers	F	7 00	18 00	10 50						2			1								1								8½	51		4		52
25	Stenographers	F	9 00	12 50	10 93								1	3		3														8½	51		7		52
26	Office clerks	F	6 00	8 00	7 10					2	1	2																		8½	51		5		52
27	Miscellaneous	M	12 00	20 00	15 79											3			1			1		2						8	48		7		52
28	Miscellaneous	F	4 00	7 50	5 90			2		1	2																			8	48		5		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 6 00	$75 00	.....	1		26	8	90	88	86	62	72	69	53	4	11	30	1	10	20	1	9	2	4	3	2	3				655		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 85	22 00	.....																														
	Department Stores.																																		
1	Floorwalkers	M	$15 00	$35 00	$23 42													2	2	1	1	2		2	5	2	1						18		52
2	Salesmen	M	8 00	51 90	19 85							2	2	6	2	15	4	7	24	12	12	14	4	50	17	11	1	3	2	9	55		103	85	52
3	Saleswomen	F	5 00	40 00	11 71				39	43	39	41	33	33	14	33	22	5	26	5	7	12	1	26	16	5	1	1		9	54		397	5	52
4	Soda dispensers	M	6 00	17 30	11 54					1		1	1		1	1	1		1		1									9	54			8	52
5	Soda dispensers	F	5 00	7 00	6 20				1	1	1																			9	54		3		52

6	Fitters	F	9 00	24 00	17 78								1			2		1	3			3		6						9	54		16		52
7	Tailors	M	15 00	40 00	19 82														4	1		4		3	1			1		9½	55		12	2	52
8	Tailors	F	9 00	13 00	11 33								1			1	1													9	48½		2	1	52
9	Alteration help	F	6 00	23 10	10 89					1	1	5	11	14	3	15	7	2	2			3	1	2						8½	51		67		52
10	Hat trimmers	F	8 00	40 00	16 85							1	1	3		2			1	1				2	1	1		1		8½	51		14		52
11	Hat makers	F	6 00	15 00	9 67					2	2	4		5	1	2	1		1											8½	51		18		52
12	Dressmakers	F	10 00	35 00	18 85									1	1			2	1	1		1			2		1			8½	51		10		52
13	Window trimmers	M	9 00	30 00	24 45								1	1		2			1			1			2	3				9	53		11		52
14	Showcard writers	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																			1						9	55		1		52
15	Ad writers	M	12 50	69 23	40 86											1													1	8½	52		2		52
16	Department heads	M	16 00	27 50	21 80															2		1		10	2									15	52
17	Department heads	F	16 00	22 00	18 00															1				1										2	52
18	Cashiers	M	5 00	40 00	12 53				4	2	1		4			3								2		1		1		9	55		18		52
19	Cashiers	F	5 00	20 00	8 83				6	6	5	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	2		1			1						9	54		33		52
20	Wrappers	M	3 00	13 50	6 68		2	9	13	6	8	5		4	3	2	1													9	54		53		52
21	Wrappers	F	4 00	12 50	5 60			7	3	1	3					1														9	54		15		52
22	Cash girls	F	3 00	4 00	3 82		2	9																						9	54		11		52
23	Cash boys	M	3 00	4 00	3 09		42	2																						9	54		44		52
24	Errand boys	M	3 00	7 00	5 34		3	2	9	9	3																			9	54		26		52
25	Delivery drivers	M	8 00	17 50	12 13							1	1	6	2	13	6		1		1									9	53		31		52
26	Delivery boys	M	3 50	12 50	4 22		10	13	5	1						1														9	53		30		52
27	Porters and hitch boys	M	6 00	16 50	6 35					4		4	15	11	13	6				1										9½	57		54		52
28	Maids	F	5 00	7 00	5 90				4	5	2																			8½	51½		11		52
29	Floor sweepers	M	8 00	8 00	8 00							6																		10	60		6		52
30	Engineers	M	17 50	27 20	21 50																2	2		1	2					10½	61		7		52
31	Firemen	M	12 70	15 00	14 04											1	1	1	2							...				10½	61		5		52
32	Electricians	M	12 00	28 85	19 87											1					1			2	1					9½	55		5		52
33	Elevator operators	M	8 00	14 00	10 20							5	14	3	4	4	1	2												9	54		33		52
34	Carpet layers	M	16 50	24 00	20 32															1		1		3						9	54		5		52
35	Night watchmen	M	12 70	20 00	15 74											1		2	3			2		2						10½	70½		10		52
36	Managers	M	20 00	153 84	80 22																			6	4	8	8	6	15	9	54		39	8	52
37	Buyers	M	5 77	69 25	40 72				1				1												4	6		3	27	9	54		5	37	52
38	Buyers	F	27 50	27 50	27 50																				1					9	54		1		52
39	Bookkeepers	M	5 79	31 75	18 63				1					1	2	2					1	1		3	2	2				9	54			15	52
40	Bookkeepers	F	8 00	18 00	12 33							2	1	3	4	4	3		3	1		1								9	54		22		52
41	Stenographers	M	11 55	23 50	16 76										1				1		1			1						9	54		4		52
42	Stenographers	F	6 00	24 00	10 92					4	23	15	24	22	16	8	7	7	5	3	4	3	3	7						9	54		85	66	52
43	Shipping clerks	M	3 25	25 95	12 52		1	1	1	1	2	5	4	4	3	5	4		8	3		1	1	4	2					8½	50½		19	31	52
44	Checkers	M	6 00	25 00	11 17					3			2			1	2								1					8½	51		9		52
45	Stock clerks	M	4 65	20 00	11 10			1	2	9	7	12	20	19	20	23	16	1	8	6	4	2		1						8½	50½		50	101	52
46	Stock clerks	F	6 95	9 00	7 65					1	1		1																	8½	48½			3	52
47	Office clerks	M	3 70	40 00	10 11		1	5	2	3	9	11	23	20	17	14	16	8	23	12	14	7	8	31	12	5	1	1		8½	50½		135	108	52
48	Office clerks	F	3 50	21 00	9 73		1	3	4	22	34	42	46	42	27	13	10	3	6	3	6	2	1	5						8½	48½		170	100	52
49	Adjusters	F	8 00	15 00	10 20							2		2					1											8½	51		5		52
50	Adjusters	M	8 00	51 90	19 23							1				1				1						1			2	9½	54½			6	52
51	Collectors	M	15 00	20 00	16 80														3		2	1		1						8¾	53¾		7		52
52	Switchboard operators	F	6 00	11 55	8 34					1	1	2	1		1															8¾	52¾		6		52
53	Miscellaneous	M	4 00	69 23	18 43			5	1	10	23	20	25	20	24	38	25	4	24	9	4	10	1	21	9	6		2	7	9	54		200	88	52
54	Miscellaneous	F	6 00	30 00	10 30					1	9	7	3	2		1						1		1		2				8¾	53½		17	10	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 00	153 00			62	57	96	137	174	198	237	225	160	218	129	48	156	64	62	75	20	195	84	53	13	19	54				1845	691	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 00	40 00																															

DALLAS—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																									Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Electric Street and Interurban Railroads.																																			
1	Superintendents	M	$ 7 69	$75 00	$36 64						1		1						1					1	1		1	1	4	10	66			11	52
2	Inspectors	M	17 50	25 00	21 26															2	1	1	17	1						10½	73½			22	52
3	Conductors	M	8 82	20 19	14 02							44				61	3	49	20	91	3	8	1	4						10½	75½			284	52
4	Motormen	M	10 20	19 72	14 99									22			43	45	36	99	1	8	1							10½	75½			255	52
5	Steam engineers	M	21 92	34 61	25 61																			3	1	1				11	77			5	52
6	Firemen	M	18 48	22 19	19 71																	4		2						11	77			6	52
7	Electricians	M	13 44	19 61	16 01												2		3	1	1	1	1							10	67			9	52
8	Foremen	M	16 31	28 75	24 39															1					3					10½	75½			4	52
9	Machinists	M	18 00	50 00	25 61																	2	1	1	1				1	10	60			6	52
10	Machinists' helpers	M	11 33	15 65	13 63										1		4		1											10	60			6	52
11	Blacksmiths	M	15 75	26 90	21 42														1			1			2					10	60			4	52
12	Blacksmiths' helpers	M	14 00	15 10	14 70													1	2											10	60			3	52
13	Carpenters	M	14 62	23 36	18 82													1	1	5	1	2	6	9						10	60			25	52
14	Painters	M	6 00	21 60	16 28					1			1							2				4						10	60			8	52
15	Car inspectors	M	14 20	21 00	17 93													1	1	3		1		3						12	84			9	52
16	Car repairers	M	12 14	22 21	16 15											3		7	1	4	5			3						10	60			23	52
17	Car cleaners	M	9 00	13 44	11 15								14		10	8	3													10	60			35	52
18	Car oilers	M	10 00	15 40	13 03									1		1	3		1											10½	75½			6	52
19	Track foremen	M	12 00	20 67	13 19											42	1		3	1				2						10	60			49	52
20	Track laborers	M	8 10	15 03	8 44							232	3	26		1		1	3											10	60			266	52
21	Track oilers	M	13 66	14 61	13 85												4	1												10	60			5	52
22	Linemen	M	10 38	32 81	17 36									2	1	2	4	1	12	3	5	7	1	7	1	1				9	54			47	52
23	Groundmen	M	9 47	12 53	11 17								4	1	8	3														9	54			16	52
24	Dynamo tenders	M	16 15	31 15	21 92															1		1				1				10	70			3	52
25	General repairmen	M	16 18	24 00	18 44															5		1		3						10	70			9	52
26	Machine oilers	M	13 85	13 85	13 85												4													10	70			4	52
27	Meter repairers	M	15 00	24 25	17 44														3	2		3		1						9	54			9	52
28	Lamp trimmers	M	15 00	19 61	16 61														2	1	1		1							9	54			5	52
29	Civil engineers	M	23 07	75 00	47 27																			1				1	1	9	54			3	52
30	Telephone operators	F	3 46	6 92	5 19		1			1																				9	54			2	52
31	Storekeepers	M	15 38	23 75	19 16														1		1			2						8½	62			4	52
32	Laborers	M	8 80	10 97	10 25							3		6																10	60			9	52
33	Miscellaneous	M	1 15	121 00	17 11	4		3	7	10	7	5	9	2	16	6	5	12	7	4	6	4	3	8	6	1			8	8½	52½			133	52
34	Managers	M	38 46	125 00	80 13																						1		2					3	52
35	Cashiers	M	9 60	25 50	19 01								1										2	1	1					8½	52½			5	52
36	Bookkeepers	M	5 00	25 00	11 65				1	1	1			1		1			1						1					8½	52½			7	52
37	Stenographers	M	6 92	21 25	13 88					1								1						1						8½	52½			3	52
38	Stenographers	F	4 61	16 25	10 96			1	1					1	1				1	1										8½	52½			6	52
39	Clerks	M	4 23	75 00	16 88			4	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	9	2		9	5	4	10	3	17	3	4			4	8½	49½			86	52

40	Clerks	F	2 61	8 75	6 29	1	4		1	1	7	2																			8¾	49½			16	52
41	Claim agents	M	9 60	50 00	27 88								1												1	1	2		1		1	8½	51			7	52
42	Meter readers	M	10 40	12 70	11 09									3	1	1																9	54			5	52
43	Janitors	M	1 15	7 98	3 42	7	2		1	1	2																					12	72			13	52
44	Office boys	M	3 00	3 00	3 00		1																									5	30			1	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 15	125 00		12	8	8	14	19	19	287	37	67	40	138	79	119	110	229	30	54	22	91	23	8	3	2	18						1437		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 61	16 25																																					

NOTE—The above table includes all employees of the street car lines in Dallas, as well as all interurban lines entering the city.

Laundries.

1	Foremen	M	$18 00	$40 00	$25 17																	2		1	2			1		9½	57		6		52
2	Hand ironers	F	5 00	13 50	7 30				2	10	24	13				1	1													9	54		51		52
3	Machine ironers	F	6 00	12 00	6 53					15	21	17	2	1	2	1														9	54		59		52
4	Mangle machine operators	F	5 00	8 00	6 29				28	48	48	6																		9	54		130		52
5	Markers and distributers	M	10 00	20 00	15 88									4		2		1	10	4	6	4		4						9½	57		35		52
6	Markers and distributers	F	8 00	18 00	10 32							8	3	2		3		1		1		1								9	54		19		52
7	Shirt folders	F	5 50	7 00	6 29				2	2	3																			9	54		7		52
8	Shirt finishers	M	12 00	15 00	13 00											3			1											9	54		4		52
9	Shirt finishers	F	6 00	12 00	9 50					5	2			2	6	4														9	54		19		52
10	Starchers	M	9 00	9 00	9 00								1																	9	54		1		52
11	Starchers	F	5 00	15 00	7 24				5	5	14	9	5	1	1				1											9	54		41		52
12	Washroom hands	M	8 00	30 00	12 20							4	4	11		6	3		2		1			3		1				9	54		35		52
13	Washroom hands	F	7 50	8 00	7 75						1	1																		9	54		2		52
14	Dry cleaners	M	12 00	25 00	16 57											3			1					2	1					9	54		7		52
15	Pressers	M	10 00	15 00	11 50									3		2			1											9	54		6		52
16	Pressers	F	8 50	15 00	9 50							2	3						1											9	54		6		52
17	Seamstresses	F	6 00	10 00	8 25					2		3		3																9	54		8		52
18	Hand washers	F	6 00	10 00	7 29					3	2	1		1																9	54		7		52
19	Watchmen	M	12 00	17 00	13 60											3			1		1									12	84		5		52
20	Engineers	M	17 00	25 00	18 56																2	1		2	3					10	60		8		52
21	Firemen	M	10 00	17 00	11 38									5		2					1									10	60		8		52
22	Drivers	M	7 00	68 00	20 93						1					4	4		35	2			4	20	7	5	6		3				91		52
23	Porters	M	8 00	12 00	9 60							3	2	9		1														9	54		15		52
24	Stablemen	M	7 00	17 30	10 73						2	3		4		1			1		2									10	60		13		52
25	Managers	M	20 00	50 00	38 93																			2			1		4				7		52
26	Bookkeepers	M	20 00	27 50	24 64																			1	6					9	54		7		52
27	Bookkeepers	F	12 00	12 00	12 00											1														9	54		1		52
28	Stenographers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														2											9	54		2		52
29	Stenographers	F	9 00	10 90	9 80								1	4																9	54		5		52
30	Office clerks	F	9 00	20 00	11 53								5			5	2				1			2						9	54		15		52
31	Miscellaneous	M	8 00	10 00	8 50							3		2																9	54		5		52
32	Miscellaneous	F	6 00	17 00	7 96					2	18	14	2			2					1									9	54		39		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 7 00	$68 00					37	92	136	87	28	52	9	44	10	2	56	7	15	8	4	37	19	6	7	1	7				664		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 00	20 00																																					

DALLAS—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																									Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Leather Goods Factories.																																			
1	Foremen	M	$21 00	$25 00	$22 00																			8	1					9	54		9		52
2	Cutters	M	10 00	21 00	17 10									2					6	6		12		6						9	54		32		52
3	Machine operators	M	11 00	21 00	16 28										1	2			4	4	3	3		2						9	54		19		52
4	Pressmen	M	15 00	16 00	15 50														2	2										9	54		4		52
5	Punchers	M	9 00	10 00	9 50								2	2																9	54		4		52
6	Harness makers	M	6 00	23 00	15 20					4							4	13	4	3	6	5	3	2						9	54		44		52
7	Saddle makers	M	8 00	25 00	14 84							2	8	11	2				3	4	2	2	2	7	4					9	54		47		52
8	Shoe fitters	M	10 00	18 00	13 50									4						2		2								9	54		8		52
9	Collar cutters	M	10 50	18 00	14 85									3					1	4		2								9	54		10		52
10	Collar stitchers	M	10 00	21 90	16 64									2		3				3			1	5						9	54		14		52
11	Collar machine operators	M	10 50	18 00	14 26									3	2	3			4	3		4								9	54		19		52
12	Collar stuffers	M	10 00	16 50	13 19									5		8	2		2	6										9	54		23		52
13	Collar buffers	M	9 00	10 50	9 75								2	2																9	54		4		52
14	Collar bucklers	M	16 50	18 00	17 25															2		2								9	54		4		52
15	Collar pad makers	M	9 00	18 70	14 13								4			6		6			2	3	2							9	54		23		52
16	Trimmers	F	15 00	15 00	15 00														2											9	54		2		52
17	Finishers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1											9	54		1		52
18	Packers	M	6 00	15 00	10 82					2		3	3	7	2	12	2		2											9	54		33		52
19	Machinists	M	12 00	18 00	16 50											1						3								9	54		4		52
20	Teamsters	M	10 00	15 00	13 33									1					2											9	54		3		52
21	Porters	M	7 00	11 00	9 57						2			3	2															9	54		7		52
22	Managers	M	72 60	87 50	80 05																								2				2		52
23	Bookkeepers	M	18 75	46 10	32 35																	2			3			1	2	9	54		8		52
24	Stenographers	F	8 00	20 00	13 85							2				4	4		2			1		2						9	54		15		52
25	Office clerks	M	15 00	37 50	21 56														2			2		3			1			9	54		8		52
26	Shipping clerks	M	16 50	25 00	19 33															2					1								3		52
27	Salesmen	M	18 75	50 00	27 22																	3		2	2		2		1				10		52
28	Miscellaneous	M	4 00	72 60	21 76			3	1	2	4					6			4		3	1		4		9		1	4	9	54		42		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 00	$87 50				3	1	8	6	7	19	45	9	45	12	19	41	41	16	47	8	41	11	9	3	2	9				402		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	8 00	20 00																															
	Newspapers and Printing Offices.																																			
1	Bindery girls	F	$ 5 00	$10 00	$ 7 08				7	13	4	9	4	2																8½	52½		39		52
2	Bookbinders	M	10 00	25 00	17 78									2			3		2					12	4					8½	52½		23		52
3	Bookbinders' apprentices	M	6 00	8 00	6 92					3	1	2																		8½	52½		6		52
4	Compositors	M	12 00	46 98	27 72											4						1		24	5	8	2	5	3	8	48		52		52
5	Compositors	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									2																9	53		2		52

6	Compositors' apprentices	M	10 00	12 00	10 57									4	2	1															8¾	52½	7		52
7	Linotype operators	M	12 00	49 98	33 11											1				1		1		7	4	18	10	6	5	8	48		53		52
8	Linotype operators' apprentices	M	12 00	18 00	15 62											4				2	1	3		1						8	48		11		52
9	Lithographers	M	24 00	30 00	26 29																			3	3	2				8½	51		8		52
10	Paper cutters	M	18 00	20 00	19 33																	1		2						8½	51		3		52
11	Press feeders	M	9 00	12 00	10 44								4		2	3														8½	51		9		52
12	Press feeders	F	6 00	9 00	8 00					3		10	6																	8½	51		19		52
13	Pressmen	M	12 50	30 00	20 70											3					2		3	22		2				8¼	49½		32		52
14	Pressmen's apprentices	M	6 00	14 00	10 15					3			2	12				3												8¼	49½		20		52
15	Proofreaders	M	8 00	30 00	23 00							1												2	2	5				8¼	49½		10		52
16	Stereotypers	M	23 25	41 00	26 72																			7	7	3		1		8	48		18		52
17	Foremen	M	23 00	45 00	31 41																			3	1	4	3	4	2	8½	49½		17		52
18	Editor-in-chief	M	47 50	76 92	57 88																								5				5		52
19	Editorial writers	M	35 00	80 00	53 89																						2		15	8	48		17		52
20	City editors	M	37 50	45 00	41 00																						2	2	1	8	48		5		52
21	Telegraph editors	M	40 00	50 00	43 92																							5	1	8	48		6		52
22	Reporters	M	12 00	33 00	27 15											2					2			7	14	12	10			8	48		47		52
23	Reporters	F	12 00	17 50	14 50											4			6		2									8	48		12		52
24	Business managers	M	35 00	86 55	60 01																						2		6	8	48		8		52
25	Advertising managers	M	35 00	69 25	45 35																						1	3	1	8	48		5		52
26	Circulation managers	M	25 00	76 92	32 93																				7				1	8	48		8		52
27	Advertising solicitors	M	13 00	50 00	26 14												3					5		6	3		7		1	8	48		25		52
28	Collectors	M	15 00	21 00	17 00														3			2		1									6		52
29	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	80 00	30 56														2					5	3	3			3	8	48		16		52
30	Bookkeepers	F	15 00	15 00	15 00														2											8	48		2		52
31	Office clerks	M	7 00	28 85	15 85						5	5	4	6		9		1	10	5	3	2		24	10					8½	49½		84		52
32	Office clerks	F	10 00	20 00	14 12									2		9	4		8		3			2						8¼	49½		28		52
33	Stenographers	M	15 00	23 10	18 27														2					2						8½	49½		4		52
34	Stenographers	F	9 00	22 50	14 02								3			10			4					3	1					8¼	49½		21		52
35	Cashiers	M	9 00	23 90	20 32								2						1					1		2				8	48		6		52
36	Office boys	M	5 00	7 00	5 67				7	6	2																			8	48		15		52
37	Carrier boys	M	2 50	4 00	2 82	125	130	10																						2	12		265		52
38	Janitors	M	9 00	14 00	11 44								2	3	6	12		2												8½	49½		25		52
39	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	55 00	17 42					6			4	10		2	5	5	3	3		10		14	11	6	1	2	1	8¼	49½		83		52
40	Miscellaneous	F	9 00	12 00	8 86								3	2		2														8¼	49½		7		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 50	$86 55		125	130	10	14	34	12	27	34	45	10	66	15	11	43	11	11	27	3	148	75	65	40	28	45				1029		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 00	27 50																															
	Telephone Exchanges.																																		
1	Traffic chiefs	M	$13 85	$36 41	$27 30												1								1	1	1			9	54	312		4	52
2	Chief operators	F	9 23	23 08	13 99								4	2	1	2	2		3	2	1	1	1	1						8	48	312		20	52
3	Supervisors	F	9 81	17 31	11 72								3	27	20	23	10				1									8	48	312		84	52
4	Switchboard operators	F	6 92	11 54	9 03					1	7	99	129	1	11															9	54	312		246	52
5	Junior operators	F	5 77	8 65	6 94				30	43	32	22																		9	54	300		127	52
6	Students	F	4 62	4 62	4 62			20																						9	54	290		20	52
7	Information operators	F	6 35	11 54	8 97					6	2	5	8	4	4															9	54	310		29	52
8	Instructors	F	9 81	16 85	12 26								1	1		1				1										9	54	310		4	52
9	Monitors	F	10 98	13 85	12 69									1	2	1	1													9	54	304		5	52
10	Matrons	F	10 38	17 30	12 69									1	2						1									9	54	310		4	52
11	Plant chiefs	M	32 31	36 41	34 36																					1	1			8¾	52½	312		2	52

DALLAS—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																											Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP.				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Telephone Exchanges—Continued.																																					
12	Plant clerks	M	$ 9 23	$20 77	$13 04								1		4				2				2	1						9	54	312		10	52
13	Central repairmen	M	9 23	35 38	16 68								1		5		2			2	4		2	2			1			9	54	300		19	52
14	Line foremen	M	19 50	27 69	24 11																		1	7	3					9	54	300		11	52
15	Toll attendants	M	15 58	17 31	16 44														1		1									9	54	300		2	52
16	Linemen	M	13 50	21 00	18 19												4		4	2	9	14	5	8						9	54	300		46	52
17	Groundmen	M	12 00	15 00	12 17											25	1		1											9	54	300		27	52
18	Troublemen	M	17 30	21 00	18 35																8	4		3						9	54	300		15	52
19	Wire chiefs	M	19 62	27 69	22 50																		2	4	2					9	54	312		8	52
20	Material clerks	M	9 23	23 08	15 18								1		2		1					2		1						9	54	312		7	52
21	Cablemen	M	15 00	27 00	19 50														4				2	5	1					9	54	304		12	52
22	Cablemen's helpers	M	12 00	18 90	12 99											13			3			1								9	54	304		17	52
23	Managers	M	36 41	42 69	39 55																						1	1		8½	46	312		2	52
24	Billing clerks	F	15 00	20 77	17 88														1					1						9	54	312		2	52
25	Cashiers	M	24 00	24 00	24 00																			1						8½	46	312		1	52
26	Cashiers	F	13 85	13 85	13 85												1													9	54	312		1	52
27	Directory clerks	M	19 62	19 62	19 62																		1							8½	46	312		1	52
28	Office clerks	M	11 54	28 85	15 99										2	1	2		3	1		1		1	1					8¾	46	312		12	52
29	Office clerks	F	4 62	16 45	10 03			6				1	6	5	6	5	2			1										8¾	46	312		32	52
30	Stenographers	F	10 38	16 15	14 59									1		1	1			3	1									8¾	46	312		7	52
31	Adjusters	M	12 69	20 77	16 61											1				2	1			1						8¾	46	312		5	52
32	Office boys	M	5 77	8 08	6 92				1	1		1																		9	54	300		3	52
33	Night watchmen	M	9 23	13 85	12 19								1				2													9	54	312		3	52
34	Janitors	M	9 23	12 00	10 48								4	6	3	2														9	54	312		15	52
35	Miscellaneous	M	6 92	36 41	18 76					2		1	2	1	1	2	2		1	2	1	3		7	4	2	1			9	54	310		32	52
36	Miscellaneous	F	4 62	12 69	7 50			1	8	3		2		1	1	2														9	54	304		18	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 77	$42 69				27	39	56	41	129	161	51	64	79	32		23	16	28	26	16	43	12	4	5	1						853	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 62	23 08																															

FORT WORTH.

	Clothing Factories.																																					
1	Superintendent	M	$34 60	$34 60	$34 60																					1				10	60		1		52
2	Forewomen	F	14 00	24 00	19 00													1						1						8	48		2		52
3	Cutters	M	10 00	32 30	20 44								1			1			1		1			4		1				8	48		9		52
4	Single needle machine operators	F	6 00	10 00	8 45					13		37		36																8	48		86		52
5	Double needle machine operators	F	11 00	12 50	12 00										6	12														8	48		18		52
6	Front and back makers	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									35																8	48		35		52

7	Suspender makers	F	10 00	11 25	10 25										8	2																		8	48		10		52
8	Bibb and pocket makers	F	12 50	14 95	12 71												15		2															8	48		17		52
9	Tacking machine operators	F	8 00	14 00	11 00							1							1															8	48		2		52
10	Bottom Hemmers	F	10 00	11 50	10 75										3	3																		8	48		6		52
11	Buttonhole operators	F	10 00	14 00	12 71										4				9															8	48		13		52
12	Pocket serging machine operators	F	15 00	20 00	17 50															1						1								8	48		2		52
13	Coat makers	F	10 00	10 00	10 00										15																			8	48		15		52
14	Sleeve makers	F	12 00	12 00	12 00												2																	8	48		2		52
15	Inspectors	F	8 00	9 50	8 66							6	8																					8	48		14		52
16	Pressers	M	14 00	16 50	15 25														1		1													8	48		2		52
17	Packers	M	9 00	13 00	10 60								1		2	1		1																8	48		5		52
18	Sweepers	M	3 00	10 00	7 67		1								2																			10	60		3		52
19	Pants makers	F	10 00	10 00	10 00										12																			8	48		12		52
20	Bookkeepers	F	15 00	15 00	15 00															1														8	48		1		52
21	Stenographers	M	28 00	28 00	28 00																						1							10	60		1		52
22	Stenographers	F	10 00	10 00	10 00										1																						1		52
23	Office clerks	F	9 00	9 00	9 00								2																					8	48		2		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 00	$34 60			1			13		44	12	118	12	30	1	14	3	1	1			6	1	2											259		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	24 00																																											

NOTE—It will be noted that the average wage paid females in clothing factories included in the above table is considerably higher than in other industries where females are employed. This can only be attributed to the fact that the shops are organized.

Department Stores.

1	Floorwalkers	M	$17 50	$46 57	$32 27															1				3	1	1	2	1	1	9½	56	312	10		52
2	Salesmen	M	6 00	30 00	16 54					1				2	5	4	3	4	3	9	2	9	7	5	11	3	1				9½	56	300	69		52
3	Saleswomen	F	4 00	25 00	9 13			2	31	38	26	11	39	24	13	14	1	2	18		3	3		4	1					9	54	300	230		52
4	Tailors	M	15 00	22 50	19 25														1			1	1	3						9	54	302	6		52
5	Tailors	F	6 00	20 00	10 25					1	1	2	2	4		1			1		1			1						9	54	300	14		52
6	Window trimmers	M	12 00	35 00	17 50											3					1						1			9	54	310	6		52
7	Cashiers	M	5 00	15 00	8 50				1	5	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1											9	54	310	20		52
8	Cashiers	F	4 50	15 00	7 26			1	2	6	9	2	1	1					1											9	54	302	23		52
9	Errand boys	M	4 00	6 00	4 64			5		2																				9	54	295	7		52
10	Delivery drivers	M	11 00	15 00	11 77										8	1			1											10	60	304	10		52
11	Porter and hitch boys	M	5 00	16 50	9 90				1		1	6	3	8	2	2	1		1	1										9½	56	302	26		52
12	Engineers	M	19 00	20 75	19 87																		1	1						10	60	310	2		52
13	Elevator boys	M	5 00	11 00	8 00				1		2		1		1															9	54	310	5		52
14	Night watchmen	M	7 50	23 10	14 52						1					1			1					1						12	84	312	4		52
15	Managers	M	18 50	69 21	34 76																	1		8	4	8	1	4	7			312	33		52
16	Buyers	M	46 67	46 67	46 67																								1			312	1		52
17	Bookkeepers	M	7 50	30 00	20 06						1		1			1			1					2	3	1				9½	57	312	10		52
18	Bookkeepers	F	10 00	21 00	15 49									1		1			2					2						9	54	312	6		52
19	Stenographers	M	10 00	20 00	15 00									2		1	1						1	1						9½	57	312	6		52
20	Stenographers	F	6 00	20 00	11 94					2		1		1		1			1			1		1						9	54	312	8		52
21	Shipping clerks	M	11 55	23 33	17 44										1									1						9½	57	312	2		52
22	Stock clerks	M	8 00	20 00	11 71							1	1	2	3	2	2							1						9½	57	300	12		52
23	Office clerks	M	11 55	29 12	12 15										2	1	1	1							1					9½	57	312	6		52
24	Office clerks	F	6 00	15 00	9 28					2	2		1	1	2				1											9	54	312	9		52
25	Collectors	M	12 00	25 67	18 83											1									1							312	2		52

FORT WORTH—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																										Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Department Stores—Continued.																																				
26	Switchboard operators	F	$ 6 00	$10 00	$ 7 75					2			1	1					1											9	54	312	4		52
27	Miscellaneous help	M	10 00	40 00	24 41									1		1			1						2			2		9¼	56½	302	7		52
28	Miscellaneous help	F	6 00	15 00	9 11					6	1	1		2		1			3											9	54	296	14		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 00	$69 21				8	36	65	48	25	54	55	37	36	11	7	43	4	15	13	8	40	16	11	4	7	9				552		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 00	25 00																																
	Electric Light Plants, Street and Interurban Railroads.																																				
1	Foremen	M	$22 50	$31 25	$25 63																			5		1				9	54			6	52
2	Inspectors	M	22 17	29 17	24 54																			8	1					10	70			9	52
3	Conductors	M	16 53	16 53	16 53															206										10	70			206	52
4	Motormen	M	16 65	16 65	16 65															207										10	70			207	52
5	Steam engineers	M	21 25	38 85	29 83																			2	1		2			12	84			5	52
6	Firemen	M	14 00	23 33	17 81												2			1	3		2	1						8	56			9	52
7	Shop foremen	M	15 75	41 66	24 62														1		1			2	2			1		10	70			7	52
8	Electricians	M	14 00	52 08	21 99													1	1		3		2	5					1	10	70			13	52
9	Machinists	M	18 00	22 75	21 17																	1	1	4						10	70			6	52
10	Machinists' helpers	M	12 25	12 25	12 25											1														10	70			1	52
11	Blacksmiths	M	24 50	24 50	24 50																			1						10	70			1	52
12	Blacksmiths' helpers	M	15 75	15 75	15 75														1											10	70			1	52
13	Carpenters	M	17 50	26 25	21 00																2			5	1					10	70			8	52
14	Painters	M	12 25	26 25	18 81											2		1						4	1					10	70			8	52
15	Car inspectors	M	12 25	15 75	14 00											1		1	1											10	70			3	52
16	Car repairers	M	10 50	17 50	14 93									1		4		4	2		6									10	70			17	52
17	Car cleaners	M	10 50	14 00	11 27									15		7		1												10	70			23	52
18	Car oilers	M	10 50	17 50	14 00									1				4			1									10	70			6	52
19	Track foremen	M	12 83	43 75	18 69											3			2	1	1			1				1		10	70			9	52
20	Track laborers	M	10 50	17 50	10 93									57		4		1	2		1									10	70			65	52
21	Track oilers	M	12 25	12 25	12 25											5														10	70			5	52
22	Linemen	M	12 28	28 00	18 78											5	1		3		1		3	12	2					9	63			27	52
23	Sub-station operators	M	14 00	17 50	16 33													1		4	2									10	70			7	52
24	General repairmen	M	12 50	25 00	17 00											1	1								1					10	70			3	52
25	Boiler washers	M	18 75	18 75	18 75																	1								10	70			1	52
26	Meter repairers	M	15 00	22 50	17 00														3		1			1						9	54			5	52
27	Lamp trimmers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1											9	54			1	52
28	Managers	M	35 00	81 25	58 12																						1		1	9	63			2	52
29	Cashiers	M	17 50	22 50	20 00																1			1						9	54			2	52

30	Cashiers	F	15 00	15 00	15 00																1										9	54			1	52
31	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	35 00	21 10																1					1			2		9	54			4	52
32	Stenographers	M	17 50	17 50	17 50																		1								9	54			1	52
33	Stenographers	F	13 75	21 25	18 75													1								3					9	49			4	52
34	Clerks	M	12 50	27 50	17 65											1	1				7		1			5	1				9	54			16	52
35	Clerks	F	6 25	18 75	11 75					1	1				1						1			1							9	49			5	52
36	Storekeepers	M	12 50	28 75	20 60											1										1	1				9	54			3	52
37	Telegraph operators	M	15 00	15 00	15 00																1										9	63			1	52
38	Telephone operators	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									1																	9	54			1	52
39	Civil engineers	M	21 00	52 50	27 01																					4	1			1	9	54			6	52
40	Inspectors	M	22 50	22 50	22 50																					1					9	54			1	52
41	Groundmen	M	10 50	12 00	10 75									11		3															10	60			14	52
42	Laborers	M	3 50	14 00	11 31		2							11	1	7		7													10	70			28	52
43	Superintendent of transportation	M	41 66	50 00	45 14																								2	1	9	63			3	52
44	Dispatchers	M	24 50	24 50	24 50																					3					8	56			3	52
45	Secretary	M	68 75	68 75	68 75																									1	9	54			1	52
46	Claim agents	M	15 00	56 25	30 25																1						2	1		1	9	54			5	52
47	Pump tenders	M	14 70	18 70	16 21														1		1	1	1		1						9	54			4	52
48	Solicitors	M	25 00	37 50	30 85																						1		1		9	54			2	52
49	Sign men	M	12 50	12 50	12 50											1															9	54			1	52
50	Passenger and ticket agents	M	12 50	37 50	19 29											1					2	1		1		1			1		9	54			7	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 50	$81 25			2			1	1			97	2	47	6	22	32	421	25	5	8	71	15	2	7	4	6					774	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 25	21 25																																					
	Laundries.																																								
1	Foremen	M	$10 25	$27 50	$20 31									1					2				1		4						8¼	52	312	8		52
2	Hand ironers	F	3 50	16 00	6 86		2	3	2	8	7	5	1	3						1											8¼	52	290	32		52
3	Machine ironers	F	3 45	10 80	6 70		1		3	27	5	5	2	2																	8¼	52	292	45		52
4	Mangle machine operators	F	2 10	11 30	6 38	2		1	7	34	8	2	2		1																8¼	52	289	57		52
5	Markers and distributers	M	8 00	17 50	13 02							1		1		1			2			1									8¼	52	295	6		52
6	Markers and distributers	F	5 75	13 50	8 77				1	5	2	1	5	2	2		2														8¼	52	296	20		52
7	Shirt folders	F	5 00	7 50	6 21				1	4	1																				8¼	52	290	6		52
8	Shirt finishers	M	8 00	14 10	10 71							1	2	1		2		1													8¼	52	292	7		52
9	Shirt finishers	F	5 40	9 25	7 10				2		2		1																		8¼	52	296	5		52
10	Starchers	M	12 00	16 00	14 00											1				1											8¼	52	306	2		52
11	Starchers	F	2 85	12 00	6 77	1			2	4	3		1			1															8¼	52	298	12		52
12	Washroom hands	M	9 00	22 50	12 35								7	3	2	2	1		2					3							8¼	52	306	20		52
13	Dry cleaners	M	14 50	14 50	14 50													1													9	54	310	1		52
14	Pressers	M	14 00	15 00	14 50													1	1												9	54	310	2		52
15	Seamstresses	F	6 00	7 70	6 95					2	2																				8¼	52	296	4		52
16	Stockroom help	F	5 00	9 00	7 10				1	1	1	1	1																		8¼	52	290	5		
17	Watchmen	M	8 00	11 25	9 50							1	1		1																12	84	312	3		52
18	Engineers	M	15 00	30 00	19 50														2			1					1				10	60	306	4		52
19	Firemen	M	16 25	16 25	16 25															1											10	60	300	1		52
20	Drivers	M	6 00	25 00	18 57					2		1				4	1	1	18	1	2	1	2	18	10								310	61		52
21	Porters	M	9 00	9 00	9 00								2																		10	60	290	2		52
22	Managers	M	25 00	40 00	33 12																				1	1	1	1					312	4		52
23	Bookkeepers	M	20 00	22 50	21 50																			3							9	54	312	3		52
24	Bookkeepers	F	8 00	12 50	11 00							1				2															9	54	312	3		52

FORT WORTH—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																										Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Laundries—Continued.																																				
25	Stenographers	F	$20 00	$20 00	$20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	54	312	1	...	52
26	Office clerks	F	6 00	11 25	9 62	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	54	312	4	...	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 6 00	$40 00	.....	3	3	4	19	88	31	19	25	14	8	13	4	4	27	4	3	2	3	25	15	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	318	...	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 10	20 00	.....																														
	Packing Plants.																																				
1	Foremen	M	$11 10	$35 00	$20 51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	7	4	11	15	4	13	2	26	24	8	1	...	...	10	60	...	121	...	52
2	Knockers	M	10 00	16 50	13 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	2	...	52
3	Butchers	M	10 50	31 50	17 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	11	30	6	28	10	21	13	6	26	4	6	...	...	...	9¼	55½	...	165	...	52
4	Butchers	F	6 75	9 00	7 50	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	54	...	3	...	52
5	Scalers	M	11 40	15 50	13 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	9	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10½	61½	...	33	...	52
6	Knife men	M	8 76	15 00	11 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	6	19	28	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	45½	...	72	...	52
7	Runners	M	11 03	15 90	14 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	37½	...	4	...	52
8	Machine men	M	9 60	18 00	12 88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	15	...	4	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10½	61½	...	28	...	52
9	Turners	M	9 56	12 60	10 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	4	...	52
10	Strippers	M	10 45	15 00	11 72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	6	...	52
11	Pullers	M	10 00	21 50	17 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	14	...	52
12	Packers	F	6 00	6 50	6 19	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	54	...	8	...	52
13	Measurers	M	13 01	13 50	13 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	3	...	52
14	Packers	M	11 10	21 50	13 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	24	...	52
15	Fatters	M	12 98	18 00	15 71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	7	...	52
16	Drop men	M	12 00	12 80	12 53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	3	...	52
17	Green hide men	M	12 90	13 37	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	15	...	52
18	Sheep pelt men	M	10 91	12 00	11 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	3	...	52
19	Stickers	M	18 00	19 76	18 88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10½	63	...	2	...	52
20	Cooler men	M	11 10	16 90	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10½	63	...	18	...	52
21	Cooler women	F	6 62	14 31	8 90	...	...	...	...	18	1	2	24	5	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	54	...	57	...	52
22	Trimmers	M	11 10	27 64	13 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	17	...	52
23	Flushing machine men	M	12 00	15 50	13 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	2	...	52
24	Block men	M	12 37	12 37	12 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	1	...	52
25	Truckers	M	8 40	12 00	10 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	30	...	52
26	Talley men	M	10 80	16 50	13 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	2	...	52
27	Boners	M	7 99	26 10	13 96	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	6	36	...	18	...	52
28	Boners	F	6 50	6 50	6 50	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	54	...	6	...	52
29	Sprinklers	M	13 50	15 00	13 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	2	...	52
30	Evaporator men	M	15 00	17 50	15 83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	4	...	52
31	Tank men	M	13 50	14 50	14 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	7	...	52

32	Pressroom men	M	10 00	13 50	11 72									5		12	3													10	60		20		52
33	Wrappers	M	11 10	11 10	11 10										6															10	60		6		53
34	Wrappers and sewers	F	6 50	7 53	7 51					9	7																			9	54		16		52
35	Smokers	M	12 00	18 90	15 07											1		2				1								10	60		4		52
36	Meat rustlers	M	12 15	15 00	13 57											1			1											10	60		2		52
37	Sack cutters	F	6 50	11 25	8 08					2					1															9	54		3		52
38	Machine operators	F	6 25	7 50	6 60					4	1																			9	54		5		52
39	Sausage makers	M	11 00	15 00	12 64										3	5	1	1	2											10	60		12		52
40	Sausage makers	F	10 80	10 80	10 80									4																9	54		4		52
41	Stuffers	M	16 50	16 50	16 50															4										10	60		4		52
42	Flushing casing men	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														2											10	60		2		52
43	Flushing casing girls	F	8 44	8 44	8 44							2																		7⅓	44		2		52
44	Casing cutters	F	9 75	11 10	10 20								2		1															7⅜	44¼		3		52
45	Stamp boys	M	6 93	12 00	9 46					1						1														9⅜	56¼		2		52
46	Pickle men	M	11 70	14 85	12 75										2			1												10	60		3		52
47	Pump men	M	11 00	15 00	12 76										4		5		1											10	60		10		52
48	Oilers	M	11 37	12 02	11 72										10	3														10	60		13		52
49	Graders	M	11 70	15 41	13 70										1				2											10	60		3		52
50	Roll men	M	15 00	16 87	15 93														1	1										10	60		2		52
51	Lard mixers	M	13 50	16 60	15 03												1		1	1										10	60		3		52
52	Lard drawers	M	13 50	13 50	13 50												4													10	60		4		52
53	Nailers	M	11 00	12 30	11 86										1	2														10	60		3		52
54	Solder men	M	11 20	17 46	12 24										1		1		2		1									10	60		5		52
55	Coopers	M	15 00	16 80	16 50														3	11										10	60		14		52
56	Operating department clerks	M	9 00	25 00	14 65								2		2	5	2	3	11	4			1	1	1					10	60		32		52
57	Car inspectors	M	12 50	15 00	13 73											1			1											10	60		2		52
58	Beef ribbers	M	15 00	16 20	15 60														1	1										10	60		2		52
59	Assembly room men	M	11 10	12 00	11 55										1	1														10	60		2		52
60	Luggers	M	13 50	16 20	14 66												4			3										10	60		7		52
61	Checkers	M	11 50	15 00	13 46										1	4	2		5											10	60		12		52
62	Teamsters	M	12 00	15 00	12 83											5	3		1											10	60		9		52
63	Cart men	M	11 10	12 00	11 23									4	1	4														10	60		9		52
64	Stable men	M	11 10	15 75	13 37										1	1		2	1											10	60		5		52
65	Chauffeurs	M	12 00	16 50	15 00											1			9	2										10	60		12		52
66	Chief engineers	M	25 00	45 00	32 63																				2				1	10	60		3		52
67	Engineers	M	17 50	25 00	22 53																1			3	2					10	60		6		52
68	Firemen	M	15 87	16 50	16 03														3	1										10	60		4		52
69	Oilers	M	12 00	15 00	13 53											8	3	7	4											11	66		22		52
70	Pump tenders	M	13 50	14 40	13 95												2	2												12	72		4		52
71	Temperature men	M	14 40	15 00	14 70													2	2											12	72		4		52
72	Dynamo tenders	M	14 00	15 00	14 33													2	1											12	72		3		52
73	Expansion men	M	13 75	18 00	15 95												1		2			2								12	72		5		52
74	Water tenders	M	14 40	19 08	17 71													1				2	2							12	72		5		52
75	Boiler washers	M	14 40	17 50	15 43													2			1									12	72		3		52
76	Pipe fitters	M	18 00	18 00	18 00																	2								10	60		2		52
77	Elevator operators	M	11 37	14 00	12 68										8			8												10	60		16		52
78	Draughtsmen	M	18 00	22 00	20 25																	1		1						10	60		2		52
	Carpenters	M	13 50	19 50	16 49												2	4		13	2	3	2							9	54		26		52
	Wagon makers	M	14 85	19 50	17 09													1		1		1	1							9	54		4		52
	Bricklayers	M	38 50	44 00	40 33																						2	1		8	44		3		52
	Bricklayers' helpers	M	10 00	12 00	11 33									1		2														10	60		3		52
	Chief, police department	M	17 65	18 00	17 83																2	2								12	72		4		52

FORT WORTH—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																									Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Packing Plants—Continued.																																			
84	House patrolmen	M	$14 04	$17 65	$15 84													1			1									12	72		2		52
85	Gatemen	M	14 04	16 80	14 73													3		1										12	72		4		52
86	Watchmen	M	10 75	15 12	13 87									1				29	1											12	84		31		52
87	Janitors	M	7 15	17 32	9 68						26		1	6	9	6	1	1			3									12	72		53		52
88	Gardeners	M	11 40	13 50	12 45										1		1													10	60		2		52
89	Chief fire department	M	22 50	25 00	23 75																			1	1					10	60		2		52
90	Firemen	M	14 00	17 50	14 33													14	1		1									10	60		16		52
91	Laborers	F	6 15	8 10	7 11					37	18	3																		9	54		58		52
92	Firing driers	M	12 90	14 50	13 70											2		2												10	60		4		52
93	Bone classers	M	10 80	15 00	12 90									1					1											10	60		2		52
94	Department clerks	M	9 00	23 08	13 79								2		2	5	2	1	9	3			1	1						10	60		26		52
95	Storekeepers	M	11 10	21 00	15 54										1	1			2	1	1			1						10	60		7		52
96	Railmen	M	14 85	16 50	15 40													2		1										10	60		3		52
97	Blacksmiths	M	14 85	21 00	16 90													2						1						9	54		3		52
98	Blacksmiths' helpers	M	10 80	11 10	10 95									1	1															9	54		2		52
99	Saw filers	M	14 85	18 00	16 42													1				1								10	60		2		52
100	Millwrights	M	12 00	21 00	13 93											2		3	3	2		7	3	8						10	60		28		52
101	Millwrights' helpers	M	10 80	11 10	11 04									2	8															10	60		10		52
102	Shaft oilers	M	12 00	14 00	12 66											2		1												10	60		3		52
103	Steam fitters	M	14 85	24 90	16 59													6	5	1			2	2						10	60		16		52
104	Steam fitters' helpers	M	11 10	14 87	11 52										8			1												10	60		9		52
105	Tinners	M	13 50	18 90	16 46												2	1	1	3		4								9	54		11		52
106	Tinners' apprentices	M	9 45	14 85	11 79								3	1		1	1	2												9	54		8		52
107	Armature winders	M	18 00	24 00	22 05																	1		2						9	54		3		52
108	Troublemen	M	15 00	16 20	15 60														1	1										10	60		2		52
109	Motor tenders	M	19 20	19 50	19 35																		2							10	60		2		52
110	Wiremen	M	19 50	19 50	19 50																		1							10	60		1		52
111	Painters	M	15 26	15 26	15 26														4											10	60		4		52
112	Telephone operators	F	10 00	12 00	10 50									3		1														9	52		4		52
113	Telegraph operators	M	20 00	21 50	20 75																			2						8	48		2		52
114	Delivery drivers	M	10 00	17 93	13 06									1		7	1		1	1	1									10	60		12		52
115	Laborers	M	7 43	15 05	10 98						2	21	93	42	392	34	18	7	5											10	60		614		52
116	Laborers	F	6 62	12 70	8 17					1	3	13																		8½	51		17		52
117	Miscellaneous help	M	4 00	37 50	14 43			1	2	3	6	1	4	5	6	17	7	2	5	3	1	2	2	8	6		2			9½	55		83		52
118	Department superintendents	M	30 00	85 00	47 46																					3	5	2	10				20		52
119	Head clerks	M	18 00	35 00	25 70																	1		12	12	7	1			8	48		33		52
120	Bookkeepers	M	16 00	26 93	19 45															1	2			1	1					8	48		5		52
121	Stenographers	M	13 00	21 16	18 54												1						1	2						8	48		4		52
122	Stenographers	F	12 00	21 00	16 58											1	2	1	4	2	8	3		3						8	48		24		52

123	Office clerks	M	7 50	25 00	15 97						1	3	3	3	2	13		4	8	4	10	3	8	15	3					8	48		80		52
124	Comptometers	F	9 00	15 00	13 97								1			3	1		1											8	48		6		52
125	Salesmen	M	14 00	33 50	21 57													3		6		6	1	14	8	3				8	48		41		52
126	Cattle buyers	M	25 00	100 00	50 50																				2	1			2					5		52
127	Calf buyers	M	25 00	55 00	40 00																				1				1					2		52
128	Hog buyers	M	27 00	70 00	48 50																				1				1					2		52
129	Sheep buyers	M	30 00	30 00	30 00																					1								1		52
130	Messengers	M	5 00	6 50	5 52				13	13																				8	48		26		52
131	Office boys	M	5 60	8 40	7 12				1	4		3																		8	48		8		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	4 00	100 00				1	16	108	66	57	163	101	547	254	145	152	179	104	63	73	37	137	79	29	11	3	15				2340		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	21 00																																	
	Telephone Exchanges.																																				
1	Traffic chiefs	M	$16 15	$30 00	$23 07															1						1				8½	51			2	52
2	Chief operators	F	9 81	18 46	12 93								3	1	2	2	1			1		2								9	54			12	52
3	Supervisors	F	9 23	12 69	10 85								4	20	2	2														9	54			28	52
4	Switchboard operators	F	5 77	10 38	9 42				1		6	123	69	2																9	54			201	52
5	Junior operators	F	6 35	8 08	7 68					16	29	26																		9	54			71	52
6	Students	F	4 16	4 16	4 16			6																						7	42			6	52
7	Information operators	F	8 65	10 96	10 14							1	3	4																9	54			8	52
8	Rate clerks	F	9 23	11 54	10 24								2	2	1															9	54			5	52
9	Plant chiefs	M	25 38	25 38	25 38																				1					9	54			1	52
10	Plant clerks	M	13 85	15 00	14 42												1		1											9	54			2	52
11	Plant clerks	F	11 54	20 77	16 15										1									1						9	54			2	52
12	Central repairmen	M	8 08	19 62	14 20							1	2	2	1		1		5	1	2	3								9	54			18	52
13	Line foremen	M	22 50	22 50	22 50																			1						9	54			1	52
14	Toll attendants	M	17 31	17 31	17 31																2									9	54			2	52
15	Linemen	M	12 00	25 50	17 26											3	6		4	10	1	2	2	2	6					9	54			36	52
16	Groundmen	M	12 00	13 50	12 21											6	1													9	54			7	52
17	Troublemen	M	17 31	19 62	18 79																1	4	3							9	54			8	52
18	Trouble clerk	M	11 54	11 54	11 54										1															9	54			1	52
19	Wire chiefs	M	18 46	25 38	21 54																	1		1	1					9	54			3	52
20	Material clerks	M	17 31	17 31	17 31																1									9	54			1	52
21	Janitors	M	9 81	11 54	10 71								1	1	1															9	54			3	52
22	Janitors	F	2 89	8 66	7 50	1						5																		9	54			6	52
23	Managers	M	34 66	34 66	34 66																					1				9	54			1	52
24	Cashiers	M	18 45	18 45	18 45																	1								8½	51			1	52
25	Directory clerks	F	15 00	15 00	15 00														1											8½	51			1	52
26	Stenographers	F	17 31	17 31	17 31																1									8½	51			1	52
27	Adjusters	M	13 84	16 15	14 99												1			1														2	52
28	Cooks	F	4 61	6 35	5 38			2	3	1																				9	54			6	52
29	Instructors	F	12 69	15 00	13 85											1			1											7½	45			2	52
30	Miscellaneous help	M	13 84	17 31	15 28												3		2	1	2									8½	51			8	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 8 08	$34 66		1		8	4	17	35	156	84	32	9	14	14		14	15	10	13	5	5	8	2								446	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 89	20 77																																	

GALVESTON.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																											Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Compresses.																																					
1	Superintendents	M	$23 00	$57 60	$41 40																			1			1		2	10	60		1	3	52
2	Checkers	M	15 00	18 00	17 66														1		1	10								10	60		7	5	52
3	Tiers	M	15 00	18 00	17 20														4			11								10	60		15		52
4	Head sewers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														8											10	60		8		52
5	Press openers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														8											10	60		8		52
6	Band shovers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														14											10	60		14		52
7	Truckers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														175											10	60		175		52
8	Band makers	M	15 00	18 00	17 50														1			4								10	60		5		52
9	Stencilmen	M	10 00	10 00	10 00									1																10	60		1		52
10	Spider inspectors	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														2											10	60		2		52
11	Engineers	M	15 00	28 00	20 66														1			1		3	1					10	60		3	3	52
12	Firemen	M	15 00	18 00	17 00														1		3	1								10	60		5		52
13	Watchmen	M	3 75	23 10	14 45		1											6			1			1						10	60		9		52
14	Managers	M	46 15	46 15	46 15																								1					1	52
15	Stenographers	F	17 60	17 60	17 60																1									9½	55		1		52
16	Office clerks	M	15 00	25 00	19 20														1		1	1		1	1					10	60		5		52
17	Messengers	M	9 00	9 00	9 00								1																	10	60		1		52
18	Picking hands	M	12 00	18 00	11 40											23			1			1								10	60		25		52
19	Picking hands	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					13																				9	54		13		35
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 75	$57 60			1			13			1	1		23		6	217		7	29		6	2		1		3				298	12	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	17 60																															
	Mercantile Establishments.																																					
1	Floorwalkers	M	$10 00	$25 00	$17 45									1					2		1		1	1	1					9½	55½		7		52
2	Salesmen	M	9 00	35 00	20 58								2		1	3	1	2	11	3	8	4	1	25	17	5	3			9¼	55½		86		52
3	Saleswomen	F	3 00	22 50	7 90		1	16	19	36	26	15	9	14	4	17	2	3	4		1	1		1						9	53		169		52
4	Fitters	F	10 00	20 00	11 62									2		4			1					1						9	54		8		52
5	Tailors	M	15 00	22 50	18 65														2		2			3						9	54		7		52
6	Tailors	F	7 00	12 00	9 50						1					1														8¾	52½		2		52
7	Alteration help	F	7 00	9 00	7 80						2	2	1																	9	54		5		52
8	Hat trimmers	F	7 50	12 50	9 25						1	1	1			1														9	54		4		52
9	Window trimmers	M	7 50	35 00	21 58						1	1										1			2	1	1			9	54		7		52
10	Cashiers	M	9 25	17 50	14 00								1			1					2									9	57		4		52
11	Cashiers	F	5 00	14 00	7 75				3	2	2	3	1		1			1												9	54		13		52
12	Wrappers	M	5 00	11 00	5 44				1	3	3				1															9	54		8		52
13	Errand boys	M	3 00	5 00	3 82		5	3	3																					9	57		11		52
14	Delivery drivers	M	6 00	20 00	10 68					2		4	1	2	2	3		1	1					1						9	56½		17		52

15	Delivery boys	M	3 00	8 00	4 83		2	1	1	1		1																			9	56½		6		52
16	Porters and hitch boys	M	6 50	15 00	9 46					1	3	2	1	4	1	1			1												9	54		14		52
17	Maids	F	6 00	7 00	6 50					1	1																				9	54		2		52
18	Elevator boys	M	5 00	8 00	7 43				1		2	4																			9	54		7		52
19	Carpet layers	M	21 00	27 50	23 07																						2	1			9	54		3		52
20	Night watchmen	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1												12	84		1		52
21	Managers	M	20 00	75 00	39 32																						1	3	6		3	4			17	52
22	Buyers	M	30 00	75 00	44 29																								2	2		3			7	52
23	Bookkeepers	M	9 25	40 00	22 07								1				1			1	1	1					3	3			1		9	54		12		52
24	Bookkeepers	F	13 85	15 00	14 42												1		1												9	54		2		52
25	Stenographers	F	9 00	15 00	12 33								1	1		2			2												9	54		6		52
26	Stock clerks	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																						1				9	54		1		52
27	Stock clerks	F	5 00	7 00	6 00				1	1	1																				9	54		3		52
28	Office clerks	M	11 00	20 00	15 50										1												1				9	54		2		52
29	Office clerks	F	6 00	10 00	8 00					2		1	2	1																	9	54		6		52
30	Collectors	M	10 00	18 00	13 55									2			1		1			1									9	54		5		52
31	Switchboard operators	F	6 00	8 00	6 66					2		1																			9	54		3		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 10	$75 00			8	20	20	51	43	35	21	27	11	33	6	7	27	4	15	8	2	40	27	14	6	4	7				421	24	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 00	22 50																																
	Foundries and Machine Shops.																																			
1	Foremen	M	$30 00	$32 50	$30 62																					4					9	54		4		52
2	Machinists	M	21 60	25 00	22 97																			21	1						9	54		22		52
3	Machinists' helpers	M	5 00	13 50	12 00				1					1			6														9	54		8		52
4	Blacksmiths	M	21 60	24 00	22 80																			4							9	54		4		52
5	Blacksmiths' helpers	M	13 50	19 50	15 02												3		3				1								9	54		7		52
6	Boiler makers	M	18 00	24 00	22 55																	3		11							9	54		14		52
7	Boilermakers' helpers	M	15 00	20 00	17 02					1									10		5	3		5							9	54		23		52
8	Structural iron workers' helpers	M	5 40	7 55	6 24				3		2																				9	54		5		52
9	Moulders	M	24 00	24 00	24 00																			1							9	54		1		52
10	Moulders' helpers	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											6															9	54		6		52
11	Core makers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1												9	54		1		52
12	Pattern makers	M	27 00	27 00	27 00																				1						9	54		1		52
13	Engineers	M	13 50	20 00	16 75												1							1							9	54		2		52
14	Teamsters	M	7 50	7 50	7 50						1																				9	54		1		52
15	Laborers	M	13 50	13 50	13 50												4														9	54		4		52
16	Managers	M	21 00	50 00	39 66																			1						2				3		52
17	Bookkeepers	M	23 50	35 00	31 16																			1				2			9	54		3		52
18	Office clerks	M	7 50	7 50	7 50						1																				9	54		1		52
19	Draughtsmen	M	30 00	30 00	30 00																					1					9	54		1		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 40	$50 00					4		4			1		6	14		14		5	6	1	45	2	5	2		2				111		
	Laundries.																																			
1	Superintendent	M	$40 00	$40 00	$40 00																								1		10	60		1		52
2	Foremen	M	22 50	50 00	36 25																			1					1		9	54		2		52
3	Hand ironers	F	6 00	7 50	6 20					14	1																				9	54		15		52
4	Machine ironers	F	6 00	11 00	6 69					16	3	2	1		1																9	54		23		52
5	Mangle machine operators	M	4 50	6 00	5 25				1	1																					9	54		2		52

GALVESTON—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																									Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Laundries—Continued.																																			
6	Mangle machine operators	F	$ 6 00	$ 8 00	$ 6 19					40	5	1																			9	54		46		52
7	Markers and distributors	M	10 00	25 00	17 44									2					1			1	2		3						9	54		9		52
8	Markers and distributors	F	6 00	10 00	6 79					3	2	3		1																	9	54		9		52
9	Shirt folders	F	6 50	8 00	7 25					1		1																			9	54		2		52
10	Shirt finishers	F	7 00	13 00	10 00						1						1														9	54		2		52
11	Shirt finishers	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									1																	9	54		1		52
12	Starchers	F	6 00	9 00	6 91					5	3	2	1																		9	54		11		52
13	Washroom hands	M	6 00	21 00	12 77					1			1			4	1					1		1							10	54		9		52
14	Washroom hands	F	4 50	7 00	5 75			1			1																				9	54		2		52
15	Dry cleaners	M	12 00	30 00	21 33											1									1	1					9	54		3		52
16	Pressers	M	12 00	25 00	16 83											1	1								1						9	54		3		52
17	Seamstresses	F	7 00	12 00	9 50						1					1															9	54		2		52
18	Watchmen	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											1															12	84		1		52
19	Engineers	M	27 50	35 00	31 25																				1		1				10	60		2		52
20	Firemen	M	18 00	18 00	18 00																	1									10	60		1		52
21	Drivers	M	15 00	39 00	22 54														2	2	1		2	7	6	2	1				10	60		23		52
22	Stablemen	M	14 00	15 00	14 66													1	2												10	60		3		52
23	Managers	M	50 00	80 00	65 00																									2				2		52
24	Bookkeepers	M	18 00	39 25	26 81																	1		1		1	1				9	54		4		52
25	Stenographers	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									3																	9	54		3		52
26	Office clerks	M	12 00	25 00	17 33											1			1						1						9	54		3		52
27	Office clerks	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					1																					9	54		1		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 50	$80 00	.....			2		82	17	9	3	7	1	9	3	1	6	2	1	4	4	10	13	4	3	1	3					185		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 50	12 00	.....																															
	Newspaper and Printing Offices.																																			
1	Bindery girls	F	$ 4 00	$13 50	$ 5 77			18	18	23	3	4	1		1		1														8	48		69		52
2	Bookbinders	M	17 00	30 00	21 64																1	2	3	5	6	1					8	48		18		52
3	Bookbinders' apprentices	M	4 50	12 50	7 20			1	1	1	1					1															8	48		5		52
4	Compositors	M	13 75	30 00	20 56												1	1	2		3	4		13	5	1					8	48		30		52
5	Compositors	F	7 00	9 00	8 00						1		1																		8	48		2		52
6	Compositors' apprentices	M	4 00	10 00	6 30			2		1	1			1																	8	48		5		52
7	Embossing press operators	M	4 00	13 50	5 60			5									1														8	48		6		52
8	Linotype operators	M	18 87	39 10	28 47																	1		2	1	3		1			6½	39		8		52
9	Monotype operators	M	24 00	26 00	25 00																			1	1						8	48		2		52
10	L. and M. operators' apprentices	M	5 50	9 00	7 16				1		1		1																		7	42		3		52
11	Lithographers	M	18 50	40 00	25 33																	1		2	3	2		1			8	48		9		52

12	Lithographers' apprentices	M	2 50	13 00	7 19	1		2			1	1	1	1			1												8	48		8		52
13	Paper cutters	M	15 00	20 00	18 75														1					3					8	48		4		52
14	Pressfeeders	M	4 50	16 50	8 43			1	2	3	2	1	1	2		2				1									8	48		15		52
15	Pressmen	M	18 00	30 00	21 66																	4		5	2	1			8	48		12		52
16	Pressmen's apprentices	M	16 50	16 50	16 50															1									8	48		1		52
17	Proofreaders	M	24 00	25 00	24 50																			1	1				8	48		2		52
18	Stereotypers	M	28 00	28 00	28 00																				1				7	42		1		52
19	Electrotypers	M	17 00	30 00	22 00																1		1			1			8	48		3		52
20	Foremen	M	25 00	42 50	33 75																				1	1	1	3	8	48		6		52
21	Editor-in-chief	M	70 00	70 00	70 00																							2				2		52
22	Editorial writers	M	25 00	30 00	27 50																				1	1			8	48		2		52
23	City editors	M	25 50	25 50	25 50																				1				8	48		1		52
24	Telegraph editors	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																			1					8	48		1		52
25	Society editors	F	3 00	10 00	6 50		1							1															5	30		2		52
26	Reporters	M	14 00	22 50	17 16													2			3			1					8	48		6		52
27	Business managers	M	50 00	60 00	55 00																							2				2		52
28	Advertising managers	M	35 00	35 00	35 00																						1					1		52
29	Circulation managers	M	32 50	35 00	33 75																					1	1					2		52
30	City circulators	M	16 00	16 00	16 00															2												2		52
31	Subscription solicitors	M	12 00	15 00	13 00											2			1													3		52
32	Advertising managers	M	17 50	36 00	23 66																2						1					3		52
33	Collectors	M	15 20	19 60	16 52														2	1			1									4		52
34	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	40 00	33 75														1									1	8	48		2		52
35	Bookkeepers	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									1															8	48		1		52
36	Office clerks	M	7 50	35 00	18 91						1				1				2							1	1		8	48		6		52
37	Office clerks	F	6 00	12 50	8 42					2	1		1	1		1													8	48		6		52
38	Stenographers	F	12 50	30 00	20 07											1			2					1	2	1			8	48		7		52
39	Cashiers	M	25 00	25 00	25 00																				1				8	48		1		52
40	Office boys	M	4 00	7 50	4 91			4	1		1																		8	48		6		52
41	Carrier boys	M	1 00	6 00	1 77	34	8	1	1	1																						45		52
42	Machinists	M	25 00	37 50	31 25																				1		1		8	48		2		52
43	Janitors	M	10 00	16 00	13 66									1					1	1									8	48		3		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 00	$70 00	.....	35	9	34	24	31	13	6	6	8	2	7	4	3	12	6	10	12	5	35	27	14	6	6	4	.....	.....	.....	319	.....	.....
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 00	30 00	.....																														
	Planing Mills.																																		
1	Superintendents	M	$24 00	$46 00	$35 00																			1			1		9½	57		2		52
2	Foremen	M	23 55	24 30	23 92																			2					9½	55		2		52
3	Machine operators	M	18 40	21 60	19 75																	7	1	8					9½	55		16		52
4	Cutters	M	17 50	21 00	19 25																1			1					9½	55½		2		52
5	Bench carpenters	M	13 15	27 50	20 70												1					3		3	2				9½	55		9		52
6	Cabinet makers	M	18 00	24 00	22 50																	1		3					9	54		4		52
7	Glaziers	M	15 75	15 75	15 75														1										9½	57		1		52
8	Packers and bundlers	M	6 00	12 50	9 65					1			1		1	1													9½	55½		4		52
9	Teamsters	M	9 00	15 00	12 08								1		10	17		6	1										9½	55½		35		52
10	Laborers	M	10 75	15 00	12 11									1	1	4			1										9½	55½		7		52
11	Engineers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1										9½	57		1		52
12	Machine oilers	M	6 00	12 00	9 75					1			1			2													9½	55½		4		52
13	Night watchmen	M	14 00	14 00	14 00													2											12½	87½		2		52
14	Managers	M	23 00	48 00	35 33																			1			1		1			3		52

GALVESTON—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK $0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.	Weeks Industry Operates.
	Planning Mills—Continued.																																		
15	Bookkeepers	M	$16 50	$36 00	$27 83															1						1	1			9½	57		3		52
16	Stenographers	M	18 00	18 00	18 00																	1								9½	57		1		52
17	Clerks	M	7 00	20 00	13 92						1				1						1			1						9½	57		4		52
18	Estimator	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																			1						9½	57		1		52
19	Yard men	M	7 00	18 00	12 50						1											1								9½	57		2		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 6 00	$48 00						2	2		3	1	13	24	1	8	4	1	2	13	1	21	2	1	3		1				99		
	Telephone Exchanges.																																		
1	Traffic chiefs	M	$26 54	$26 54	$26 54																				1					9	54			1	52
2	Chief operators	F	10 95	19 62	14 81									1			1						1							9	54			3	52
3	Supervisors	F	9 81	10 96	10 22								3	4																9	54			7	52
4	Switchboard operators	F	7 50	10 39	8 54						5	28	13	2																9	54			48	52
5	Junior operators	F	5 77	7 50	6 51				8	17	4																			9	54			29	52
6	Students	F	4 62	4 62	4 62			4																						9	54			4	52
7	Information operators	F	9 24	10 39	9 81								1	1																9	54			2	52
8	Rate clerks	F	10 96	10 96	10 96									1																9	54			1	52
9	Monitors	F	5 19	9 24	7 22				1				1																	8½	51			2	52
10	Exchange clerks	F	7 50	18 00	14 26						1										1	1								9	54			3	52
11	Plant chiefs	M	27 69	27 69	27 69																				1					9	54			1	52
12	Central repairmen	M	16 15	17 40	16 78															3	1									9	54			4	52
13	Line foremen	M	13 84	27 69	21 64												1							2	1					9	54			4	52
14	Toll attendant	M	6 93	9 25	8 08					1		1	1																	9	54			3	52
15	Linemen	M	13 50	19 50	17 35												2			2	16	3	3							9	54			26	52
16	Groundmen	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											7														9	54			7	52
17	Wire chiefs	M	19 60	19 60	19 60																		1							9	54			1	52
18	Janitors	M	5 19	10 38	7 73				1					1																9	54			2	52
19	Telegraph operators	F	10 38	10 38	10 38									1																9	54			1	52
20	Managers	M	32 22	32 22	32 22																					1				8½	51			1	52
21	Billing clerks	F	9 23	9 23	9 23								1																	8½	51			1	52
22	Cashiers	M	24 23	24 23	24 23																			1						8½	51			1	52
23	Directory clerks	F	7 50	7 50	7 50						1																			8½	51			1	52
24	Stenographers	F	8 66	8 66	8 66							1																		8½	51			1	52
25	Adjusters	M	18 46	18 46	18 46																	1								9	54			1	52
26	Cooks	F	6 35	6 35	6 35					1																				9	54			1	52
27	Instructors	F	10 39	10 39	10 39									1																9	54			1	52
28	Cable splicers	M	10 50	24 00	16 88									1		4	1		1					5						9	54			12	52
29	Bookkeepers	F	9 23	15 00	12 11								1						1											8½	51			2	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 19	$42 22				4	10	19	11	30	21	13		11	5		2	5	18	5	5	8	3	1							171		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 62	19 62																															

HOUSTON.

	Breweries.																																										
1	Brew masters	M	$31 92	$115 35	$71 91																							1		1	2	8	48			4	52
2	Foremen	M	25 00	41 25	34 58																			1		1	1					8	48		1	2	52
3	Brewers	M	20 00	35 00	27 21																		20	12	2	7						8	48		5	36	52
4	Wash house men	M	23 00	25 00	23 50																		3	1								8	48		4		52
5	Malt driers	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																		1									8	48		1		52
6	Bottlers	M	6 00	30 00	19 38				2								20				14		30	7	1							8	48		74		52
7	Stampers	M	24 00	24 00	24 00																		1									8	48		1		52
8	Cellar men	M	24 00	24 00	24 00																		8									8	48		8		52
9	Coopers	M	22 50	27 00	24 85																		7	10								8	48		17		52
10	Coopers' helpers	M	5 80	7 50	6 36			2		1																						8	48		3		52
11	Tank men	M	19 00	19 00	19 00																	31										8	48		31		52
12	Carpenters	M	9 90	24 75	19 55						1												2									8	48		3		52
13	Repair men	M	17 00	22 00	20 75																1		2									8	48		3		52
14	Drivers	M	18 00	35 00	25 48																	5	7	8		1						8	48		21		52
15	Machinists	M	18 00	24 90	22 60																	2	4									8	48		6		52
16	Steam fitters	M	27 00	27 00	27 00																			3								8	48		3		52
17	Electricians	M	17 50	31 50	25 23																1		1	1	1							8	48		4		52
18	Stablemen	M	9 00	19 00	17 00								1									4										8	48		5		52
19	Laborers	M	9 50	10 80	10 39								13	38																		8	48		51		52
20	Steam engineers	M	28 00	55 00	34 36																			6							2	8	48		8		52
21	Firemen	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																		6									8	48		6		52
22	Oilers	M	21 00	21 00	21 00																		6									8	48		6		52
23	President and vice-president	M	144 23	192 30	164 12																										3					3	52
24	Secretary	M	96 15	100 00	98 07																										2					2	52
25	Auditors	M	38 47	38 47	38 47																					1						8	48			1	52
26	Bookkeepers	M	27 50	45 00	32 91																			3		2					1	8	48			6	52
27	Stenographers	M	23 07	23 07	23 07																		1									8	48			1	52
28	Stenographers	F	18 46	20 00	19 73																	1	1									8	48			2	52
29	Office clerks	M	13 85	28 84	21 69												2						1	2								8	48			5	52
30	Collectors	M	22 50	22 50	22 50																		1									8	48			1	52
31	Cashiers	M	28 84	28 84	28 84																			1								8	48			1	52
32	City salesmen	M	17 50	50 00	34 48																1				3		1	1				8	48			6	52
33	Traveling salesmen	M	20 77	46 15	33 27																		2	1	1						2					6	52
34	Porters	M	4 00	12 00	9 00			1							1	1																8	48			3	52
35	Miscellaneous	M	15 00	34 00	19 48														3			7	1	10	1	1						8	48		20	3	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 00	$192 00	.....			1	2	2	1	1	14	38	1	1	2	20	3		3	29	36	114	57	10	12	3	13						281	82	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	18 46	20 00	.....																																	
	Cotton Seed Oil Mills.																																					
1	Superintendents	M	$21 00	$40 40	$29 02																		3	5	1	1	1					12	72			11	52
2	Meal cooks	M	13 70	17 50	15 52												3		6	6	1											12	72		16		26
3	Former runners	M	12 00	14 40	13 54										8	4	16															12	72		28		26
4	Pan shovers	M	10 50	14 10	12 12									6	14		6															12	72		26		26
5	Cake strippers	M	10 50	12 00	11 58									7	18																	12	72		25		26
6	Cake mill men	M	9 00	19 50	10 76								17	15	15				2	2			1									12	72		52		26
7	Roll tenders	M	9 90	11 10	10 35								3	4	1																	12	60		8		26
8	Separating room men	M	11 50	12 85	12 08										4	13																12	72		17		26

HOUSTON—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																												Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Cotton Seed Oil Mills—Continued.																																						
9	Lintermen	M	$10 40	$23 90	$13 51									13		2	10		6			3	2	1						12	72		37		26
10	Pressmen	M	10 50	12 00	11 14									5		3														12	72		8		26
11	Pump men	M	10 50	12 95	11 85									1	1	2														12	72		4		26
12	Machinists	M	10 80	27 20	16 79									2					3				2		1					10	68		8		32
13	Blacksmiths	M	10 20	15 00	13 50									1		2			3											10	68		6		26
14	Millwrights	M	10 40	31 50	20 26									1					3					4	2	1				10	60		11		45
15	Steam engineers	M	15 00	21 00	18 15														5		2			6						12	84		13		32
16	Firemen	M	11 65	19 25	17 59										2		2					3	3							12	84		10		32
17	Machine oilers	M	9 90	12 00	11 07								3	2		5														12	84		10		26
18	Pipe fitters	M	13 80	18 55	15 94												1	2				2								10	60		5		32
19	Saw filers	M	12 00	13 50	12 90											2	3													10	60		5		28
20	Belt men	M	16 50	19 00	17 33															2			1							12	84		3		26
21	Chemists	M	13 00	31 25	20 16												1				2			2		1				9	54		6		52
22	Seed handlers	M	9 90	16 65	10 86								10	23		5				2										12	84		40		26
23	Sweepers	M	9 00	10 50	9 82								24	20																12	84		44		26
24	Laborers	M	9 00	18 75	10 75								48	20			1	10				2								12	84		81		26
25	Managers	M	40 00	135 40	73 19																							1	3				4		52
26	Bookkeepers	M	22 50	31 25	27 11																			2	4	1				8	48		7		52
27	Stenographers	M	15 00	22 50	18 94														2			3		3						8	48		8		52
28	Stenographers	F	17 50	23 08	19 36																2			1						8	48		3		52
29	Office clerks	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														3											8	48		3		52
30	Shipping clerks	M	16 90	21 25	19 26															2				3						8	48		5		52
31	Porters	M	13 50	13 50	13 50												2													12	84		2		52
32	Office boys	M	11 55	11 55	11 55										2															8	48		2		52
33	Traveling salesmen	M	35 00	35 00	35 00																						1						1		52
34	Miscellaneous	M	9 00	50 00	22 14								4	4		1			3				1			4		3	1	10½	65		21		42
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 9 00	$135 40									109	124	25	75	27	24	46	14	7	13	10	25	12	8	2	5	4				519	11	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	17 50	23 08																																			
	Department Stores.																																						
1	Floor walkers	M	$10 00	$40 00	$20 08									3		8	2		2			1		6	6	3	2	1		9	54		34		52
2	Salesmen	M	6 00	35 00	17 79					4		5	5	1		11		5	25	1	7	11		26	11	11				9	54		123		52
3	Saleswomen	F	2 00	30 00	8 61	10	6	39	63	127	66	56	30	68	14	39		5	32	7	7	5		13	7	4				9	54		598		52
4	Soda dispensers	M	10 00	23 10	13 18									2		3								1						9	54		6		52
5	Soda dispensers	F	5 00	7 00	5 83				2	3	1																			9	54		6		52
6	Fitters	F	10 00	35 00	16 15									2	2	3			2			1		1	1		1			9	54		13		52
7	Tailors	M	12 50	30 00	20 00											2								2	1	1				9	54		6		52

8	Alteration help	F	6 00	15 00	9 67					7	3	5	11	16	5	12	1	2	1											9	54		63		52
9	Hat trimmers	F	5 00	35 00	10 60				4	6	6		7	7		8	2							3	1		1			9	54		45		52
10	Hat makers	F	2 50	25 00	6 66	12	6		8			2		4		4			3						1					9	54		40		52
11	Dress makers	F	6 00	40 40	11 02					3		6		6				2	1									1		9	54		19		52
12	Window trimmers	M	5 00	35 00	14 80				1				2	2	2									1	1		1			9	54		10		52
13	Show card writers	M	8 00	20 00	13 25							2		2					2					2						9	54		8		52
14	Ad. writers	M	20 00	60 00	32 50																			1	2				1	9	54		4		52
15	Cashiers	M	6 00	20 00	8 50					8	2													2						9	54		12		52
16	Cashiers	F	5 00	20 00	7 87				2	53	7	3	9	3	1	1			2		1			2						9	54		64		52
17	Wrappers	M	17 30	17 30	17 30																1									9	54		1		52
18	Wrappers	F	4 00	9 00	6 62			6	26	4	4		5																	9	54		45		52
19	Cash boys	M	2 00	6 00	2 96	16	4	1	2	1																				9	54		24		52
20	Errand boys	M	2 50	4 00	3 00	4	7	2																						9	54		13		52
21	Delivery drivers	M	10 00	17 50	13 33									8		2			15		1									10	60		26		52
22	Delivery boys	M	3 00	3 00	3 00		2																							9	54		2		52
23	Porters and hitch boys	M	7 00	15 00	10 01						5	2	15	10		3			5											9	54		40		52
24	Maids	F	5 00	7 00	5 25				7		1																			9	54		8		52
25	Engineers	M	25 00	40 00	31 25																				1	2		1		10	60		4		52
26	Firemen	M	15 00	18 00	16 50														2			2								10	60		4		52
27	Electricians	M	10 00	15 00	11 66									2					1											9	54		3		52
28	Elevator boys	M	8 00	15 00	10 62							2	3	10		4			2											9	54		21		52
29	Carpet layers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														2											10	60		2		52
30	Night watchmen	M	12 50	17 50	14 79											2			3	1	1									12	84		7		52
31	Managers	M	15 00	192 00	40 83														3					4	2	2			6					17	52
32	Buyers	M	25 00	173 00	58 78																				3		2	2	7					14	52
33	Bookkeepers	M	12 00	46 15	22 38											1			2		4			8		2	1		1	9	54		19		52
34	Stenographers	M	15 00	27 50	17 50														5					1	1					9	54		7		52
35	Stenographers	F	10 00	22 50	12 19									3		5			2		1			1						9	54		12		52
36	Shipping clerks	M	5 00	22 50	11 26				2	2	3	1	4	2	1	5					2			3						9	54		25		52
37	Checkers	M	17 50	17 50	17 50																2									9	54		2		52
38	Stock clerks	M	5 00	28 00	14 40				2		1		1	1							2			2	1					9	54		10		52
39	Office clerks	M	9 00	12 50	11 31								2	1		5														9	54		8		52
40	Office clerks	F	4 00	22 50	7 52			2	9	9	4	6	3	4	2	1			1					1						9	54		42		52
41	Adjusters	M	35 00	35 00	35 00																						1			9	54		1		52
42	Collectors	M	6 50	21 95	17 50					1									1		2			4						9	54		8		52
43	Telephone operators	F	8 00	8 00	8 00							8																		9	54		8		52
44	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	57 50	22 13					2		2	1	3	2	1		1	1		2			2	2	2	1	2	3	9	54		20	7	52
45	Miscellaneous	F	2 00	20 00	6 33	10	22	2	2	12	9	2	5	1		3			1		1			4						9	54		74		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 00	$192 00	.....	52	47	52	130	222	112	102	103	161	29	123	5	15	116	9	34	20		90	41	27	10	7	18				1487	38	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 00	40 40	.....																														
	Hotels.																																		
1	Storekeepers	M	$12 50	$18 75	$14 53											3	3					2								8	54			8	52
2	Stewards	M	8 75	37 50	17 28							4					2				3						2			8	54			11	52
3	Cooks	M	12 50	43 75	18 99											5	2		4	7	5	8		6	4			2		8½	57		14	29	52
4	Cooks	F	8 00	10 50	9 25							1		1																8	54			2	52
5	Cook helpers	M	6 75	8 75	7 27					12	8	3																		8½	57		7	16	52
6	Dish washers	M	6 75	7 25	6 82					20	5																			8½	59½		8	17	52
7	Food checkers	M	15 00	16 25	15 50														3	2										8	56		2	3	52
8	Waiters	M	8 75	18 00	10 36						3	30		20	9		6					6								8½	58½		15	59	52

HOUSTON—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																										Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Hotels—Continued.																																				
9	Waitresses	F	$ 6 00	$ 7 00	$ 6 39					17	7																			8	54		7	17	52
10	Housekeepers	F	8 05	25 00	11 85							5		4	3										2					8	54		5	9	52
11	Cashiers	M	15 00	16 25	15 53														1	2										8	54		1	2	52
12	Cashiers	F	10 50	10 50	10 50									1																8	56			1	52
13	Bell boys	M	2 50	14 00	6 54	2	4	23		3	4							8												8½	59½		14	30	52
14	Linen room girls	F	6 50	7 00	6 71					9	3																			8	54		4	8	52
15	Chamber maids	F	5 00	7 75	7 31				8		44																			8	54		8	44	52
16	Porters	M	5 50	8 75	6 41				35	3	8	10																		8½	59½		17	39	52
17	Night watchmen	M	10 50	12 50	11 86									3		8														12	84		4	7	52
18	House detectives	M	15 00	25 00	19 00														3						2					10	70		1	4	52
19	Tailors	M	21 60	21 60	21 60																			2						10	70			2	52
20	Bus boys	M	7 00	8 75	7 62						25	3																		8½	59½		9	19	52
21	Hat checkers	F	8 50	8 50	8 50							2																		8	54			2	52
22	Cigar girls	F	8 00	10 50	9 25							3	5	2																8	54		3	7	52
23	Engineers	M	15 00	33 75	21 34														2		2			3		2				10	70		3	6	52
24	Firemen	M	9 00	12 50	10 69								3	2		3														10	70		2	6	52
25	Machinists	M	15 00	16 90	15 96														6	5										9	54		3	8	52
26	Carpenters	M	15 00	21 25	17 95														2		2	3		2						8½	59½		3	6	52
27	Electricians	M	16 90	16 90	16 90															2										8	56			2	52
28	Elevator operators	M	6 00	12 50	10 43					2	3			3	20	2														8	56		9	21	52
29	Managers	M	25 00	87 50	36 66																				5	2		3	1					11	52
30	Bookkeepers	M	7 00	35 00	24 08						2								3							4	3			8	56			12	52
31	Stenographers	M	17 50	17 50	17 50																2									8	56			2	52
32	Stenographers	F	10 00	12 00	11 33									1		2														8	54			3	52
33	Clerks	M	8 75	28 75	16 46							2		4	7	2	8		10	3	3	1		10	6					9	63			56	52
34	Switch board operators	F	8 50	15 00	10 08							5	5	6	3				2											8	54		6	15	52
35	Check room clerks	M	10 50	10 50	10 50									2																8	56		2		52
36	Miscellaneous	M	6 25	30 00	12 56					9	14			2		2				2	1			12		1				8½	59½		12	31	52
37	Miscellaneous	F	4 50	8 75	5 09			20	8	5		3																		8	54		14	32	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 50	$87 50		2	4	53	51	80	126	71	13	51	42	27	21	8	36	23	18	20		35	19	9	5	5	1				173	547	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 50	25 00																															
	Laundries.																																		
1	Foremen	M	$18 00	$45 00	$28 34																	2			2	1	1		1	9	50		7		52
2	Hand ironers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1											9	54		1		52
3	Hand ironers	F	6 00	13 50	7 48					31	7		1		1		7													9	50		47		52
4	Machine ironers	M	14 00	14 00	14 00													1												9	54		1		52

5	Machine ironers	F	6 00	12 00	6 63					51	18	8	1			1														9	50		79		52
6	Mangle machine operators	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1											9	54		1		52
7	Mangle machine operators	F	6 00	8 00	6 13					100	6	1																		9	50		107		52
8	Markers and distributers	M	8 00	20 00	16 50							1				1			2		2	3		3						9	50		12		52
9	Markers and distributers	F	6 50	15 00	8 21					2	13	2	3	1	1	1			1											9	50		24		52
10	Shirt folders	F	6 00	8 00	6 61					7		2																		9	50		9		52
11	Shirt finishers	F	15 00	15 00	15 00														2											9	50		2		52
12	Starchers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1											9	50		1		52
13	Starchers	F	5 50	10 00	6 47				2	21	4		1	1																9	50		29		52
14	Washroom hands	M	9 00	17 00	11 56								7	4	2	1	2	3	1	1	1									9	50		22		52
15	Washroom hands	F	8 00	8 00	8 00							1																		9	50		1		52
16	Dry cleaners	M	15 00	30 00	20 43														2	2					2	1				9	54		7		52
17	Dyers	M	30 00	30 00	30 00																					3				9	54		3		52
18	Pressers	M	10 00	18 00	15 25									2					5		2	3								9	54		12		52
19	Seamstresses	F	6 00	10 00	7 03					7	3	1	1	1																9	50		13		52
20	Stockroom help	F	9 00	15 00	11 00								2						1											9	50		3		52
21	Hand washers	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					5																				9	50		5		52
22	Watchmen	M	10 00	15 00	12 25									1		2			1											12	84		4		52
23	Engineers	M	18 00	25 00	21 33																	1		3	2					10	60		6		52
24	Firemen	M	8 00	12 00	10 40							2				3														10	60		5		52
25	Drivers	M	12 00	22 00	16 39											30						25		16						10	60		71		52
26	Porters	M	9 00	14 00	10 62								3	2		2		1												9	54		8		52
27	Stablemen	M	10 00	16 00	12 08									4						2										10	60		6		52
28	Managers	M	40 00	115 50	50 92																							2	4				6		52
29	Bookkeepers	M	20 00	46 00	32 03																			3		2	1		2	9	54		8		52
30	Stenographers	M	18 00	18 00	18 00																	2								9	54		2		52
31	Stenographers	F	9 00	18 00	13 43								2				1		3			1								9	54		7		52
32	Office clerks	F	7 50	15 00	11 50						2							1	2											9	54		5		52
33	Shipping clerks	M	10 00	30 00	24 00									1										1	2	2				9	54		6		52
34	Miscellaneous	M	25 00	32 50	29 16																				1	2				9	54		3		52
35	Miscellaneous	F	6 00	12 00	6 83					12	2	3				1														9	50		18		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 8 00	$115 50					2	236	55	21	21	17	4	42	10	6	23	5	5	37		26	9	11	2	2	7				541		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 50	18 00																															
	Newspaper Offices.																																		
1	Compositors	M	$30 28	$31 36	$30 79																					40				8	48		40		52
2	Compositors' apprentices	M	5 00	12 00	7 36				3		2	5				1														8	48		11		52
3	Linotype operators	M	32 50	33 30	33 21																					35				8	48		35		52
4	Pressmen	M	17 00	21 00	20 55																2			16						8	48		18		52
5	Pressmen's apprentices	M	8 00	15 00	10 12							3	3						2											8	48		8		52
6	Proofreaders	M	30 28	31 36	30 92																					10				8	48		10		52
7	Stereotypers	M	24 00	35 00	25 71																			11	1		2			8	48		14		52
8	Foremen	M	26 00	60 00	37 87																				3		6	4	2	8	48		15		52
9	Editor-in-chief	M	34 60	207 00	105 53																					1			2	8	48		3		52
10	Editorial writers	M	20 00	75 00	37 50																			2	2			1	3	8	48		8		52
11	City editors	M	35 00	36 00	35 33																						3			8	48		3		52
12	Telegraph editors	M	25 00	34 00	29 50																				1		1			8	48		2		52
13	Reporters	M	5 00	38 00	24 04				1					1		3								8	13	1	1			9	54		28		52
14	Business managers	M	45 00	75 00	61 66																								3	9	54		3		52
15	Advertising managers	M	35 00	75 00	53 66																						1		2	9	54		3		52

HOUSTON—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																									Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Newspaper Offices—Continued.																																			
16	City circulators	M	$15 00	$32 00	$19 29														1	2		1		2		1				9	54		7		52
17	Subscription solicitors	M	8 00	38 75	21 23							1							2	2		1		5	3	3	1			9	54		18		52
18	Advertising solicitors	M	20 00	38 75	27 54																			2	2	1	1			9	54		6		52
19	Advertising solicitors	F	7 50	8 00	7 83						1	2																		9	54		3		52
20	Collectors	M	15 00	20 00	17 00														3					2						9	54		5		52
21	Bookkeepers	M	9 00	34 60	20 49								1		1	1			4	1			2	6	3	3				9	54		22		52
22	Bookkeepers	F	8 00	15 00	10 62							3		3	1				2											9	54		9		52
23	Stenographers	M	18 00	25 00	20 33																	2			1					9	54		3		52
24	Office clerks	M	6 00	15 00	12 17					1			1					2	2											9	54		6		52
25	Office clerks	F	8 50	10 00	9 27							2	2	3																9	54		7		52
26	Cashiers	M	17 30	30 00	23 65																1					1				9	54		2		52
27	Cashiers	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									2																9	54		2		52
28	Office boys	M	3 50	8 00	6 17		1		1	3	1	2																		9	54		8		52
29	Janitoresses	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					7																				9	54		7		52
30	Janitors	M	11 00	17 30	13 10										2						1									9	54		3		52
31	Miscellaneous	M	6 50	125 00	18 87					2	6	7	2	5	3	20	4	1	9	2	3			8	7	6	2	2	4	9	54		93		52
32	Miscellaneous	F	6 00	10 00	8 25					2	2			4																9	54		8		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 50	$207 00			1		5	15	12	25	9	18	7	25	4	3	25	7	7	4	2	62	36	102	18	7	16				410		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	15 00																															
	Petroleum Products.																																			
1	Superintendents	M	$25 00	$137 50	$64 16																				2	3	3	2	49	8	45			59	52
2	Foremen	M	10 52	50 00	28 20									1							8	4		16	13	30	2	8	2	8	48			84	52
3	Civil engineers	M	21 00	93 33	40 32																			2	3	7	3	2	4					21	52
4	Draughtsmen	M	22 50	56 25	32 20																			3	3	9	5		1	8	48			21	52
5	Still men	M	22 40	28 00	25 61																			2	9					8	48			11	52
6	Steam engineers	M	18 20	30 17	26 11																	10		19	4	40				9½	66½			73	52
7	Firemen	M	13 96	22 40	21 11												2	2						44						9½	68½			48	52
8	Oil engine engineers	M	25 00	43 75	30 21																				3	2		1		8	45			6	52
9	Gaugers	M	16 80	33 79	24 51														3				3	30	8	14				9½	68½			58	52
10	Pumpers	M	21 00	24 65	23 72																			13						8	56			13	52
11	Treaters	M	33 79	34 38	34 08																					2				8	56			2	52
12	Acid works men	M	16 14	17 40	17 15															1	4									8	56			5	52
13	Asphalt department men	M	17 36	26 60	20 65																4		18	3	6					8	56			31	52
14	Chief chemists	M	65 00	104 17	84 58																								2	8	56			2	52
15	Chemists	M	25 00	37 50	28 44																				5	2	1			8	56			8	52
16	Laboratory workers	M	14 40	31 50	18 66													1		3		4	2			1				8	56			11	52

17	Still inspectors	M	22 50	25 13	24 23																			3	3					8	56			6	52
18	Machinists	M	20 17	40 23	27 80																			7	3		2	1		8	48			13	52
19	Machinists' helpers	M	10 07	25 00	16 07									1				4		2		2			1					8	48			10	52
20	Blacksmiths	M	24 00	30 00	26 33																			3	2	1				8	48			6	52
21	Blacksmiths' helpers	M	12 50	16 00	14 82											1			2	1										8	48			4	52
22	Boiler makers	M	20 38	37 50	25 43																			6	3		2			8	48			11	52
23	Boiler makers' helpers	M	12 50	17 20	13 95											1	4				1									8	48			6	52
24	Carpenters	M	12 65	28 00	20 75											2	15		2	7				9	22					8½	49½			57	52
25	Electricians	M	15 00	35 00	22 21														11					47	10		1			8¾	61¼			69	52
26	Painters	M	13 50	26 40	20 04												2			6				2	6					8	48			16	52
27	Bricklayers	M	16 18	56 00	34 57															1				3		2	4	2	3	8	48			15	52
28	Bricklayers' helpers	M	12 50	33 20	16 82											2		3								1				8	48			6	52
29	Riveters	M	20 00	23 38	22 02																			6						10	60			6	52
30	Heaters	M	16 15	16 15	16 15															2										10	60			2	52
31	Pipe shop men	M	8 66	16 65	13 44							4				2	55			7										8	48			68	52
32	Car repairers	M	17 50	25 00	19 83																4		2		2					8	48			8	52
33	Laborers	M	12 00	28 00	17 27											262	20			12	30	1		349	6					8½	51			680	52
34	Teamsters	M	7 50	26 88	16 02						2			6	16	20	10		20	5	17	30	5	16	2					10	70			149	52
35	Chauffeurs	M	12 50	25 00	17 80											4	2		2	6	1			9	2					8½	49½			26	52
36	Night watchmen	M	7 24	22 50	17 33						2					4			2	2			1	10						12	84			21	52
37	Miscellaneous	M	8 75	95 00	23 83							2	30		55	39	31		18	21	7	4	2	146	45	40	81	16	21	8½	49½			558	52
38	Chief clerks	M	28 75	40 83	34 49																				5	14	2	6		8	45			27	52
39	Agents	M	15 00	95 83	28 18														3	6	5	6	3	27	13	16	3	2	10	8	46			94	52
40	Bookkeepers	M	17 50	35 00	23 55																4	10		8	12	2	2			8	45			38	52
41	Stenographers	M	16 25	40 00	23 90															14	4	20	1	53	30	21	3	2		8	45			148	52
42	Stenographers	F	12 50	25 00	16 88											3			7		1			3	2					8	45			16	52
43	Office clerks	M	7 50	50 00	22 48						8	1		12	6	15	1	10	18	12	20	35	4	70	63	33	20	5	5	8	45			338	52
44	Office clerks	F	7 50	18 75	10 65						2			15								2								8	45			19	52
45	Shipping clerks	M	15 00	28 13	21 38														3					2	3					8	45			8	52
46	Telephone operators	F	8 75	11 66	9 68							2	6		2															8	48			10	52
47	Janitoresses	F	6 00	7 50	6 55					17	2																			8	48			19	52
48	Janitors	M	7 00	18 75	14 65						2					4	1		4	6	2	2								8	48			21	52
49	Office boys	M	5 00	10 50	7 25				4	15	8	4	4	2																8	45			37	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 00	$137 50					4	32	26	13	40	37	79	359	143	20	92	117	112	130	41	911	291	240	134	47	97					2965	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	25 00																															

Note.—The above table includes persons working in other parts of the State, but who are employed by the companies having headquarters in Houston.

Planing Mills.

1	Superintendents	M	$28 85	$41 50	$33 55																				1		1	1		9	54		4		52
2	Foremen	M	18 00	30 00	23 35																	3	1	6		4				9	54		14		52
3	Machine operators	M	7 50	21 00	17 29						2					1	3		4			21	2	6						9	54		39		52
4	Cutters	M	18 00	18 00	18 00																	2								9	54		2		52
5	Bench carpenters	M	18 00	21 40	19 72																	8	3	9						9	54		20		52
6	Cabinet makers	M	12 00	21 00	16 99											2	1	3	3	6		14		4						9	54		33		52
7	Glaziers	M	9 00	21 00	13 77								3	1		3						2		2						9	54		11		52
8	Packers and bundlers	M	12 00	15 00	13 00											4			2											9	54		6		52
9	Teamsters	M	10 50	14 00	12 10									5			3	2												10	60		10		52
10	Truckmen	M	9 00	12 50	9 89								5	3		1														9	54		9		52
11	Laborers	M	9 00	10 50	9 26								14	3																9	54		17		52

HOUSTON—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																									Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Planing Mills—Continued.																																			
12	Engineers	M	$17 50	$21 60	$18 52																2	2	1	1							10	60		6		52
13	Firemen	M	10 50	12 00	11 50									1		2															10	60		3		52
14	Night watchmen	M	12 50	15 00	13 60											2		2	1												12	84		5		52
15	Managers	M	37 50	50 00	44 20																						1	2	2					5		52
16	Bookkeepers	M	20 00	25 00	23 12																			2	2						9	54		4		52
17	Stenographers	M	12 50	22 50	15 83											2								1							9	54		3		52
18	Stenographers	F	12 50	22 50	17 50											1								2							9	54		3		52
19	Office clerks	M	4 50	4 50	4 50			1																							9	54		1		52
20	Office clerks	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					2																					9	54		2		52
21	Draughtsmen	M	20 00	30 00	24 58																			2	3	1					9	54		6		52
22	Estimators	M	25 00	28 85	27 56																				3						9	54		3		52
23	Salesmen	M	27 50	45 00	30 00																				2	2			1		9	54		5		52
24	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	18 00	12 32					3	3								4			4									9	54		14		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 50	$50 00				1		5	5		22	13		18	7	7	14	6	2	56	7	35	12	7	2	3	3				225		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	6 00																																
	Telephone Exchanges.																																			
1	Traffic chiefs	M	$19 61	$31 45	$25 53																		1			1					9	54	312		2	52
2	Chief operators	F	10 38	20 77	14 36									3	1	2	2				1	1	1	1							9	54	291		12	52
3	Supervisors	F	9 22	12 11	10 49								16	20	4	1															9	54	310		41	52
4	Switchboard operators	F	4 61	13 84	8 66			3		3	10	125	73	5			1														9	54	290		220	52
5	Junior operators	F	5 78	8 07	6 94				5	57	29	2																			9	54	289		93	52
6	Students	F	4 61	4 61	4 61			10																							7	42	310		10	52
7	Information operators	F	6 33	9 22	8 10					2	1	3	3																		9	54	292		9	52
8	Instructors	F	10 38	20 77	13 99									2										1							9	54	312		3	52
9	Matrons	F	11 53	11 53	11 53										1																9	54	312		1	52
10	Central repairmen	M	16 15	18 46	17 23															4	2	2									9	54	312		8	52
11	Line foremen	M	16 15	33 45	22 03															1		2	2	8	2	1					9	54	270		16	52
12	Linemen	M	10 38	18 90	16 22									5	1		2		3	2	17	11									9	54	270		41	52
13	Groundmen	M	10 50	13 50	11 10									7		2	1														9	54	290		10	52
14	Wire chiefs	M	19 61	25 39	21 92																		1	1	1						9	54	312		3	52
15	Cable men	M	15 00	24 00	20 40														2			3		6							9	54	268		11	52
16	Cable men's helpers	M	10 50	12 00	11 10									6		4															9	54	260		10	52
17	Managers	M	42 69	42 69	42 69																							1					312		1	52
18	Cashiers	M	28 84	28 84	28 84																				1						9	54	312		1	52
19	Directory clerks	F	9 23	10 38	9 80								1	1																	9	54	312		2	52
20	Office clerks	M	8 08	25 39	14 99							1	1		3		3		2	2	1	1		1	1						9	54	312		16	52

21	Office clerks	F	9 23	13 84	12 23									2			1	1			1										9	54	312		5	52
22	Stenographers	F	12 69	16 15	14 42												1	1		1	1										9	54	312		4	52
23	Adjusters	M	13 84	19 61	16 92													1				1		1							9	54	312		3	52
24	Ticket messengers	M	5 76	5 76	5 76				1																						9	54	312		1	52
25	Office boys	M	4 61	4 61	4 61			1																							9	54	312		1	52
26	Night watchmen	M	11 53	11 53	11 53											1															12	84	312		1	52
27	Janitors	M	8 65	9 23	8 94								4	4																	9	54	312		8	52
28	Miscellaneous	M	8 08	24 00	13 13								3	2	26	3	4	4		3	3	8	2	3	3						9	54	304		64	52
29	Miscellaneous	F	2 76	12 69	8 11	1	1	3		2			2		2	3	2														9	54	300		16	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 61	$42 69		1	1	17	6	64	40	140	102	77	17	17	16		11	14	30	22	9	21	5	2		1							613	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 76	20 77																																

SAN ANTONIO.

Breweries.

1	Brew masters	M	$32 50	$115 00	$71 97																					1		1	2		8	48	312	4		52
2	Foremen	M	22 00	46 15	30 16																			2	3			1	1		8	48	312	7		52
3	Brewers	M	21 50	23 00	22 43																			29							8	48	296	29		52
4	Washhouse men	M	21 50	21 50	21 50																			6							8	48	290	6		52
5	Bottlers	M	17 75	19 00	17 76																102		1								8	48	295	103		52
6	Ice pullers	M	15 40	18 00	16 70														4			4									8	48	295	8		52
7	Cellar men	M	16 00	27 00	22 55															1	1			7	2						8	48	297	11		52
8	Apprentices	M	5 40	16 00	7 29				2	15	2							2		1											8	48	280	22		52
9	Coopers	M	20 00	30 00	24 77																			16	3	3					8	48	291	22		52
10	Carpenters	M	21 60	27 00	22 82																			8	1						8	48	290	9		52
11	Painters	M	21 00	21 00	12 00																			1							8	48	289	1		52
12	Repair men	M	10 50	25 00	18 08										1					1	2			1	1						8	48	288	6		52
13	Drivers	M	12 00	27 00	18 44												1				20		9	6	1						8	48	295	37		52
14	Machinists	M	20 00	28 85	23 69																			10	2						8	48	298	12		52
15	Machinists' helpers	M	17 00	19 00	17 40																4		1								8	48	295	5		52
16	Steam fitters	M	23 00	23 00	23 00																			2							8	48	299	2		52
17	Steam fitters' helpers	M	17 00	17 00	17 00																1										8	48	290	1		52
18	Electricians	M	24 00	24 00	24 00																			2							8	48	302	2		52
19	Stablemen	M	21 25	24 00	22 62																			2							8	48	310	2		52
20	Laborers	M	10 00	21 50	14 70									2		1	1	4				1		2							9½	55	273	11		52
21	Steam engineers	M	25 00	25 00	25 00																				6						8	48	310	6		52
22	Oilers	M	19 00	19 00	19 00																		6								8	48	308	6		52
23	Firemen	M	17 75	17 75	17 75																7										8	48	310	7		52
24	President	M	35 00	384 60	209 40																						1		1						2	52
25	Secretary	M	23 05	23 05	23 05																			1							8	48	312	1		52
26	Managers	M	192 30	234 40	213 35																								2						2	52
27	Bookkeepers	M	17 30	46 10	33 41																1			1	1		1	3	1		8	48	312	8		52
28	Stenographers	F	23 08	23 08	23 08																			1							8	48	312	1		52
29	Office clerks	M	10 00	63 40	18 89									1			8		1		1	1		3	1				1		8	48	312	17		52
30	Adjusters	M	46 10	46 10	46 10																								1		8	48	312	1		52
31	Collectors	M	46 10	46 10	46 10																								1		8	48	312	1		52
32	Cashiers	M	29 95	40 40	25 17																				1			1			8	48	312	2		52
33	City salesmen	M	26 53	54 50	40 08																				2		1	1	3		8	48	312	7		52
34	Traveling salesmen	M	54 50	54 50	54 50																								1					1		52

SAN ANTONIO—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																											Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Breweries—Continued.																																					
35	Chief engineer	M	$71 15	$75 00	$73 07																								2				8	48	390	3		52
36	Telephone operators	F	8 33	11 55	10 81							1			2																		8	48	312	1		52
37	Porters	M	17 50	17 50	17 50																1												8	48	300	34		52
38	Miscellaneous	M	8 00	92 00	23 27							1		2	1	2		1		1			2	18	2	1	1		2				8	48	300	34		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 40	$384 60					2	15	2	2		6	3	4	9	7	5	4	140	6	19	118	26	5	4	7	18				396	6		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	8 33	23 08																																		
	Candy and Nut Picking Factories.																																					
1	Superintendent	M	$34 60	$46 15	$40 25																					1		1	1	10	60		3		52			
2	Foremen	M	15 00	24 00	18 42														3		2	2		4						10	60		11		52			
3	Stick candy makers	M	4 95	21 00	13 69			1						2		1	2		4	2				1						10	60		13		52			
4	Roller boys	M	4 95	6 00	5 77			1	2	6																				10	60		9		52			
5	Wrappers	F	2 97	7 10	4 34	4	2		11		2																			9	54		19		52			
6	Packers	M	3 60	13 50	8 75		4								3	2	1													10	60		10		52			
7	Pan men (vacuum)	M	12 00	16 34	13 45											2				1										10	60		3		52			
8	Cookers	M	8 91	16 50	14 18							1						2	2	1										10	60		6		52			
9	Gum men	M	10 00	10 00	10 00									2																10	60		2		52			
10	Gum men's helpers	M	5 00	6 00	5 79				2	3																				10	60		5		52			
11	Pan men	M	9 00	16 34	11 44								2							1										10	60		3		52			
12	Pan men's helpers	M	4 25	5 00	4 75			1	2																					10	60		3		52			
13	Penny goods men	M	4 50	6 00	5 19			3	2	3																				10	60		8		52			
14	Chocolate dippers	F	5 00	5 50	5 40				10																					9	54		10		52			
15	Cream dippers	F	6 00	6 93	6 37					10																				9	54		10		52			
16	Starch buck men	M	4 50	4 50	4 50			3																						10	60		3		52			
17	Engineers	M	12 00	13 50	12 50											2	1													10	60		3		52			
18	Firemen	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											4														10	60		4		52			
19	Nut crackers	M	5 00	5 50	5 27				11																					10	60		11		52			
20	Nut pickers	F	60	5 54	2 91	318	264	32	1																					8½	51		615		52			
21	Managers	M	37 50	57 68	45 18																						1	1	1				3		52			
22	Bookkeepers	M	17 30	34 60	22 75																4					2				10	60		6		52			
23	Stenographers	M	28 85	28 85	28 85																				1					10	60		1		52			
24	Stenographers	F	12 00	15 00	13 68											1	2		1											9	54		4		52			
25	Office clerks	M	12 00	17 30	13 53											3	1				1									10	60		5		52			
26	Office clerks	F	10 00	12 00	11 00									1		1														9	54		2		52			
27	Shipping clerks	M	13 50	23 00	15 85												3		1					1						10	60		5		52			
28	City salesmen	M	13 85	23 00	16 42												2		1					1						10	60		4		52			
29	Traveling salesmen	M	17 30	30 00	25 31																4			2	4	5							15		52			

30	Porters	M	11 50	11 50	11 50											2																	10	60		2		52
31	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	24 00	9 46					10		6	11	4		4	5								1								10	60		41		52
32	Miscellaneous	F	4 50	10 00	5 80			3	7	4		2		1																			9	54		17		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 60	$57 68		322	270	44	48	36	2	9	13	10	5	20	17	2	12	5	11	2		10	5	8	1	2	2							856		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	60	15 00																																		

Note.—It will be noted that extremely low wages are paid to female labor in this industry, due to the availability of cheap Mexican labor. White and negro labor have been practically crowded out by the Mexican.

Clothing Factories.

1	Superintendent	M	$25 00	$31 15	$28 07																				1	1					9	54		2		52
2	Forewomen	F	7 50	18 00	9 64						1	4		1								1									9	53		7		52
3	Cutters	M	8 00	25 00	14 77							1	1	2					1			2		1	1						9	53		9		52
4	Single needle machine operators	F	2 43	18 12	6 20	4	34	38	25	12	12	12	6	3	10	1	2	2	2			1									9	53		164		52
5	Double needle machine operators	F	4 95	14 25	6 91			1	3	4	1	1	1					1													9	53		12		52
6	Front and back makers	F	3 15	9 88	5 64		3	2	1			2	1																		9	53		9		52
7	Suspender makers	F	2 70	4 23	3 59	1	1	1																							9	53		3		52
8	Bottom hemmers	F	4 52	11 00	6 71			2							1																9	53		3		52
9	Button hole machine operators	F	3 50	11 00	4 43		1	5	5	2		1			1																9	53		15		52
10	Pocket serge machine operators	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					1																					9	53		1		52
11	Coat makers	F	3 01	6 90	5 09		2	1	2	2																					9	53		7		52
12	Sleeve makers	F	13 93	13 93	13 93												1														9	53		1		52
13	Thread clippers	F	3 00	5 00	3 56		7		1																						9	53		8		52
14	Pressers	M	3 50	12 00	6 21		2	1		2		1				1															9	53		7		52
15	Packers	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											1															9	53		1		52
16	Managers	M	80 25	80 25	80 25																									1				1		52
17	Bookkeepers	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																			1							10	60		1		52
18	Stenographers	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					1																					9	53		1		52
19	Miscellaneous	M	18 00	57 70	37 85																	1								1	9	53		2		52
20	Miscellaneous	F	3 75	18 00	8 06		1	1	1													1									9	53		4		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 50	$80 25		5	51	52	38	24	14	22	9	6	12	3	3	3	3			6		2	2	1			2							258		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 43	18 12																																		

Department Stores.

1	Floor walkers	M	$10 00	$40 00	$21 85									1	1	2		2	3		5			7	3	2	2	2		8¾	52		30		52
2	Salesmen	M	5 00	46 18	17 02				8	5	13	16	4	5	4	10	3	2	25	6	8	15	3	27	16	8	4	1	1	8¾	53		184		52
3	Saleswomen	F	3 00	50 00	9 29		3	16	81	91	49	35	11	33	3	23	6	5	18	11	9	5	1	17	7	2	2		1	8¾	52		429		52
4	Soda dispensers	F	6 50	7 00	6 83					1	2																			8¾	51		3		52
5	Fitters	F	10 00	27 50	15 83									3		4			3		1	2		4	1					8¾	52		18		52
6	Tailors	M	9 00	22 50	14 64								1	1	1	6	1			1	2	2		3						8¾	53		18		52
7	Tailors	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									1																9	54		1		52
8	Alteration help	F	5 50	15 00	7 98				2	11	35	22	10	6	2	2	1		2											8¾	52		93		52
9	Hat trimmers	F	2 50	22 50	9 36	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1			1	1	1		1						8¾	51½		25		52
10	Hat makers	F	5 00	15 00	7 91				2	1		2							1											8¾	51		6		52
11	Window trimmers	M	6 00	36 00	18 47					1		2		1		1			2		1			3	2	1	1			8¾	52		15		52
12	Show card writers	M	12 50	15 00	13 75											1			1											8¾	52½		2		52
13	Ad. writers	M	40 00	60 00	46 66																							2	1	8¾	52½		3		52
14	Ad. writers	F	12 00	12 00	12 00											1														8¾	51		1		52

SAN ANTONIO—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.	Weeks Industry Operates.
						NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																													
	Department Stores—Continued.																																		
15	Cashiers	F	$ 9 00	$25 00	$16 25									1					1	1					1					9½	55½		4		52
16	Cashiers	F	4 50	18 00	8 75			1	6	1	5	8	2	2	4	2		1			1	1								8½	51½		34		52
17	Wrappers	M	4 00	15 00	5 50			10	23	12	3	3	1						1											8½	52		53		52
18	Wrappers	F	3 00	6 00	3 46		39	14	1	1																				8½	52		55		52
19	Cash boys	M	2 50	3 00	2 73	6	5																							8½	52		11		52
20	Delivery drivers	M	5 00	15 00	13 86				1		1		1	1				3	12											9½	57		19		52
21	Delivery boys	M	3 00	10 00	5 23		2	2	26	10				1																8½	52		41		52
22	Porters and hitch boys	M	5 00	12 00	9 06				1	3	3	3	22	7	5	2														9½	55		46		52
23	Maids	F	4 00	9 00	7 07			1		5	1	4	4																	8½	52		15		52
24	Engineers	M	30 00	30 00	30 00																					1				8½	51		1		52
25	Firemen	M	11 00	11 00	11 00										1															8½	51		1		52
26	Electricians	M	18 00	30 00	22 00																	1		2		1				8½	52½		4		52
27	Elevator boys	M	6 00	11 00	7 67					4	5	8	3		1															8½	53		21		52
28	Carpet layers	M	17 50	17 50	17 50																2									8½	52½		2		52
29	Night watchmen	M	10 00	16 00	13 32									1	1	2	1	4		2										12½	85		11		52
30	Managers	M	20 00	95 00	48 06																			1	5	1	1	1	9					18	52
31	Buyers	M	27 50	60 00	41 30																				1	3	7	1	3					15	52
32	Buyers	F	23 10	40 00	33 12																			1	1	1	4	2		8½	51			9	52
33	Bookkeepers	M	8 00	32 70	21 67							1					1		1	1	3			3	5	2				8½	53		17		52
34	Bookkeepers	F	6 00	30 00	12 42					1	1	2	1	2	2	3			1		1			1		1				8½	51		16		52
35	Stenographers	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																			1						8½	52		1		52
36	Stenographers	F	6 00	19 00	11 45					2	1			2	2	6					1		1							8½	52		15		52
37	Shipping clerks	M	6 00	21 00	12 95					2	1	1	1			1	1	2	1	1		1		2						8½	53		14		52
38	Checkers	M	15 00	22 50	18 75														1					1						8½	52½		2		52
39	Stock clerks	M	7 50	30 00	11 63						1		1	3	1			3	1						1	1				8½	52		12		52
40	Stock clerks	F	3 00	5 50	4 20		2	1	2																					8½	52		5		52
41	Office clerks	M	5 00	15 60	9 75				1				1	1					1											8½	52		4		52
42	Office clerks	F	4 00	16 50	8 23			1	3	1	6	4	4	1	3					1										8½	52½		24		52
43	Adjusters	M	5 00	20 00	10 38				1	2	1	2				1								2						8½	52		9		52
44	Collectors	M	8 00	18 00	13 38							1		2		1			3		1	1								8½	53		9		52
45	Switch board operators	F	4 50	10 00	7 76			1		1	1	2		2																8½	51		7		52
46	Miscellaneous	M	3 50	65 00	14 36		1	2	14	4	4	4	5	8	2	8	2	2	4					5	6	1	1		4	8½	52		77		52
47	Miscellaneous	F	2 50	85 00	6 39	1	41	13	1	5	3	4	1			2				1			1		1		1			8½	51		75		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 50	$95 00		8	95	65	175	165	137	126	76	87	34	80	17	24	82	26	36	29	6	81	50	25	23	9	19				1433	42	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	85 00		1																													

Electric Light Plants and Street Railroads.

1	Foremen	M	$15 70	$26 11	$21 66															1		1			1	3					9	63			6	52
2	Inspectors	M	17 50	23 33	20 18																1	2	1	1	6						9	63			11	52
3	Conductors	M	10 20	18 69	15 16									2		27	28		32	66			4								9	63			159	52
4	Motormen	M	10 20	18 69	15 16									2		27	28		33	66			4								9	63			160	52
5	Steam engineers	M	23 52	35 00	25 54																				5	2		1			8	56			8	52
6	Firemen	M	10 50	20 07	15 16									2		2									3						10	70			7	52
7	Electricians	M	9 75	28 00	18 59								1	1			1	1		2					4	1					8	48			11	52
8	Machinists	M	14 63	22 09	14 08													1						1	5						9	54			7	52
9	Machinists' helpers	M	7 60	15 00	11 15							1	1	1		1			1												9	54			5	52
10	Blacksmiths	M	18 75	23 87	21 31																		1		1						8	48			2	52
11	Blacksmiths' helpers	M	9 82	11 27	10 55								1		1																8	48			2	52
12	Carpenters	M	10 49	22 84	16 75									3		1				9			2		4						8	48			19	52
13	Painters	M	9 75	21 12	15 85									1			1					2			1						8	48			5	52
14	Car repairers	M	10 57	24 92	17 59									2		1		2		3		9		2	5						8	48			24	52
15	Car cleaners	M	10 49	14 00	10 68									23	1			1													8	56			25	52
16	Track foremen	M	15 03	24 15	17 70														5	1	6		2	2							9	54		16		52
17	Track laborers	M	6 15	17 65	8 96					6		88	2			3					1										9	54		100		52
18	Track oilers	M	10 62	10 62	10 62									7																	10	60		7		52
19	Linemen	M	23 61	24 56	23 68																				24						8	48			24	52
20	Dynamo tenders	M	17 92	17 92	17 92																3										8	56			3	52
21	Groundmen	M	10 75	11 15	10 80									16	2																8	54			18	52
22	Boiler washers	M	8 16	8 16	8 16								1																		10	50			1	52
23	Machine oilers	M	13 77	13 77	13 77												9														8	56			9	52
24	Meter repairers	M	10 00	22 50	16 25									1											1						8	48			2	52
25	Lamp trimmers	M	17 50	18 00	17 75																1	1									8	56			2	52
26	Civil engineers	M	18 75	50 00	26 76																		4				2			1	8	48			7	52
27	Storekeepers	M	15 00	25 00	20 00														1						1	1					9	54			3	52
28	Laborers	M	7 00	18 65	11 86						1	4	35	10	3	1			4		2	1									10	60		61		52
29	Miscellaneous	M	18 75	156 25	38 61																		5		1	2		4	1	4	8	48			17	52
30	Cashiers	M	24 23	26 00	25 01																				1	1					8	48			2	52
31	Cashiers	F	16 25	16 25	16 25															1											8	48			1	52
32	Bookkeepers	M	12 50	25 00	19 16											1	1				1	1			4	1					8	48			9	52
33	Bookkeepers	F	20 00	25 00	22 50																				1	1					8	48			2	52
34	Stenographers	M	17 50	17 50	17 50																1										8	48			1	52
35	Stenographers	F	11 25	22 50	16 04										1	1	1			1					2						8	48			6	52
36	Clerks	M	5 00	43 75	18 00				1	2		2		2		1	1		1	1	1		2		6	2	2	1	1		8	48			26	52
37	Clerks	F	6 25	10 00	7 50					2	2			1																	8	48			5	52
38	Claim agents	M	25 00	125 00	42 08																					5				1	8	48			6	52
39	Solicitors	M	12 50	31 25	16 25											4											1				8	48			5	52
40	Meter readers	M	10 00	16 75	13 10									1	1		2			1											8	48			5	52
41	Janitors	M	13 75	14 50	14 00												2	1													8	48			3	52
42	Wipers	M	11 59	11 59	11 59										2																				2	
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 00	$156 25					1	10	4	95	40	75	11	70	74	6	78	152	30	26	6	78	19	5	6	2	6					184	610	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 25	25 00																																

SAN ANTONIO—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.	Weeks Industry Operates.
	Foundries, Machine Shops and Structural Iron Works.																																		
1	Foremen	M	$10 50	$50 00	$24 27									1		1			2		1	1		6	6	3			1	9½	53		22		52
2	Machinists	M	13 50	22 50	19 42												1	1		4	4	5		21						9½	56		36		52
3	Machinists' helpers	M	4 40	15 00	9 78			3	1		3	2		7	2	2	2		2											9½	56		24		52
4	Blacksmiths	M	13 50	29 15	20 85												1					1	1	2	1					9½	55½		6		52
5	Blacksmiths' helpers	M	8 64	15 40	12 27											4	1		1											9½	57		7		52
6	Boilermakers	M	17 75	24 30	20 52																1		1	1						9	54		3		52
7	Boilermakers' helpers	M	10 50	17 50	14 75									1			1				2									9	54		4		52
8	Ornamental iron workers	M	13 50	21 00	18 00												1		1				1	2						9½	57		5		52
9	Ornamental iron workers' helpers	M	10 50	10 50	10 50									2																9½	57		2		52
10	Structural iron workers	M	10 50	21 00	14 45									1	3	4	2	2	5	5		3	1	2						9½	55		28		52
11	Structural iron workers' helpers	M	7 02	13 50	10 67						3		5	19		3	5													9	54		35		52
12	Moulders	M	12 00	22 50	18 40										1		4					3	5	7						9	55		20		52
13	Moulders' helpers	M	4 50	12 00	9 75			1		1	1		2	8		3														9	54		16		52
14	Core makers	M	10 50	21 00	16 56									1		1				1		1		2						9	54		6		52
15	Pattern makers	M	6 35	28 50	14 86					1						1	1							2	4					9½	57		9		52
16	Cupalo tenders	M	10 50	13 50	12 00									1		2	1													9½	55		4		52
17	Casting cleaners	M	9 00	15 00	10 93								2	3		1			1											9	54		7		52
18	Carpenters	M	12 00	24 00	16 69											2		1	1	1			1	2						9½	56		8		52
19	Painters	M	10 00	13 50	11 75									1			1													9½	57		2		52
20	Teamsters	M	9 00	13 50	11 78								1	2		4														9½	57		7		52
21	Engineers	M	15 12	19 50	17 54														1			1	1							9	54		3		52
22	Firemen	M	12 00	13 32	12 66											1	1													10	60		2		52
23	Laborers	M	7 50	15 00	10 00						1		29	3		1	4		3											10	60		41		52
24	Night watchmen	M	14 00	15 00	14 50													1	1											12	84		2		52
25	Managers	M	32 30	92 30	49 45																					3		2	2	9	54		7		52
26	Cashiers	M	23 10	23 10	23 10																			1						9	54			1	52
27	Bookkeepers	M	13 85	29 85	21 91												1					1	1	3	2					9	54		4	4	52
28	Bookkeepers	F	23 10	23 10	23 10																			1						9	54			1	52
29	Stenographers	M	15 00	18 00	16 60														1	2		2								9	54		5		52
30	Stenographers	F	8 35	15 00	11 94							1		1		2	1		1											9	54		5	1	52
31	Office clerks	M	10 50	31 60	20 38									1	1		3		1	1	2	1	1	4	4	2				9	54		21		52
32	Office clerks	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									1																9	54		1		52
33	Shipping clerks	M	15 00	23 10	19 08														1				1	1						9	54		3		52
34	Traveling salesmen	M	13 30	46 15	39 70												1				3			4	6	7	1		2	9	54		10	14	52
35	Telephone operators	F	9 00	10 00	9 50								1	1																9	54		2		52
36	Office boys	M	2 00	7 00	4 33	1		1			1																			9	54		3		52
37	Miscellaneous	M	9 00	92 35	25 69								1	4		5	3		4	1		1	1	1		1		1	7	9	54		19	11	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 00	$92 35		1		5	1	2	9	4	41	58	7	37	35	5	26	15	13	20	15	62	23	16	1	3	12				379	32	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	8 35	23 10																															

Hotels.

1	Storekeepers	M	$ 5 30	$19 00	$ 9 93				2			1	3	2	1								1								10½	71			10	52
2	Steward	M	18 46	56 50	31 26																	2		1	1		1	1	1		10	70			7	52
3	Cooks	M	4 50	22 50	13 56			2	3		3			3	2		5		3	3		4	3	3							10	70			34	52
4	Cooks	F	5 50	11 10	7 88				2			1			1																8½	49½			4	52
5	Cooks' helpers	M	6 00	22 50	9 66					2	3	1	2			2								1							10	70			11	52
6	Cooks' helpers	F	5 00	8 00	6 42				2	1	2	1																			8½	49½			6	52
7	Kitchen firemen	M	5 65	8 00	6 88				2		3	1																			10	70			6	52
8	Food checkers	F	5 77	15 00	10 12				2		2		1						3												8½	49½			8	52
9	Waiters	M	5 65	22 50	7 15				20	25	13		3							2				2							9½	69½			65	52
10	Waitresses	F	5 00	6 00	5 28				7	2																					8½	52½			9	52
11	Housekeepers	F	10 00	16 95	12 99									1	1	2				2											9	54			6	52
12	Cashiers	F	8 50	25 00	14 68							1	1	2		1						4			1						9	54			10	52
13	Bellboys	M	4 50	12 50	5 55			20	33	2		3				3															9½	64½			62	52
14	Linen room girls	F	6 00	8 50	7 78					2	6	4																			9	54			12	52
15	Chambermaids	F	6 25	7 00	6 93					6	60																				8½	52½			66	52
16	Porters	M	5 00	20 77	7 85				9	2		6				1			2					2							10	70			22	52
17	Timekeepers	M	9 00	12 00	10 53								1	1		1															10	70			3	52
18	Night watchmen	M	8 08	10 00	8 83							2	2	1																	12	84			5	52
19	House detectives	M	15 00	25 00	19 60														3					1	2						10	70			6	52
20	Tailors	M	16 50	21 00	19 30															1		1		3							10	66			5	52
21	Bus boys	M	5 00	6 00	5 15				12	1																					10	70			13	52
22	Hat checkers	F	5 50	7 00	6 25				1	3	2																				9	54			6	52
23	Cigar girls	F	10 50	15 00	11 46									2	2		1		3												9	54			8	52
24	Engineers	M	12 50	30 00	17 91											2	4			3			2	2	1	1					11	77			15	52
25	Firemen	M	10 50	15 00	11 68									1		3	3		2												11	77			9	52
26	Carpenters	M	18 00	21 60	13 00																	2		1							9	54			3	52
27	Electricians	M	11 30	21 00	15 92										2							2		1							9	54			5	52
28	Boiler washers	M	13 55	15 00	14 51												1		2												10	70			3	52
29	Laborers	M	4 50	7 90	6 51			10	2		24																				10	60			36	52
30	Elevator operators	M	5 00	7 00	6 38				4	10	10																				8½	49½			24	52
31	Managers	M	25 00	87 50	48 75																				1		2		3						6	52
32	Bookkeepers	M	16 00	62 00	26 00															2		2							1		8½	50			5	52
33	Bookkeepers	F	13 55	22 50	16 66												4		3		2		1	2							8½	49½			12	52
34	Stenographers	F	12 00	22 50	16 33											1	1		1	1	2			1							8½	49½			7	52
35	Clerks	M	12 50	35 00	18 05											2	2		5	9		2		8			1				9½	64½			29	52
36	Switchboard operators	F	8 08	12 50	8 93							6	1	1	5	1															9	54			14	52
37	Checkroom clerks	F	7 00	8 50	7 50						5	1																			8	54			6	52
38	Miscellaneous	M	5 00	27 50	10 56				4	6	10	9	2	4	5	4			6	2				2	3						8½	58			57	52
39	Miscellaneous	F	5 00	15 00	7 79				8	10					2		2		3												8	54			25	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 50	$87 50				32	113	72	143	37	16	18	21	24	23		36	25	4	19	7	30	9	1	4	1	5					640	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 00	25 00																																

Laundries.

1	Foremen	M	$16 50	$32 50	$22 35														1	1	1	1		3	2	1					10	60		10		52
2	Hand ironers	M	4 66	7 30	5 93			1	2		1																				10	60		4		52
3	Hand ironers	F	5 00	10 00	4 55				24	28	2	1		1																	9	54		56		52
4	Machine ironers	M	7 00	17 00	12 00						1										1										10	60		2		52
5	Machine ironers	F	3 00	12 50	6 08		1	8	20	21	7	3			2	1															9	54		63		52

SAN ANTONIO—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																										Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Laundries—Continued.																																				
6	Mangle machine operators	M	$ 4 00	$ 7 00	$ 5 88			2	1	1	2																			10	60		6		52
7	Mangle machine operators	F	3 50	6 00	5 30		8	51	11	13	1																			9	54		84		52
8	Markers and distributors	M	4 00	20 00	13 36			1			4	2	1			1			3	2	2	5		4						10	60		25		52
9	Markers and distributors	F	5 50	15 00	9 23				1	4	1			3		2			1	1				1						9	54		14		52
10	Shirt folders	F	4 50	6 00	5 33			2	5	2																				9	54		9		52
11	Shirt finishers	M	7 50	9 00	8 17						1	1	1																	10	60		3		52
12	Shirt finishers	F	5 00	10 00	7 36				1	2	4	2	1	1																9	54		11		52
13	Starchers	M	4 00	10 00	7 62			1		1		1	1	1		1														10	60		6		52
14	Starchers	F	4 25	10 00	6 09			2	2	9				1																9	54		14		52
15	Washroom hands	M	6 00	20 00	11 28					1	3	7	1	3	1	2			1	2		2		1						10	60		24		52
16	Dry cleaners	M	6 00	25 00	14 12					1				2		1			2			1		1	1						54		9		52
17	Pressers	M	8 00	15 00	12 25							1			1				2											10	60		4		52
18	Pressers	F	7 00	10 00	8 89						2		2	1																9	54		5		52
19	Seamstresses	F	6 00	8 00	7 00					3	1	2																		9	54		6		52
20	Watchmen	M	10 00	10 00	10 00									2																12	84		2		52
21	Engineers	M	10 00	20 00	14 39									1			1	1						1						10	60		4		52
22	Firemen	M	9 00	13 50	11 83								1	1		6	5													10	60		13		52
23	Drivers	M	3 60	25 71	14 26		1			1	3	1	2	20	2	8	2	3	3	4	7	3	2	10	2					10	60		74		52
24	Porters	M	6 00	8 00	7 50					1		2																		10	60		3		52
25	Managers	M	20 00	46 15	30 77																			3	2	2	2		1	10	60		10		52
26	Bookkeepers	M	17 00	34 61	23 84																1		1	1			1			9	54		4		52
27	Bookkeepers	F	7 00	12 50	9 75						1					1														9	54		2		52
28	Stenographers	F	7 00	12 00	10 00						1				1	1														9	54		3		52
29	Office clerks	F	7 00	15 00	9 60						2	2		1					1											9	54		6		52
30	Shipping clerks	M	10 00	20 00	15 00									1										1						9	54		2		52
31	Foreladies	F	6 50	12 00	9 33					1	1	1		1		2														9	54		6		52
32	Hand washers	F	7 00	8 50	7 75						1	1																		9	54		2		52
33	Telephone operators	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					1																				9	54		1		52
34	Miscellaneous	M	5 00	8 50	6 83				1		1	1																		9	54		3		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 60	$46 15			10	68	68	90	40	28	10	40	8	26	5	5	14	11	12	12	3	26	8	3	3		1				490		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 00	15 00																															
	Newspaper and Printing Offices.																																		
1	Bindery girls	F	$ 4 50	$ 9 00	$ 6 82			4	2	9	9	4	1																	8	48		29		52
2	Bookbinders	M	11 00	27 50	18 35										1	1			1			1		1	2					9	53		7		52
3	Bookbinders' apprentices	M	5 00	15 00	11 75				1						1				2											9	53		4		52
4	Compositors	M	10 00	35 55	22 73									1						4		2	2	23	9	1	2			9	48		44		52

5	Compositors' apprentices	M	4 00	16 00	11 15			1	1	1	1		2	2		4	2	1	1	3										8	48		19		52
6	Linotype operators	M	11 14	51 00	34 64										1						1				6	8	12	4	2	7½	45		34		52
7	Monotype operators	M	15 00	32 50	23 78														1							1				8	48		2		52
8	Lino. and Mono. oprs.' apprentices	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																			1						9	53		1		52
9	Lithographers	M	15 00	30 00	22 50														1							1				9	53		2		52
10	Paper cutters	M	7 50	20 00	12 25						2									1				1						9	53		4		52
11	Press feeders	M	4 00	25 00	9 83			3		2	5	2	7	3	1	4	2							1						8	48		30		52
12	Pressmen	M	12 00	37 50	20 55											1	3		1	2	1	2	1	6	4		1			8	48		22		52
13	Pressmen's apprentices	M	4 00	18 37	10 29			1						1								1								8	48		3		52
14	Proofreaders	M	24 35	26 45	25 00																			3	2					7	42		5		52
15	Stereotypers	M	21 15	30 00	25 11																			4	2	1				7	42		7		52
16	Foremen	M	25 00	50 00	35 42																				3	3	4	1	2	8	48		13		52
17	Editor-in-chief	M	70 00	150 00	110 00																								2	8	48		2		52
18	Editorial writers	M	30 00	45 00	35 00																						2		1	8	48		3		52
19	City editors	M	35 00	35 00	35 00																						2			9	54		2		52
20	Telegraph editors	M	27 50	35 50	31 50																				1		1			9	54		2		52
21	Society editors	F	10 00	18 00	14 00									1								1								7	42		2		52
22	Reporters	M	8 00	40 00	23 59							1				1		1	1	1	1			5	8	5	2	1		9	54		27		52
23	Business managers	M	85 00	150 00	109 33																								3	9	54		3		52
24	Advertising managers	M	30 00	50 00	40 00																					1			1	8	48		2		52
25	Circulation managers	M	18 00	50 00	30 00																	1		1					1	8	48		3		52
26	City circulators	M	12 00	25 00	18 33											1						1			1					8	48		3		52
27	Advertising solicitors	M	8 00	45 00	29 00							1						1	2						2		1	1	3	8	48		11		52
28	Collectors	M	6 00	16 00	13 18					1		3						2	4	2										8	48		12		52
29	Bookkeepers	M	9 00	30 00	20 42								1	1						2	2			1	4	2				9	54		13		52
30	Bookkeepers	F	10 00	12 50	11 25									2		2														9	54		4		52
31	Office clerks	M	5 00	20 00	10 88				3	1	3			1		1			1					3						9	54		13		52
32	Stenographers	M	15 00	25 00	20 00														1						1					9	54		2		52
33	Stenographers	F	10 00	18 00	13 33									1		1						1								8	48		3		52
34	Cashiers	M	25 00	25 00	25 00																				1					9	54		1		52
35	Cashiers	F	18 00	18 00	18 00																	1								8	48		1		52
36	Office boys	M	2 50	5 50	4 22	1	1	2	3																					9	54		7		52
37	Carrier boys	M	3 00	7 50	6 61		4	3	1	1	27																			3	21		36		52
38	Machinists	M	30 00	30 00	30 00																					2				8	48		2		52
39	Janitors	M	3 00	17 50	10 50		1						4		1	2					1									9	54		9		52
40	Miscellaneous	M	4 00	115 38	21 21			13	1	3	3	5	4	1	2	2	4	6	3	4	2		2	11	8	5	3		10	9	54		92		52
41	Miscellaneous	F	7 50	10 00	8 75						1			1																			2		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 50	$150 00		1	6	27	12	18	51	16	19	15	7	20	11	11	19	19	8	11	5	60	54	30	30	7	25				483		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 50	18 00																															
	Planing Mills.																																		
1	Superintendent	M	$27 50	$46 15	$36 08																				1	3			1	8½	53		3		52
2	Foremen	M	23 10	24 00	23 70																			3						8½	53		3		52
3	Machine operators	M	6 82	23 00	15 26					1		3	4	3	3	4	3		3	9		7	3	10						8½	53		53		52
4	Cutters	M	9 00	20 63	15 03								1	2					2	1		1		2						8½	53		9		52
5	Bench carpenters	M	9 68	23 00	14 73								1			2	5	3	5	11	2		1	2						8½	53		32		52
6	Cabinetmakers	M	12 00	24 00	17 09											4		2	6	12		10	5	7						8½	53		46		52
7	Saw filers	M	18 00	20 63	19 34																	1		2						8½	53		3		52
8	Glaziers	M	5 00	19 36	13 09				1			2	2					2				2	2							8½	53		11		52
9	Packers and bundlers	M	9 00	12 00	10 29								5	1	2	3														8½	53		11		52

SAN ANTONIO—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																										Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Planing Mills—Continued.																																				
10	Teamsters	M	$ 7 50	$13 00	$ 8 97						3	6	3	1			4													10	55		17		52
11	Truckmen	M	8 25	11 00	9 10							6	1	1	2															8½	53		10		52
12	Laborers	M	4 50	9 00	7 57			2		3	3	7	6																	8½	53		21		52
13	Engineers	M	13 50	18 00	16 12												1		1			2								9½	56		4		52
14	Machine oilers	M	8 00	10 50	8 96							3	3	1																8½	53		7		52
15	Night watchmen	M	9 50	14 00	11 50								1	2		2		1												12	84		6		52
16	Managers	M	34 61	65 00	46 78																					1		1	3				5		52
17	Bookkeepers	M	17 50	34 60	23 62																2			1	3	1				9	54		7		52
18	Stenographers	F	7 50	11 50	8 75						2	2		1	1															9	54		6		52
19	Clerks	M	14 40	28 84	19 95													2			2			2	2					9	54		8		52
20	Clerks	F	8 00	10 50	8 75							3		1																9	54		4		52
21	Draughtsmen	M	20 00	24 00	22 02																			4						9	54		4		52
22	Estimators	M	31 35	40 36	35 90																					1	1	1		9	54		3		52
23	Miscellaneous	M	4 50	20 77	10 10			3	8	8			1	5			1		2			1	1	5						9	54		35		52
24	Miscellaneous	F	5 50	11 53	7 63				2			1			1															9	54		4		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 50	$65 00				5	11	12	8	33	28	18	9	15	14	10	19	33	6	24	12	38	6	4	1	2	4				312		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 50	11 53																															
	Telephone Exchanges.																																				
1	Traffic chief	M	$17 34	$30 00	$23 67																1					1				9	54	312		2	52
2	Chief operators	F	10 48	19 62	13 85									1	1		3						1							8½	53½	312		6	52
3	Supervisors	F	8 65	10 92	10 24							1	2	8																8½	53½	304		11	52
4	Switchboard operators	F	5 77	12 69	8 39				1	9	3	67	2		6	1														8½	51	298		89	52
5	Junior operators	F	5 77	8 08	6 92				7	11	21	2																		9	54	306		41	52
6	Information operators	F	9 28	9 37	9 30								4																	8½	53½	297		4	52
7	Rate clerks	F	10 92	10 92	10 92									1																9	54	312		1	52
8	Monitors	F	11 54	11 54	11 54										1															9	54	312		1	52
9	Clerks	F	9 28	13 85	11 75								1	1		2	1													9	54	312		5	52
10	Plant chiefs	M	24 50	25 39	24 94																			1	1					9	54	312		2	52
11	Plant clerks	M	6 93	11 54	9 23					1					1															9	54	312		2	52
12	Central repairmen	M	6 93	19 80	16 02					1							1				1	1	2							8½	52	312		6	52
13	Line foremen	M	16 50	21 00	19 50															1			1	2						8½	52	312		4	52
14	Toll attendants	M	17 31	19 80	18 55																1		1							8½	51	304		2	52
15	Linemen	M	16 50	21 00	18 12															6	1	1	4	1						8½	52	300		13	52
16	Groundmen	M	9 00	12 00	10 00								4			2														8½	52	298		6	52
17	Trouble men	M	17 31	17 89	17 45																4									9	54	302		4	52
18	Trouble clerks	M	11 54	11 54	11 54										1															9	54	312		1	52

19	Wire chiefs	M	19 80	23 08	21 44																				1	1						8½	51	312		2	52
20	Material clerks	M	6 93	15 00	11 47					1						1			1													8½	52	312		3	52
21	Janitors	M	6 93	8 66	7 94					1		3																				9	54	312		4	52
22	Managers	M	19 80	34 62	27 21																				1			1				8½	52	312		2	52
23	Billing clerks	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1													8½	51	312		1	52
24	Billing clerks	F	11 00	11 00	11 00										1																	8½	51	312		1	52
25	Cashiers	M	20 77	20 77	20 77																					1						8½	48	312		1	52
26	Directory clerks	F	12 69	12 69	12 69											1																8½	48	312		1	52
27	Stenographers	F	11 69	11 69	11 69										1																	8½	48	300		1	52
28	Adjusters	M	11 54	17 31	14 23										1		1				1											8½	48	312		3	52
29	Ticket messengers	F	5 19	5 19	5 19				1																							8½	51	306		1	52
30	Watchmen	M	17 31	17 31	17 31																1											12	84	360		1	52
31	Instructors	F	9 23	15 00	12 12									1					1													8½	48	312		2	52
32	Porters	M	10 00	10 00	10 00													1														8	48	312		1	52
33	Miscellaneous	M	5 77	17 31	11 31				1	1		1						1		2			1		1							8½	51	300		10	52
34	Miscellaneous	F	2 34	16 15	8 78	1			1	27				33	9	6	2					1										8½	51	296		80	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 77	$34 62		1			11	52	24	74	47	22	19	11	6		4	8	12	2	12	6	1	2										314	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 34	19 62																																	

WACO.

Department Stores.

1	Floorwalkers	M	$15 00	$31 75	$22 40														1					1	2		3				9	54¾		7		52
2	Salesmen	M	9 00	30 00	18 03								2	4		3	5	20	1	4	12	2	16	23		2					9	54¾		94		52
3	Saleswomen	F	3 50	25 00	6 94		2	43	52	48	2	25	30	5	1	20	2	4	4		7		3		4						9	54		252		52
4	Soda dispensers	M	6 00	19 65	11 53					2				4		1							2								9¼	54¾		9		52
5	Fitters	F	9 00	16 00	12 14								2	4		5				3											9	54		14		52
6	Tailors	M	15 00	40 00	22 33														4	2				5					1		9	54		12		52
7	Tailors	F	7 00	10 00	9 00						2		2	5																	9	54		9		52
8	Alteration help	F	5 50	10 50	7 25				2	14	15		7	1																	9	54		39		52
9	Hat trimmers	F	4 00	20 50	8 10			4	2	2	7					3								1							9	54		19		52
10	Hat makers	F	7 50	7 50	7 50						4																				9	54		4		52
11	Dressmakers	F	3 50	30 00	9 57		2		2	6	1	7	1			4	2										1				9	54		26		52
12	Window trimmers	M	15 00	30 00	18 75														6								1				9	54¾		7		52
13	Showcard writers	M	6 00	15 00	10 83					2					2				3												9	54¾		7		52
14	Ad. writers	M	25 00	40 00	32 50																					2			2		9	54		4		52
15	Cashiers	M	16 00	16 00	16 00															2											9	54½		2		52
16	Cashiers	F	6 00	12 00	7 60					3				4		3															9	54		10		52
17	Wrappers	M	10 00	10 00	10 00									4																	9	54¾		4		52
18	Cash boys	M	2 50	5 00	3 06	22	2	4	3																						9	54		31		52
19	Cash girls	F	2 50	2 50	2 50	12																									9	54		12		52
20	Errand boys	M	3 50	4 50	4 00		2	12																							9	54		14		52
21	Delivery drivers	M	9 00	15 00	10 50								2	12					3												9¾	58½		17		52
22	Delivery boys	M	4 00	5 00	4 25			6	1																						9¾	58½		7		52
23	Porters and hitch boys	M	4 00	14 00	7 15			6	4	2	5	13		2				1													9½	57		33		52
24	Maids	F	6 00	9 50	8 38					8			2																		9	54		10		52
25	Floor sweepers	M	8 00	8 00	8 00							4																			9	54		4		52
26	Engineers	M	30 00	30 00	30 00																						2				10	60		2		52
27	Firemen	M	15 00	16 50	15 75														3	1											10	60		4		52
28	Elevator boys	M	7 00	10 00	6 60						2	6		1																	9	56¾		9		52
29	Carpet layers	M	15 00	21 00	18 00														2					2							10	60		4		52

WACO—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																											Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Department Stores—Continued.																																					
30	Night watchmen	M	$12 00	$19 00	$15 33											1		3					2							12	84		6		52
31	Managers	M	27 50	96 50	59 50																				2	2	2		5				11		52
32	Buyers	M	20 00	50 00	36 50																			1	2	2	1	3	3				12		52
33	Bookkeepers	M	20 00	32 50	24 50																			4	4	1				9	56½		9		52
34	Bookkeepers	F	10 00	18 50	13 87									1		2		2	1	2	3	1								9	54		12		52
35	Stenographers	F	8 00	13 50	11 14							2	3	1		3	2													9	54		11		52
36	Shipping clerks	M	18 00	20 00	19 00																	2		2						9	54¾		4		52
37	Checkers	M	10 00	26 50	15 83									2	2										1					9	54¾		5		52
38	Checkers	F	4 00	9 00	5 69			10	17	5	8		2																	9	54		42		52
39	Stock clerks	M	10 00	16 00	12 50									2		3				3										9	54¾		8		52
40	Stock clerks	F	3 00	8 00	5 28		12	2	2	4	9	3																		9	54		32		52
41	Office clerks	M	5 00	25 00	15 84				2								4				2		3		1					9	56¼		12		52
42	Office clerks	F	3 00	11 00	6 09		6		2	6	4			3	1															9	54		22		52
43	Collectors	M	15 00	20 00	18 33														2					4						10	60		6		52
44	Switchboard operators	F	7 00	9 00	7 75						4	2	2																	9	54		8		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$, 2 50	$96 50		34	26	87	89	102	63	62	55	55	6	48	15	30	30	17	24	5	27	44	16	14	3	6	8				866		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	30 00																															
	Laundries.																																					
1	Superintendent	M	$25 00	$25 00	$25 00																				1					9	54		1		52
2	Foremen	M	9 00	20 00	16 80								1						1					3						9	54		5		52
3	Hand ironers	F	5 00	7 00	5 93				3	10	2																			9	54		15		52
4	Machine ironers	F	5 00	9 00	5 77				24	16	2		3																	9	54		45		52
5	Mangle machine operators	F	5 00	7 50	5 21				28	2	1																			9	54		31		52
6	Markers and distributors	M	8 00	17 00	13 44							2				2				1	3									9	54		8		52
7	Markers and distributors	F	5 50	8 00	7 12				1		2	1																		9	54		4		52
8	Shirt folders	F	5 50	6 00	5 87				1	3																				9	54		4		52
9	Skirt finishers	M	16 00	16 00	16 00															1										9	54		1		52
10	Skirt finishers	F	7 00	7 50	7 12						4																			9	54		4		52
11	Starchers	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											2														9	54		2		52
12	Starchers	F	5 00	6 00	5 69				3	5																				9	54		8		52
13	Washroom hands	M	6 00	15 00	10 00					1	1	3	5	1		1			3											9	54		15		52
14	Dry cleaners	M	6 50	25 00	14 00					1						1									1					9	54		3		52
15	Dry cleaners	F	8 00	8 00	8 00							2																		9	54		2		52
16	Seamstresses	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					1																				9	54		1		52
17	Assorters	M	9 00	17 00	13 00								1								1									9	54		2		52
18	Engineers	M	12 00	20 00	15 67											1			1					1						9	54		3		52

19	Firemen	M	7 00	18 00	13 33						1									1			1								9	54		3		52
20	Drivers	M	7 00	22 00	15 02						1				6	4	1		3	8	1			8										32		52
21	Porters	M	5 00	10 50	7 75				1					1																	9	54		2		52
22	Stablemen	M	10 00	15 00	12 50									1					1												10	60		2		52
23	Managers	M	30 00	50 00	40 00																					1				1				2		52
24	Bookkeepers	M	7 50	20 00	13 12						1			1					1					1							9	54		4		52
25	Office clerks	M	6 00	6 00	6 00					1																					9	54		1		52
26	Office clerks	F	6 00	12 00	8 67					1		1				1															9	54		3		52
27	Shipping clerks	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														1												9	54		1		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 00	$50 00					61	41	15	9	10	4	6	12	1		12	10	5	1		13	2	1			1					204		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 00	12 00																																
	Planing Mills.																																			
1	Superintendent	M	$35 00	$50 00	$40 83																						2		1		8¼	52½		3		52
2	Foremen	M	15 00	30 00	22 95														1	1		2		8	5	2					8¼	52½		19		52
3	Machine operators	M	6 00	30 00	12 56					6	3		10	6		4	1		10	3		3	2	2		1					8¼	52½		51		52
4	Cutters	M	7 50	7 50	7 50						1																				8	48		1		52
5	Bench carpenters	M	9 00	24 00	18 10								1						1	2		6	1	3							8¼	51		14		52
6	Cabinetmakers	M	10 50	21 00	16 38									2		1				3		4		2							9	54		12		52
7	Saw filers	M	18 00	19 50	18 75																	1	1								9	54		2		52
8	Glaziers	M	6 00	21 00	12 82					2	1		4	1			2		1	2		2	1	1							9	54		17		52
9	Packers and bundlers	M	3 00	18 00	10 27		1			1			6	1		1			2			1									9	54		13		52
10	Teamsters	M	9 00	9 00	9 00								6																		9	54		6		52
11	Truckmen	M	9 00	9 00	9 00								5																		9	54		5		52
12	Laborers	M	6 00	10 50	8 93					1			18	1																	9	54		20		52
13	Stock keepers	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											1															9	54		1		52
14	Engineers	M	25 00	25 00	25 00																				1						9	54		1		52
15	Firemen	M	12 00	12 00	12 00											1															9	54		1		52
16	Machine oilers	M	9 00	9 00	9 00								1																		9	54		1		52
17	Night watchmen	M	14 00	14 00	14 00													1													12	84		1		52
18	Elevator operators	M	6 00	6 00	6 00					1																					9	54		1		52
19	Manager	M	50 00	75 00	58 33																									3				3		52
20	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	31 25	22 25														1			2				1					9	54		5		52
21	Stenographers	M	15 00	16 75	15 87														1	1											9	54		2		52
22	Stenographers	F	15 00	15 00	15 00														1												9	54		1		52
23	Office clerks	M	6 00	18 75	12 80					1				2								1									9	54		4		52
24	Draughtsmen	M	16 50	31 25	23 87															1						1					9	54		2		52
25	Estimator	M	31 25	31 25	31 25																					1					9	54		1		52
26	Salesmen	M	18 75	37 50	29 35																	2			2	3	1							8		52
27	Porter	M	9 00	15 00	12 00								1						1												9	54		2		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 00	$75 00			1			12	5		52	13		8	3	1	19	13		24	5	16	9	9	3		4					197		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	15 00	15 00																																
	Telephone Exchanges.																																			
1	Traffic clerks	M	$28 84	$28 84	$28 84																				1						9	54			1	52
2	Chief operators	F	9 25	16 15	12 50								1	1		2			1	1											8¼	52½			6	52
3	Supervisors	F	7 00	10 96	8 69						3	2	2	1																	8¼	52½			8	52
4	Switchboard operators	F	4 60	9 33	6 54			3	19	32	13	5	4																		8¼	52½			76	52

WACO—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																												Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Telephone Exchanges—Continued.																																						
5	Junior operators	F	$ 4 61	$ 5 75	$ 5 18			1	3																					9	54			4	52
6	Students	F	4 61	4 61	4 61			4																						9	54			4	52
7	Information operators	F	6 00	8 65	7 37					2		2																		8½	52½			4	52
8	Rate clerks	F	8 07	10 62	9 35							1		1																8½	51			2	52
9	Monitors	F	6 92	6 92	6 92					1																				9	54			1	52
10	Exchange clerks	F	9 80	9 80	9 80								1																	9	54			1	52
11	Plant chiefs	M	25 38	25 38	25 38																				1					9	54			1	52
12	Plant clerks	M	12 69	12 69	12 69											1														9	54			1	52
13	Central repairmen	M	8 75	21 25	14 27							1				1	1		3		1			1						8½	51			8	52
14	Line foremen	M	20 77	22 50	21 43																			2						8½	51			2	52
15	Toll linemen	M	17 31	17 31	17 31																1									9	54			1	52
16	Linemen	M	11 54	20 00	13 17										1				2	1		7		2						8½	51			13	52
17	Groundmen	M	10 50	12 00	11 00									4		2														8	48			6	52
18	Troublemen	M	16 15	17 50	17 05															1	2									8½	51			3	52
19	Wire chief	M	20 00	21 92	20 80																			3						8½	51			3	52
20	Material clerks	M	10 00	17 50	13 75									1							1									8	48			2	52
21	Janitors	M	9 23	9 23	9 23								1																	9	54			1	52
22	Telegraph operators	M	17 31	17 31	17 31																2									9	54			2	52
23	Managers	M	16 25	32 31	24 52															1					1	1								3	52
24	Billing clerks	F	10 38	11 25	10 82									1	1															8½	52½			2	52
25	Cashiers	M	32 31	32 31	32 31																					1				9	54			1	52
26	Cashiers	F	13 75	13 75	13 75												1													8½	51			1	52
27	Stenographers	F	9 23	11 25	10 24								1		1															8½	52½			2	52
28	Adjusters	M	8 08	17 50	12 79							1									1									8½	52½			2	52
29	Ticket messengers	F	4 61	4 61	4 61			2																						8½	51			2	52
30	Cooks	F	5 19	5 19	5 19				1																					9	54			1	52
31	Watchmen	M	11 25	11 25	11 25										1															10	60			1	52
32	Porters	M	12 50	12 50	12 50											1														8	48			1	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 8 08	$32 31				10	23	35	16	12	10	9	4	7	2		6	4	2	7		8	3	2								166	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 50	16 15																															

SUMMARY BY CITIES.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Industries Surveyed.	Number Employees.		Average Hours.		Males.			Females.		
		Male.	Female.	Day.	Week.	White.	Negro.	Mexican.	White.	Negro.	Mexican.
AUSTIN											
1 Department stores	20	313	329	9:15	55:30	287	22	4	325	3	1
2 Laundries	4	42	64	8:58	53:48	39	1	2	39	9	16
3 Electric light plants and street railroads	2	229	3	9:59	60:40	198	20	11	3	.....	.....
4 Newspaper and printing offices	7	171	37	7:58	47:40	169	2	.....	37	.....	.....
5 Telephone exchanges	2	29	76	8:55	53:30	28	1	.....	75	1	.....
Total	35	784	509	.....	.....	721	46	17	479	13	17
Note.—Hours worked by carrier boys are not used in computing average hours in newspaper and printing offices. Other mercantile establishments are included in department stores in above table.											
BEAUMONT—PORT ARTHUR											
1 Department stores	8	102	149	9·05	54:30	97	5	.....	149	.....	.....
2 Electric light plants, street and interurban railways	3	254	4	9:55	62:30	221	33	.....	4	.....	.....
3 Laundries	4	80	189	9:10	55:00	64	16	.....	142	47	.....
4 Newspaper and printing offices	5	229	17	8:00	48:00	226	3	.....	17	.....	.....
5 Oil refineries	3	4,277	19	8:00	48:00	3,226	1,039	12	16	3	.....
6 Planing mills	4	241	3	9:44	58:00	207	34	.....	3	.....	.....
7 Saw and planing mills	5	1,065	.....	10:02	60:12	589	460	16	.....	.....	.....
8 Telephone exchanges	3	40	77	8:50	53:00	38	2	.....	77	.....	.....
Total	35	6,288	458	.....	.....	4,668	1,592	28	408	50	.....
Note.—Hours worked by carrier boys are not used in computing average hours in newspaper and printing offices.											
DALLAS											
1 Candy and confectionery factories	4	455	304	9:55	59:30	431	24	.....	304	.....	.....
2 Clothing factories	5	70	585	8:07	48:42	64	6	.....	585	.....	.....
3 Department stores	13	1,446	1,090	8:55	51:30	1,307	138	1	1,084	6	1
4 Electric street and interurban railroads	3	1,403	34	9:35	56:05	1,265	93	45	34	.....	.....
5 Laundries	6	255	309	9:15	55:30	243	12	.....	257	52	.....
6 Leather goods factories	3	385	17	9:03	54:18	382	3	.....	17	.....	.....
7 Newspaper and printing offices	5	899	130	8:06	48:36	898	1	.....	130	.....	.....
8 Telephone exchanges	2	254	599	8:50	53:00	234	20	.....	590	9	.....
Total	41	5,167	3,068	.....	.....	4,124	297	46	3,001	67	1

SUMMARY BY CITIES—Continued.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Industries Surveyed.	Number Employees.		Average Hours.		Males.			Females.		
		Males.	Females.	Day.	Week.	White.	Negro.	Mexican.	White.	Negro.	Mexican.
FORT WORTH											
1 Clothing factories	2	21	238	8:05	48:30	18	3	.....	237	1	.....
2 Department stores	9	244	308	9:09	54:54	210	34	.....	305	3	.....
3 Electric light, street and interurban railroads	2	673	11	9:55	65:10	739	14	10	11	.....	.....
4 Laundries	6	124	194	8:56	53:56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Packing plants	2	2,124	216	9:50	59:00	1,742	332	50	147	42	27
6 Telephone exchanges	2	97	349	8:58	53:48	93	3	1	337	12	.....
Total	23	3,373	1;316	.....	.....	2,802	386	61	1,037	58	27
GALVESTON											
1 Compresses	4	296	14	9:58	59:48	63	232	1	1	13	.....
2 Foundries and machine shops	4	111	.....	9:00	54:00	105	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Laundries	3	68	117	9:14	55:24	48	17	3	81	36	.....
4 Newspaper and printing offices	6	232	87	7:55	47:30	227	5	.....	87	.....	.....
5 Mercantile establishments	10	222	222	9:03	54:18	202	20	.....	220	2	.....
6 Planing mills	5	99	.....	9:45	58:30	80	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Telephone exchanges	1	64	107	8:56	53:36	63	1	.....	105	2	.....
Total	33	1,092	547	.....	.....	788	300	4	494	53	.....
HOUSTON											
1 Breweries	2	361	2	8:00	48:00	316	45	.....	2	.....	.....
2 Cotton seed oil mills	4	527	3	11:40	73:00	190	337	.....	3	.....	.....
3 Department stores and mercantile establishments	11	481	1,044	9:06	54:36	431	48	2	1,038	6	.....
4 Hotels	4	533	187	8:40	56:30	505	16	12	149	35	3
5 Laundries	4	192	349	9:15	55:31	167	25	.....	246	103	.....
6 Newspaper offices	3	374	36	8:36	51:18	374	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
7 Petroleum products	3	2,901	64	8:15	48:55	2,712	65	124	60	3	1
8 Planing mills	5	220	5	9:30	57:00	201	19	.....	5	.....	.....
9 Telephone exchanges	1	197	416	8:56	53:36	171	21	5	409	7	.....
Total	37	5,786	2,106	.....	.....	5,067	576	143	1,948	154	4

SAN ANTONIO

1 Breweries	3	398	4	8:03	48:18	358	21	19	4	.....	.....
2 Candy and nut picking factories	4	179	677	8:49	52:54	149	.....	30	101	.....	576
3 Clothing factories	5	23	235	9:00	53:05	18	.....	5	129	.....	106
4 Department stores	16	644	831	8:48	52:48	566	52	26	801	19	11
5 Electric light plants, street and interurban railroads	2	778	14	8:50	53:00	510	.....	268	14	.....	.....
6 Foundries, machine shops and structural iron works	5	401	10	9:25	56:30	361	5	35	10	.....	.....
7 Hotels	4	441	199	9:15	55:30	371	39	31	184	6	9
8 Laundries	13	208	282	9:26	56:36	157	6	45	71	4	207
9 Newspaper and printing offices	11	441	41	8:35	51:30	399	7	35	39	.....	2
10 Planing mills	5	298	14	8:55	53:31	274	14	10	14	.....	.....
11 Telephone exchanges	2	70	244	8:50	53:00	64	5	1	239	5	.....
Total	70	3,881	2,551	.....	.....	3,227	149	505	1,606	34	911

Note.—Hours worked by carrier boys are not used in computing average hours in newspaper and printing offices.

WACO

1 Department stores	6	344	522	9:10	55:01	336	8	.....	517	5	.....
2 Laundries	4	87	117	9:02	54:12	73	14	.....	98	18	1
3 Planing mills	4	196	1	8:55	53:31	190	6	.....	1	.....	.....
4 Telephone exchanges	2	52	114	8:27	50:42	50	2	.....	113	1	.....
Total	16	679	754	.....	.....	649	30	.....	729	24	1

STATISTICS FROM THE SMALLER CITIES.

Under the caption "State at Large" are statistics gathered in the following cities and towns: Denison, Sherman, Wichita Falls, Hillsboro, Texarkana, Abilene, Brownwood, Corsicana, Temple, Marlin, Cuero, Corpus Christi, McKinney, Longview, Paris, Palestine, Cleburne, Itasca, Marshall, Orange, Childress, Decatur, Denton, San Angelo, Greenville, Gainesville and a number of other places.

All statistics gathered in the larger cities not contained in city tables are included under this head.

None of the wage tables represent the actual earnings of the employees, but are based on a full week's wages, and the actual earnings must necessarily be considerably smaller due to lost time.

These statistics are accurate as far as they go, all information having been taken from the books of the employers, but a complete survey could not be made owing to the fact that a great deal of the time of the deputies was taken up in factory inspections and investigating complaints of law violations during the time this survey was being made.

STATE-AT-LARGE.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																											Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Automobile Factories.																																					
1	Superintendents	M	$40 00	$50 00	$46 25																							1	3	9	53		4		52
2	Foremen	M	20 00	30 00	22 70																			12		2				9	53		14		52
3	Machinists	M	15 00	17 22	16 21														4		3									9	53		7		52
4	Blacksmiths	M	15 00	16 50	15 50														2	1										9	53		3		52
5	Carpenters	M	17 22	21 20	19 21																2			2						9	53		4		52
6	Painters	M	10 12	15 00	12 65									1	3				2											9	53		6		52
7	Helpers	M	9 27	14 57	11 62								3	6		2	4	2												9	53		17		52
8	Miscellaneous	M	9 27	23 85	12 12								8	16	3		7	3	2					2						9	53		41		52
9	Bookkeepers	M	22 50	25 00	23 33																			2	1					9	54		3		52
10	Stenographers	M	8 00	22 00	13 83							2							3					1						9	54		6		52
11	Stenographers	F	8 00	10 00	9 33							1		2																9	54		3		52
12	Clerks	M	9 62	17 50	12 88								2	3			10				2									9	54		17		52
13	Clerks	F	8 00	12 50	10 58							2		1		3														9	54		6		52
14	Miscellaneous	M	14 50	69 25	31 02													2			2				2		3	1	1	9	54		11		52
15	Miscellaneous	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									2																9	54		2		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 8 00	$69 25								5	13	31	6	5	21	7	13	1	9			19	3	2	3	2	4				144		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	8 00	22 00																															
	Bakeries.																																					
1	Foremen	M	$14 00	$30 00	$17 91													5	3			6			2	1				10	60		17		52
2	Bakers	M	11 00	25 00	15 51										30			8		5	4	18		5	7					10	60		77		52
3	Drivers	M	9 00	15 00	11 62								6	22		24			9											9½	57		61		52
4	Miscellaneous	M	5 00	15 00	10 27					6		6	16	4		7		16	3											9½	58½		58		52
5	Managers	M	25 00	67 50	32 50																				7		2	1	1	10½	63		11		52
6	Bookkeepers	M	6 00	20 00	15 08						2					3			2	1				5						5½	31½		13		52
7	Stenographers	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									1																8	48		1		52
8	Miscellaneous	M	10 00	15 00	12 50									2		1			2											10	60		5		52
9	Miscellaneous	F	6 00	10 00	8 12						1	2	3	2																8½	51		8		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 00	$67 50						6	3	8	19	6	31	30	35		29	19	6	4	24		10	16	1	2	1	1				251		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	10 00																															
	Blacksmith and Repair Shops.																																					
1	Foremen	M	$24 00	$30 00	$25 94																			4	3	2				9½	55½		9		52
2	Blacksmiths	M	15 00	21 00	18 66														6		6	13		16						9½	55½		41		52
3	Wheelwrights	M	16 50	21 00	19 20															8		6	4	7						9½	55½		25		52
4	Carriage painters	M	7 00	21 00	16 23						2					4			3	6		2	1	6						9½	55½		24		52
5	Miscellaneous	M	10 00	24 00	18 09									3		3						6	3	11						9½	55½		26		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 7 00	$30 00							2			3		7			9	14	6	27	8	44	3	2							125		

	Breweries.																																							
1	Foremen	M	$21 00	$65 00	$37 84																			2	2	5	2		2	8	48		13		52
2	Brew masters	M	55 00	115 00	86 66																								3	8	48		3		52
3	Brewers	M	20 00	26 25	21 81																			12	1					8	48		13		52
4	Bottlers	M	7 50	21 00	14 75						1	1	4			2	1	4		10	9			1						8	48		33		52
5	Tank men	M	17 60	17 65	17 61																14									8	48		14		52
6	Miscellaneous	M	6 25	38 40	19 49					1				4		6			9	6	21	19	7	48	9		2			8	48		132		52
7	Managers	M	55 00	144 00	91 33																								3				3		52
8	Bookkeepers	M	18 50	37 50	30 36																	1			1	2	2			8	48		6		52
9	Stenographers	M	17 50	32 50	25 83																1				1	1				8	48		3		52
10	Clerks	M	21 50	25 00	23 83																			1	2					8	48		3		52
11	Clerks	F	15 00	25 00	17 50														3						1					8	48		4		52
12	Miscellaneous	M	8 00	75 00	31 19							1				1			1		1			2	3	8	2	5	2	8	48		26		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 6 25	$144 00						1	1	2	4	4		9	1	4	13	16	46	20	7	66	20	16	8	5	10				253		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	15 00	25 00																															
	Brick and Tile Plants.																																							
1	Superintendent	M	$23 10	$30 00	$25 51																			4	4	2				10	60			10	52
2	Burners	M	9 00	12 00	10 64								2	5		4														10	60		11		52
3	Offbearers	M	10 00	12 00	10 78									34		11														10	60		45		52
4	Setters	M	10 00	11 50	10 56									23	10															10	60		33		52
5	Clay wheelers	M	9 00	12 00	10 81								3	20	26	5														10	60		54		52
6	Miscellaneous	M	10 00	15 00	11 83									33		11	9	6	6											10	60		65		52
7	Managers	M	27 50	45 00	35 57																				3	1	1	1	2					8	52
8	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	24 00	18 14														2			1		7						9	54			10	52
9	Stenographers	M	12 50	20 00	16 19											2			1	3				2						9	54		8		52
10	Miscellaneous	F	7 50	9 00	8 50						2		4																	9	54		6		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 9 00	$45 00							2		9	115	36	33	9	6	9	3		1		13	7	3	1	1	2				222	28	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	7 50	9 00																															
	Broom Factories.																																							
1	Foremen	M	$25 00	$30 00	$28 00																				2	3				10	50		5		52
2	Broom makers	M	13 60	21 95	16 88												4	10	6	4	2	4		9						10	50		39		52
3	Assorters	M	4 05	10 80	8 09			12				6	6	12																10	50		36		52
4	Assorters	F	4 15	8 80	5 44			8	14		3	3																		9	45		28		52
5	Laborers	M	7 15	12 25	9 75						3	3			4	2														10	50		12		52
6	Miscellaneous	M	10 00	19 00	16 48									3			6					6	3							10	50		18		52
7	Managers	M	27 50	45 00	33 15																				1	2			1				4		52
8	Bookkeepers	M	18 00	27 50	22 10																	1		2	2					10	60		5		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 05	$45 00				20	14		6	12	6	15	4	2	10	10	6	4	2	11	3	11	5	5			1				147		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 15	8 80																															
	Candy Factories.																																							
1	Foremen	M	$15 00	$25 00	$20 10														8		3		3	15	6					10	60		35		52
2	Stick candy makers	M	15 00	18 00	15 60														12			3								10	60		15		52
3	Wrappers	M	6 00	6 00	6 00					12																				10	60		12		52
4	Wrappers	F	4 00	10 00	6 40			24	12	6	12	15		9																9	54		78		52
5	Packers	M	10 00	12 50	11 50									3		6														10	60		9		52

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																												Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Candy Factories—Continued.																																						
6	Packers	F	$ 4 00	$10 00	$ 5 46			85	79	80	12	80		32																9	54		368		52
7	Chocolate dippers	F	5 00	12 00	8 22				5	36	36	36		36		16														9	54		165		52
8	Cream dippers	F	6 00	10 00	8 13					13	12	11	23	12																9	54		71		52
9	Miscellaneous	M	4 00	25 00	9 19			20	2	26	56	5	12	20	4	15		7	3		6			6	5					10	60		187		52
10	Miscellaneous	F	4 00	6 00	4 53			5	6	5																				9	54		16		52
11	Managers	M	25 00	32 50	27 22																				6	3							5	4	52
12	Bookkeepers	M	20 00	35 00	28 38																			1	4	3	2			10	60		10		52
13	Bookkeepers	F	6 00	12 00	9 18					3			3	2		3														9	54		11		52
14	Stenographers	M	17 34	21 00	18 78																7	2		5						10	60		14		52
15	Stenographers	F	9 00	15 00	13 55								2	1		2			4											9	54		9		52
16	Miscellaneous	M	5 00	50 00	14 02				3	9	20	4		30		6	2		12		3			18		2			5	10	60		114		52
17	Miscellaneous	F	4 00	7 00	5 08			9	13		3																			9	54		25		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 00	$50 00				143	120	190	151	151	40	145	4	48	2	7	39		19	5	3	45	21	8	2		5				1144	4	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 00	15 00																															
	Cement Factories.																																						
1	Superintendents	M	$30 00	$56 25	$40 75																					2	1		2	10	70		5		52
2	Firemen	M	12 90	26 95	16 33											5	2		8				2	2	1					10	70		20		52
3	Electricians	M	12 00	33 75	20 31											2			1		1			2	1	1				10	70		8		52
4	Crushermen	M	9 00	19 25	11 62								9	2					5				1							11	77		17		52
5	Steam shovel operators	M	12 00	33 75	20 03											2						1	1	2	1	2				10	70		9		52
6	Laborers	M	7 50	18 00	10 78						1		52	22	3	12		5	6	5		1								10	70		107		52
7	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	50 00	16 30					1			9	8		13	2	39	6	37	2	3	2	17	3	4	1		1	10½	71½		148		52
8	Managers	M	100 00	156 25	128 12																								2				2		52
9	Bookkeepers	M	18 00	30 00	23 50																	1		1		1				10	60		3		52
10	Stenographers	M	15 00	20 00	17 50														1					1						10	60		2		52
11	Stenographers	F	15 00	15 00	15 00														2											9	54		2		52
12	Clerks	M	9 00	31 25	16 36								1	3								1			1	1				10	60		7		52
13	Salesmen	M	26 00	50 00	32 94																				1	6			1				8		52
14	Miscellaneous	M	12 60	37 50	19 96											1	2		1		1			3	1		1			10	60		10		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 6 00	$156 25						1	1		71	35	3	35	6	44	30	42	4	7	6	28	7	17	3		8				348		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	15 00	15 00																															
	Cigar Factories.																																						
1	Foremen	M	$12 00	$25 00	$14 25											2			3					1	2					8½	52½		8		52
2	Foreladies	F	10 00	15 00	11 67									3		2			1											9	51		6		52
3	Cigar makers	M	10 50	18 00	15 64									2		4			9	8		10								8½	52½		33		52
4	Cigar makers	F	1 82	12 93	4 47	7	32	27	10	3	3	2	1	1		1														9	51		87		52

5	Tobacco strippers	F	3 00	6 00	3 82		13	3	3	1																			9	51		20		52
6	Cigar packers	F	4 38	7 39	6 04			1	4	1	1	1																	9	51		8		52
7	Cigar labelers	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					1																			9	51		1		52
8	Miscellaneous	M	9 00	15 00	12 05								1	3		4			3										8¾	52½		11		52
9	Miscellaneous	F	4 00	5 00	4 50			5	3																				9	51		8		52
10	Managers	M	37 50	50 00	43 75																					1		1	9	54		2		52
11	Bookkeepers	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																			2					9	54		2		52
12	Bookkeepers	F	9 00	10 00	9 66								1	2															9	54		3		52
13	Stenographers	F	10 00	13 00	10 83									3	2		1												9	54		6		52
14	Traveling salesmen	M	16 54	69 12	40 59															1				4		1		7				13		52
15	Miscellaneous	M	9 00	11 00	9 57								5		2														8¾	52½		7		52
16	Miscellaneous	F	4 50	6 00	5 07			3	2	2																			9	54		7		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 9 00	$69 12		7	45	39	22	8	4	3	8	14	4	13	1		16	9		10		7	2	1	1		8			222		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 82	15 00																														
	Coffin Factories.																																				
1	Superintendents	M	$28 00	$35 00	$32 00																				1	1	2		10	60		4		52
2	Foremen	M	15 00	28 00	20 84														4		2		2	13	3				10	60		24		52
3	Cabinet makers	M	9 00	20 00	13 90								4	5		10	6		16		6	2		2					10	60		51		52
4	Machine men	M	7 50	20 00	12 74						8		8	6		17			3	7		9		2					10	60		60		52
5	Box makers	M	10 00	15 00	11 93									3	6	1	2		2										10	60		14		52
6	Finishers	M	7 50	21 00	14 17						1		3	2		4	5		2	3		5		2					10	60		27		52
7	Finishers	F	8 00	12 00	10 06							2	6	4		5													9	54		17		52
8	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	23 00	10 87					6	6	4	59	4	7	17	1	7	8	5	2	3		4					10	60		133		52
9	Miscellaneous	F	7 00	15 00	9 88						4		6						3										9	54		13		52
10	Managers	M	67 50	115 00	84 38																							4				4		52
11	Bookkeepers	M	17 50	33 00	24 50																1		2		2	2			10	60		7		52
12	Stenographers	F	10 00	19 50	14 69									1		2			2		2		1						9	54		8		52
13	Clerks	M	13 00	17 70	15 24												2		2	2	1								10	60		7		52
14	Clerks	F	15 00	15 00	15 00														2										9	54		2		52
15	Miscellaneous	M	21 00	56 00	31 40																			4	8	2	5	1	10	60		20		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 6 00	$115 00						6	19	6	86	25	13	56	16	7	44	17	14	19	5	27	14	5	7		5			391		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	7 00	19 50																														
	Cotton Compresses.																																				
1	Superintendents	M	$23 08	$57 00	$33 21																			3	4	2	3	1	5	10	60		10		52
2	Tiers	M	13 50	16 50	13 91												2		50	2										10	60		54		52
3	Band shovers	M	9 00	12 00	11 52								6	4		40														10	60		50		62
4	Truckers	M	9 00	11 10	10 13								137	90	110															10	60		337		52
5	Miscellaneous	M	7 50	25 00	13 65						8		16	46		66	12	3	30	8	7	8	2	24	1					10	60		231		52
6	Managers	M	37 50	75 00	54 79																						2	1	11					14	52
7	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	30 00	19 31														2		3	6			2	1				10	60			14	52
8	Stenographers	M	12 00	30 00	20 75											1					3					2				10	60			6	52
9	Miscellaneous	M	7 50	19 25	13 22						4			2		2		2		4		2								10	60		10		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 7 50	$57 00							12		159	142	110	109	14	5	82	14	13	16	2	27	7	5	5	2	16			692	48	52
	Cooperage Plants.																																				
1	Foremen	M	$15 00	$22 50	$20 30														1				3	7						8¼	49½		11		52
2	Coopers	M	16 44	25 00	19 21															21		20		8	9					8¼	49½		58		52

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

	OCCUPATION	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK $0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	Weeks Industry Operates.
	Cooperage Plants—Continued.																																		
3	Machine men	M	$ 6 00	$18 00	$11 84	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	33	18	...	24	18	...	8	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	49½	...	115	...	52
4	Laborers	M	3 00	10 56	9 11	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	74	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	49½	...	92	...	52
5	Miscellaneous	M	9 00	18 00	11 81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26	...	10	6	2	4	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	49½	...	73	...	52
6	Managers	M	45 00	62 50	50 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	52
7	Bookkeepers	M	17 50	37 50	24 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	8	48	...	8	...	52
8	Stenographers	M	17 50	25 00	22 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	48	...	3	...	52
9	Miscellaneous	M	15 00	24 00	22 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	8	48	...	13	...	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 00	$62 50	.....	...	1	...	1	1	8	...	123	52	...	34	24	2	14	32	6	31	3	27	12	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	378	...	52
	Cotton Seed Oil Mills.																																		
1	Superintendents	M	$15 00	$34 60	$27 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	3	2	3	6	16	...	...	...	11½	69	...	37	...	52
2	Mill room men	M	8 82	17 50	12 05	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	33	64	...	118	45	12	44	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11½	69	...	352	...	32
3	Press room men	M	9 00	13 50	10 77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	18	4	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11½	69	...	68	...	32
4	Seed handlers	M	9 00	13 50	10 89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	52	2	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11½	69	...	102	...	32
5	Laborers	M	7 80	16 50	9 63	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	62	12	...	10	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11½	69	...	110	...	36
6	Miscellaneous	M	9 00	30 00	11 98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	56	6	46	12	2	14	...	4	2	4	6	4	2	...	...	...	11	66	...	196	...	34
7	Miscellaneous	F	51	8 50	6 15	6	2	4	...	...	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	54	...	38	...	52
8	Managers	M	29 00	125 00	57 99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	16	...	...	...	...	22	52
9	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	35 00	23 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	2	7	5	1	...	...	10	60	...	...	25	52
10	Stenographers	M	15 00	21 00	17 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	...	...	7	40
11	Stenographers	F	10 00	12 50	11 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	54	...	...	5	36
12	Miscellaneous	M	7 00	59 69	21 06	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	2	4	...	...	3	3	8	...	1	5	11	6	1	...	2	10	60	...	...	52	48
13	Miscellaneous	F	8 77	8 77	8 77	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	54	...	...	1	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 7 00	$125 00	.....	6	2	4	...	...	16	59	173	209	14	218	73	14	70	12	32	5	7	18	29	29	6	1	18	...	...	...	903	112	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	51	12 50	.....																														
	Department Stores.																																		
1	Floorwalkers	M	$10 00	$35 00	$20 77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	3	4	2	4	2	4	2	17	20	8	3	1	...	9½	58½	...	41	39	52
2	Salesmen	M	4 60	57 09	18 40	...	...	4	11	10	9	17	39	39	18	102	79	38	112	47	142	113	12	266	150	63	13	19	6	9½	58½	...	784	465	52
3	Saleswomen	F	3 50	30 00	8 60	...	4	289	296	187	189	152	136	218	74	166	77	21	85	19	46	17	2	22	6	2	...	...	...	8½	52½	...	1364	644	52
4	Alteration help	F	5 00	17 50	8 09	...	...	...	30	52	41	10	12	6	...	37	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	51	...	117	76	52
5	Hat makers	F	2 50	31 25	7 77	3	31	42	9	91	5	12	16	25	7	6	6	...	...	4	6	...	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	8½	52½	...	202	77	52
6	Miscellaneous	M	2 50	57 69	10 63	3	4	46	45	38	112	34	85	66	34	52	4	...	14	8	10	6	...	2	16	15	1	...	12	8½	52½	...	403	204	52
7	Miscellaneous	F	5 00	30 00	7 96	...	...	...	11	27	19	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8½	51	...	58	12	52
8	Managers	M	17 50	115 38	32 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	4	14	56	26	28	13	49	...	...	...	11	189	52

9	Bookkeepers	M	11 54	50 00	26 21										5	5			4		8	6		18	39		12		10	9¼	55½		14	93	52
10	Bookkeepers	F	12 00	21 50	15 53											5	5			4				4						9	54		7	11	52
11	Stenographers	M	15 00	20 00	17 88														2		1			3						9½	57		2	4	52
12	Stenographers	F	5 00	23 08	12 29				3		5	5	4	10		9	4		4			6		6						9	54		16	40	52
13	Office clerks	M	7 00	32 69	14 47						4			16	3	9				9		9		5		2				9½	57		18	39	52
14	Office clerks	F	4 61	16 00	6 64			4	21	13				1		2				2										9	54		15	28	52
15	Miscellaneous	M	9 00	37 50	17 77								4		9	17						7		4	6	5	3			9½	57		17	38	52
16	Miscellaneous	F	5 00	17 30	8 73				3	22	19	4	4	5	7	12	4				2									9	54		26	56	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 50	$115 38		6	39	385	429	440	403	234	300	394	160	430	182	63	223	97	224	178	20	315	293	125	60	33	77				3095	2015	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	31 25																															
	Electric Light and Power Plants.																																		
1	Foremen	M	$21 25	$32 50	$26 00																			10	21	5				8½	59½			36	52
2	Engineers	M	15 00	27 50	19 67														7		14	2	6	6	7					10½	71½			42	52
3	Firemen	M	10 50	23 50	15 13									3		5	6	12		15	3			3						10½	71½			47	52
4	Electricians	M	14 00	25 50	20 55													4			4		3	19	3					8½	59½			33	52
5	Linemen	M	16 25	25 50	21 61															3	4	9		76	3					8½	59½			95	52
6	Laborers	M	7 00	13 50	10 87						3		3	36		36	3													10	65			81	52
7	Miscellaneous	M	10 00	34 50	15 17									54	15	32	55	18	19	7	9	9	14	46	10	3				9½	56½			291	52
8	General managers	M	27 00	96 00	47 65																				3	5	1	4	9					22	52
9	Bookkeepers	M	11 25	31 00	17 80										10	2					10		9	6		3				9	54			40	52
10	Stenographers	M	17 50	18 00	17 66																2	1								9	54			3	52
11	Stenographers	F	14 00	17 50	14 61													12	4		2									9	54			18	52
12	Clerks	M	8 00	23 50	16 26							4		3	6		6	5	15	3	6		3	21						9	54			72	52
13	Clerks	F	7 00	15 00	9 30						6	12	2	4					4											9	54			28	52
14	Miscellaneous	M	3 50	57 50	17 12		3	3					3		10	4			9	7	24	3		15		2			2	9	54			85	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 50	$96 00			3	3			9	16	8	100	41	79	70	51	58	35	78	24	35	202	47	18	1	4	11					893	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	7 00	17 50																															
	Electrical, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Shops.																																		
1	Foremen	M	$24 00	$32 50	$26 40																			20	17	8				8	48		45		52
2	Electricians	M	24 00	30 00	26 09																			71	22	30				8	48		123		52
3	Plumbers	M	24 00	27 50	27 01																			12	65					8	48		77		52
4	Sheet metal workers	M	24 00	27 50	24 79																			57	10					8	48		67		52
5	Helpers	M	5 00	12 00	8 41				4	19		15	15	14		5														8	48		72		52
6	Miscellaneous	M	10 00	25 00	16 26									9								3		2	5					8½	51		19		52
7	Managers	M	25 00	40 00	30 65																				5	13	2	3					23		52
8	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	30 00	21 20														3	2	5	1		5	5	4				8½	51		25		52
9	Stenographers	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																			2						8	48		2		52
10	Stenographers	F	10 00	12 00	11 20									2		3														8½	49½		5		52
11	Clerks	M	15 00	30 00	18 48														3	4		1		2		3				8½	51		13		52
12	Miscellaneous	M	8 00	27 50	15 68							4					2		3					3	2					8½	51		14		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 00	$40 00					4	19		19	15	25		8	2		9	6	5	5		174	131	58	2	3					485		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	10 00	12 00																															

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																									Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Flour Mills and Elevators.																																			
1	Superintendents	M	$27 00	$100 00	$40 88														10		9	9	31	28	6	9	11	3	8	11½	67½		19	18	52
2	Millers	M	15 00	43 75	21 88																18				8	5	3	3		11½	67½		92	14	52
3	Packers	M	9 00	17 40	13 29								12	23	3	33	134	34	21											11½	67½		278		52
4	Truckers	M	10 00	18 00	12 87									63		125	18	4	63	6		3								11½	67½		282		52
5	Laborers	M	10 00	18 00	13 05									39		24	102					30								11½	67½		195		52
6	Miscel aneous	M	9 00	37 50	14 89								21	21	9	75	159	23	89	2	22	40	8	32	30		4			11	66		535		52
7	Manegers	M	23 10	125 00	55 51																			3		3	5	4	22				37		52
8	Bookkeepers	M	12 50	50 00	28 04											5				4				6	28	9	6	7	2	10	60		67		52
9	Stenographers	M	11 25	28 50	20 41										4						3			21	2					10	60		30		52
10	Stenographers	F	6 92	22 50	15 39					4											6			3						9	54		13		52
11	Clerks	M	12 50	28 50	19 37											3			7		6	2	9	2	7					10	60		36		52
12	Traveling salesmen	M	15 00	57 69	34 48														2				4		26	12	19	10	8				81		52
13	Miscellaneous	M	10 00	62 50	21 24									3		9	8		35		3	21		24	12	21	5	2	5	10	60		148		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 9 00	$125 00						4			33	149	16	274	421	61	227	12	67	105	52	119	119	59	53	29	45				1813	32	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 92	22 50																																
	Foundries and Machine Shops.																																			
1	Superintendents	M	$25 00	$62 50	$36 37																				3	3	3		3	9½	55½		8	4	52
2	Foremen	M	19 50	41 00	28 03																		2	7	12	11		2		9½	55½		24	10	52
3	Machinists	M	10 50	25 65	20 20									2		6	3			6	2	6		41	3					9½	55½		47	22	52
4	Blacksmiths	M	16 20	24 57	21 10															2		2	1	11						9½	55½		11	5	52
5	Moulders	M	9 00	36 00	20 68								2	1		7	10		4	5		7	6	31	3		10			9	54		58	28	52
6	Helpers	M	4 72	18 75	12 21			4	4	12	4	2	29	40		36	35	22	4	6	4	20								9½	55½		147	75	52
7	Laborers	M	6 75	16 50	10 84					6		2	36	32	4	16	16		2	2										9½	55½		74	42	52
8	Miscellaneous	M	4 72	31 25	13 95			2	2	2	5	12	28	49	24	83	20	19	19	27	2	21	4	32	12	2				9½	55½		240	125	52
9	Managers	M	22 50	75 00	46 49																			2	6		1	2	17					28	52
10	Bookkeepers	M	14 00	31 00	22 07													2				2	2	5	2	3				9	54		10	6	52
11	Stenographers	M	22 50	22 50	22 50																			2						9	54		2		52
12	Stenographers	F	13 00	15 00	13 80												3		2											9	54		5		52
13	Clerks	M	9 00	35 00	16 71								3	3		10	2	2	1	2		4		8	4		1			9	54		31	9	52
14	Miscellaneous	M	5 00	56 25	18 66				4					3		2		2			1	3			3	2			2	9	54		13	9	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 72	$75 00				6	10	20	9	16	98	130	28	160	89	47	32	50	9	65	15	139	48	21	15	4	22				670	363	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	13 00	15 00																																

Furniture and Mattress Factories.

1	Superintendents	M	$25 00	$37 50	$32 44																					2	5	2			9½	57		9		52
2	Foremen	M	12 00	28 85	19 91											2				5	3	9	4	16	4						9½	57		43		52
3	Cabinet makers	M	7 50	20 00	14 70						2			4				16		6	6	3	8		2						9½	57		47		52
4	Machine operators	M	10 50	19 50	16 01										2	2		11		16	15		12	8							9½	57		66		52
5	Finishers	M	7 50	20 00	12 44						9			6	8	4		10		2	9				4						9½	57		52		52
6	Packers	M	6 00	18 00	11 94					4	3			2	6			6	4	4	2		2								9½	57		39		52
7	Mattress makers	M	9 00	30 00	18 13									2		2	2	3		3	2	6	7		18		2				9½	57		47		52
8	Mattress makers	F	8 00	13 50	10 65								4		3	2	2	2													9	54		13		52
9	Laborers	M	9 00	13 50	10 66									16	32	4	20	5													9½	57		77		52
10	Miscellaneous	M	3 00	19 50	10 58		2	8	4	11	12			18	24		25	8	2	6	2	2	9	3							9½	57		136		52
11	Managers	M	23 10	50 00	34 82																				3		2	4	2	2				13		52
12	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	30 00	20 11															3					4	2	2				9	54		11		52
13	Stenographers	M	18 50	18 50	18 50																		2								9	54		2		52
14	Stenographers	F	9 00	19 50	13 32									2		2			3					2							9	54		9		52
15	Clerks	M	12 00	21 00	15 84												3			3	4	2			2						9	54		14		52
16	Miscellaneous	M	15 00	37 50	28 16															2			2	2	5	8	4	16			9	54		39		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 00	$50 00			2	8	4	15	26	4	50	75	10	66	61	9	45	45	16	51	19	54	16	15	22	2	2					617		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	8 00	19 50																																

Furniture Stores.

1	Salesmen	M	$15 00	$57 50	$24 77															15	6	40			47	65	58	4	4	2	10	60		230	11	52
2	Saleswomen	F	7 50	15 00	9 29						8	5	7							4											9	54		21	3	52
3	Miscellaneous	M	4 00	31 25	12 87			5	6	22	51	39	88	71	57	54	35	2	105	31	13	40			51	28	2				9¾	58½		626	74	52
4	Miscellaneous	F	5 00	11 00	7 36				3	14	26	13		3	8																9	54		60	7	52
5	Managers	M	25 00	100 00	39 80																					10	5	13	16	10					54	52
6	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	37 50	22 55															6		5	5		13	10	2	3			9	54		36	8	52
7	Bookkeepers	F	8 00	20 00	13 02							9		5		4	1			5		2	2		5						9	54		30	3	52
8	Stenographers	M	14 00	27 50	20 22													5							1	4					9	54		7	3	52
9	Stenographers	F	7 00	17 25	10 83						3	7		10		3				5		2									9	54		26	4	52
10	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	57 50	17 26					6			10			10		5	9	22	15	2			25	3	4		2	1	9	54		91	23	52
11	Miscellaneous	F	6 00	15 00	9 64					6		14	2				5		5												9	54		25	7	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 00	$100 00				5	9	48	88	87	107	89	65	71	41	12	154	59	77	49			142	120	71	20	22	13				1152	197	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 00	20 00																																

Garment Factories

1	Superintendents	M	$21 00	$50 00	$29 05																				2	4			1	1	8½	50½		8		52
2	Forewomen	F	7 00	15 00	10 36						1	1	2	3		3			1												8½	49		11		52
3	Machine operators	F	2 53	17 00	8 75	1	7	26	69	37	73	24	16	56	14	27	29	2	6	13	15										8½	49		415		52
4	Cutters	M	6 00	22 50	17 05					2			1		1						1	2			6	1					8½	49		14		52
5	Miscellaneous	M	4 50	35 00	17 67			1		2	1	6	1	3	2	2			2	1	2	3			8	1	3	2			8½	49		40		52
6	Miscellaneous	F	2 50	14 00	6 04	7	6	3	6	3	8	1	3	5		1		1													8½	49		44		52
7	Managers	M	25 00	60 00	37 76																					2	1	1	2	1				7		52
8	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	25 00	21 35														1						1	1					9	54		3		52
9	Bookkeepers	F	12 50	23 75	16 56											1			2												9	54		4		52
10	Stenographers	M	14 00	14 00	14 00													1													9	54		1		52
11	Stenographers	F	7 50	13 75	9 88						1		2	3			1														9	54		7		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 50	$60 00		8	13	30	75	44	84	32	25	70	17	34	30	4	12	14	18	5			18	9	4	3	3	2				454		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	23 75																																

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																									Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Gas Plants.																																			
1	Superintendents	M	$22 50	$145 00	$38 45																			1	2		5	1	1	9	54			10	52
2	Foremen	M	21 50	30 00	24 53																			7	8	1				9	54			16	52
3	Gas makers	M	13 50	21 00	16 13													6	9	3			9	4						10	70			31	52
4	Gas fitters	M	13 00	26 65	17 63												12	15	6	6	24	6		21	6					9¾	58½			96	52
5	Meter repairers	M	8 77	23 15	15 91							2				3		4	3					6						10	60			18	52
6	Laborers	M	4 05	18 84	9 78			12					447		51	24			9	9		27								10	60			579	52
7	Miscellaneous	M	7 00	28 00	14 08						4		3	51	2	16	8	6	14		8	9	3	17	5					9¾	58½			146	52
8	Managers	M	37 50	145 00	70 00																						1		5					6	52
9	Bookkeepers	M	16 00	30 00	21 75															2			4	3		3				9	54			12	52
10	Stenographers	M	17 50	25 00	19 58																3			2	1					9	54			6	52
11	Stenographers	F	10 00	12 00	11 14									3		4														9	54			7	52
12	Clerks	M	15 00	20 00	18 00														2			1		3						9	54			6	52
13	Miscellaneous	M	3 75	40 00	19 11		2					3		4	3	3			2				3	5	12		3	1		9	54			41	52
14	Miscellaneous	F	8 00	8 00	8 00							3																		9	54			3	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 75	$145 00			2	12			4	8	450	58	56	50	26	34	39	17	35	52	14	65	34	4	9	2	6					977	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	8 00	12 00																															
	Glass Factories.																																			
1	Superintendents	M	$35 00	$50 00	$45 00																						1		2	8½	51			3	52
2	Foremen	M	16 50	35 00	24 79															1		2		2	4	1	2			8½	51			12	52
3	Glass blowers	M	18 00	35 00	30 75																	12					36			8½	51			48	52
4	Ring men	M	15 00	28 00	23 70														18						36					8½	51			54	52
5	Cappers	M	15 00	15 00	15 00														24											8½	51			24	52
6	Cappers	F	7 80	7 80	7 80						5																			8½	51			5	52
7	Snappers	M	12 00	15 00	12 02											24			36											8½	51			60	52
8	Cutters and flatteners	M	40 00	40 00	40 00																							48		8½	51			48	52
9	Miscellaneous	M	7 50	35 00	12 30						2		5	93		50	25	21	4	5		10	2	4	11	2	2			9½	55½			236	52
10	Miscellaneous	F	6 00	7 50	6 71					27	10																			8¾	52½			37	52
11	Managers	M	35 00	50 00	42 50																						2		2					4	52
12	Bookkeepers	M	18 00	30 00	23 00																	1		3	1	1				8½	51			6	52
13	Stenographers	F	12 50	25 00	16 21											3			1			2			1					8½	51			7	52
14	Miscellaneous	M	13 50	16 50	14 75												2		3	1										9½	55½			6	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 7 50	$50 00						27	17		5	93		77	27	21	86	7		27	2	9	53	4	43	48	4					550	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	25 00																															

	Grocery Stores.																																						
1	Salesmen	M	$10 00	$69 23	$22 61										5		28	36	26	21	7	43	87	12	20	57	77	46	3	3	10	62		230	242	52
2	Saleswomen	F	9 00	12 00	10 71							2		3	2																9	54		7		52
3	Delivery drivers	M	6 00	15 00	10 87					6	34		18	131	22	125	5	33	7												11	66		186	195	52
4	Miscellaneous	M	4 50	37 50	12 21				7	12	14	34	43	127	43	219	20	89	56	7	29	28	3	32	19	13	4			10	63		399	390	52
5	Managers	M	25 00	100 00	39 61																				7	31	13	6	26					14	69	52
6	Bookkeepers	M	14 25	42 50	25 66													6	7		13	6		12	17	21	12	4		10	60		37	61	52
7	Bookkeepers	F	18 00	22 00	20 70																	2		3						9	54		2	3	52
8	Stenographers	M	16 00	31 25	21 00															5	2	3				4				10	60		5	9	52
9	Stenographers	F	10 00	18 00	12 13									9		8		6	6	4		3								9	54		15	21	52
10	Miscellaneous	M	12 00	62 50	20 43											23	6	10	26	18	11	4			17	3	8	3	6	10	60		60	75	52
11	Miscellaneous	F	8 00	23 07	13 76							3	8	5		24			3			11		6	1					9	54		28	33	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 50	$10000					7	18	48	37	71	278	58	429	67	170	126	41	98	144	15	73	118	149	83	16	35				983	1098	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	8 00	23 07																																
	Hardware Stores.																																						
1	Salesmen	M	$ 5 50	$30 00	$17 83				15			5				38		5	15		31	10		15	25	15				9½	57		156	18	52
2	Saleswomen	F	6 00	19 60	11 11					6				6		5			5				4							9	54		23	3	52
3	Packers	M	12 00	17 50	14 00											11	1	2			6									9½	57		16	4	52
4	Delivery Drivers	M	9 00	16 00	11 42								14		11	20				5										10	60		41	9	52
5	Miscellaneous	M	5 00	30 00	13 32				12	5			41	24	7	83	25	2	43	8	2	6		28	16	4				9½	60		280	26	52
6	Managers	M	25 00	150 00	42 76																				14	3	15	4	20				9	47	52
7	Bookkeepers	M	21 00	40 00	28 04																			14	9	11	3	2		9½	55½		15	24	52
8	Stenographers	F	8 50	18 50	13 28							6		3	3	9		5	10	4		5								9	54		12	33	52
9	Office clerks	M	11 00	40 00	22 19										5	5			5		2	2		10	6	12	3	2		9½	57		17	36	52
10	Miscellaneous	M	15 00	40 00	23 75														3		19						7	3		9½	57		11	21	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 00	$15000					27	11		11	55	33	27	171	26	14	81	17	60	23	4	67	70	45	28	11	20				580	221	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	19 60																																
	Hotels, Restaurants and Rooming Houses.																																						
1	Cooks	M	$ 6 92	$55 00	$17 27					8		7	6			29	14	35	22	4	39	7		41	22	3	1	3	2	10½	71¼		243		52
2	Cooks	F	6 25	17 00	11 41					4	4	4		6		5		6			7									9	54		36		52
3	Waiters	M	5 00	17 00	8 62				36	134	33	67	6	154		47			6		7									9½	68½		490		52
4	Waitresses	F	4 95	10 50	6 85			18	32	54		65	21	12																8½	53½		202		52
5	Chambermaids	F	4 20	7 50	6 35			50	24	38	144																			8½	53½		256		52
6	Bellboys	M	3 50	10 00	5 86		25	84	115	32	117	24	12	13																11	77		422		52
7	Miscellaneous	M	4 95	55 00	10 87			12	71	55	141	40	12	155	40	46	22	12	14		16	6		46	13	9	2		6	10½	71½		718		52
8	Miscellaneous	F	4 20	30 00	7 62			38	18	20	12		6	33		8			2			1				2				8½	53		140		52
9	Managers	M	31 25	106 00	42 19																					11	24	4	21				60		52
10	Bookkeepers	M	22 50	33 50	28 32																			3	3	11				11	77		17		52
11	Clerks	M	7 30	44 00	15 38						19	12	6	6	5	25			10	12	18				6	11		5		10½	73½		135		52
12	Miscellaneous	M	7 00	25 00	14 48						4	6				13		6			5				8					11	77		42		52
13	Miscellaneous	F	5 00	10 00	8 05				12		22	12		23																8¼	53¾		69		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 50	$10600			25	202	308	345	496	237	69	402	45	173	36	59	54	16	92	14		90	52	47	27	12	29				2830		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 20	30 00																																

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																									Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Ice and Cold Storage Plants.																																			
1	Steam engineers	M	$11 55	$45 00	$22 54										3		3	17	22	2	21	3	8	24	28	5	9	6	3	11½	78½		103	51	52
2	Firemen	M	8 00	20 00	14 25							3			6	3	3	52	3	6	6			3						11½	78½		57	28	52
3	Ice pullers	M	9 00	14 00	10 88								9	18		6		6												10½	75½		28	11	52
4	Ice handlers	M	9 00	17 50	13 17								3	21	3	63		69	12	18	6									10½	63		122	73	52
5	Ice drivers	M	10 50	22 50	13 41									48	75	78	21	159	60	15	15	3		6						11	77		335	145	52
6	Laborers	M	10 50	17 50	13 13									12		6					6									10½	63		19	5	52
7	Miscellaneous	M	3 50	81 00	13 07		51		6		33	48	12	25	10	6	4	72	20	8	12	10		14	6	7		2	10	10½	61½		238	118	52
8	Managers	M	17 50	95 00	41 18																3				9	9	10		25				6	50	52
9	Bookkeepers	M	7 50	40 00	20 87						6				9	9		2		4	2	4		9	16	12		3		10	60		8	68	52
10	Stenographers	M	10 80	27 50	16 99									3			3				3				3					10	60		2	10	52
11	Clerks	M	11 65	25 00	16 17										3	6		4	6	2	6	6	3		2					10	60		29	9	52
12	Miscellaneous	M	10 50	19 00	13 40									4		3		1					3							10	60		7	4	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 50	$95 00			51		6		39	51	24	131	109	180	34	382	123	55	80	26	14	56	64	33	19	11	38				954	572	52
	Ice Cream and Bottling Works.																																			
1	Superintendents	M	$18 00	$27 50	$22 01																	7		9	8					10½	66		24		52
2	Foremen	M	15 00	20 00	17 07														7	6	8	4	2	3						10½	67		30		52
3	Bottlers	M	5 00	10 00	6 44				28			7	6	4																10	60		45		40
4	Packers	M	5 00	15 00	9 72				7				21	14					7											10	62		49		38
5	Ice cream makers	M	9 00	17 00	13 38								8						6		7									10½	73½		21		36
6	Drivers	M	9 00	15 00	10 95								21	42		6		7	7											11	77		83		46
7	Miscellaneous	M	3 00	17 50	9 36		6	7		15	6		8					7			14									10½	67		63		41
8	Managers	M	21 00	59 61	31 97																			3	14				6				23		52
9	Bookkeepers	M	16 20	20 00	18 10															3				3						10	60		6		52
10	Bookkeepers	F	9 00	15 00	11 46								4	2		4			3											9	54		13		52
11	Stenographers	F	6 25	8 00	7 47					3		7																		9	54		10		52
12	Miscellaneous	M	5 00	43 94	24 47				8												9	2		4	27	7		3		10½	66		60		52
13	Miscellaneous	F	7 00	10 00	9 25						5			15																9	54		20		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 00	$59 61			6	7	43	18	11	14	68	77		10		14	30	9	38	13	2	22	49	7		3	6				447		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 25	15 00																															
	Laundries.																																			
1	Hand ironers	F	$ 4 00	$10 00	$ 6 02			62	118	55	54	28	24	2																9	47		343		52
2	Machine ironers	M	6 00	16 00	8 88					5	26	11		10		6			2	4										9½	55		64		52
3	Machine ironers	F	4 00	10 50	6 06			123	344	249	106	43	13	10																9	49		888		52

4	Markers and distributors	M	9 00	25 00	15 46									9	8		30	9	3	36	7	13	40		15	4					9½	54½		174		52
5	Markers and distributors	F	5 60	10 00	7 48				12	25	5	25	6	13																	9	48¾		86		52
6	Starchers	M	6 00	20 00	11 06					3		3	9	9	2	8	3								4						9½	53		41		52
7	Starchers	F	2 50	10 50	6 90	3		5	16	25	69	12	15	2																	9	49		147		52
8	Washroom hands	M	6 00	20 00	13 70					10	9	4	15	14		28		5	16	8	5	28			24						8¼	47		166		52
9	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	44 00	17 09					2	2	7	6	25		26		20	73	10	8	76			37	14	12			8	9	53		326		52
10	Miscellaneous	F	4 50	12 00	7 08			9	29	39	21	14	9	10		9															9	49½		140		52
11	Managers	M	15 00	25 00	20 36														15			4			14	11								44		52
13	Bookkeepers	M	10 00	25 00	17 05									2					6	9	3	4			3	2					9	54		29		52
14	Bookkeepers	F	7 50	13 00	9 83						3		3				3														9	54		9		52
15	Stenographers	M	25 00	25 00	25 00																					2					9	54		2		52
16	Stenographers	F	7 50	13 00	10 54						3			4		2	3														9	54		12		52
17	Miscellaneous	M	10 00	17 00	13 63									3				2			3										9½	55		8		52
18	Miscellaneous	F	4 50	7 00	6 16			3		6	7																				9	54		16		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 6 00	$44 00		3		202	519	419	305	147	109	112	2	109	18	30	148	38	32	152		97	33	12		8					2495		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	13 00																																
	Lumber Yards.																																								
1	Foremen	M	$22 50	$50 00	$32 86																				10	6	3	6	3	5	9½	55½		33		52
2	Lumber stackers	M	9 00	16 00	10 43								6	17	3	6	4		3	2											9½	55½		41		52
3	Laborers	M	7 50	12 00	9 76						3	6	13	19		6															9½	55½		47		52
4	Teamsters	M	9 00	15 00	11 03								12	26	7	6	8	5	3												10	60		67		52
5	Miscellaneous	M	9 00	27 60	20 02								5			9	10			14		30	5	55	15						9½	57		143		52
6	Managers	M	25 00	42 50	31 46																					8	9	3	4					24		52
7	Bookkeepers	M	16 00	37 50	22 82															3	3			10		5	2				9½	57		23		52
8	Stenographers	M	8 50	20 00	14 93							3											2	2							9½	57		7		52
9	Stenographers	F	7 50	10 00	8 65						3	3		4																	9	54		10		52
10	Clerks	M	12 50	30 00	20 12											2		3	4							6	2				9½	57		17		52
11	Miscellaneous	M	25 38	50 00	33 12																					7	3	2	4	1	9½	57		17		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 7 50	$50 00							6	12	36	66	10	29	22	8	10	19	3	30	7	77	42	22	13	11	6					429		
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	7 50	10 00																																
	Miscellaneous Mercantile Establishments.																																								
1	Salesmen	M	$10 00	$34 00	$20 69									8			7	11	19	11	26	24		49	18	21			7	9¾	58½		116	85	52
2	Saleswomen	F	6 00	15 00	8 89					5	12	5		2		5			3												9	54		24	8	52
3	Stock clerks	M	4 50	23 46	12 31			6			11			18		10	5				5			10							9½	57		49	16	52
4	Delivery drivers	M	5 00	15 00	9 67				20				6	13	25	13			5												10¾	61½		62	20	52
5	Miscellaneous	M	3 50	34 61	12 32		5	6	21		62	17	65	101	24	44	16	16	35	10	16	34	15	21	14	3				9½	58½		361	164	52
6	Miscellaneous	F	6 00	8 00	6 89					5		4																			9	54		6	3	52
7	Managers	M	23 10	116 00	39 73																			5	11	19	4		16					6	49	52
8	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	34 60	22 91														15					17	15	10				9½	57		10	47	52
9	Bookkeepers	F	15 00	20 00	18 00														2					3						9	54		1	4	52
10	Stenographers	M	20 00	22 50	21 00																			6							9½	55½		3	3	52
11	Stenographers	F	7 50	19 61	14 19						5					17		13	10	8	5		4								8¾	52½		27	35	52
12	Office clerks	M	6 25	22 50	16 03					3					5						5			10							9½	55½		10	13	52
13	Miscellaneous	M	7 50	96 15	24 75						13			10	5	7		1		13	5			6	8	13	8		17		9½	57		41	65	52
14	Miscellaneous	F	3 00	12 00	5 13		31				5		5			5																		19	27	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 50	$116 00			36	12	41	13	108	26	76	152	59	101	28	41	89	42	62	58	19	127	66	66	12		40					735	539	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 00	19 61																																

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.	Weeks Industry Operates.
	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Plants																																		
1	Superintendents	M	$16 00	$41 00	$27 94															10			18	18	28	43	10	10		9¾	59½		103	34	52
2	Foremen	M	12 50	37 50	24 98											8			10		7	36	21	62	41	66	15			9½	56½		200	66	52
3	Skilled workers	M	8 00	42 00	18 59							16	27	84	7	209	79	74	177	186	62	251	161	308	281	39	60	12		9	55½		1525	508	50
4	Skilled workers	F	6 75	9 45	8 13					7		116	18																	8¾	52		94	47	49
5	Semi-skilled workers	M	8 10	34 61	14 88							5	82	69	34	145	67	21	96	37	30	182	10	61	10	10				9½	56		645	214	49
6	Semi-skilled workers	F	5 40	9 00	6 73				40	145	54	25	5																	8¾	52½		202	67	48
7	Common laborers	M	5 50	15 75	10 42				10	60	58	65	381	991	345	114	98	24	108											9½	56½		1692	562	49
8	Common laborers	F	73	6 30	4 45	95	106	680	220	50																				8¾	52		863	288	46
9	Managers	M	23 07	144 22	48 76																			4	21	20	13	6	42					106	52
10	Bookkeepers	M	11 53	37 60	24 51										9			5			11	15		21	25	19	13			9½	55½		29	89	52
11	Bookkeepers	F	8 50	14 43	10 81							2	6	4	4			5												8¾	52		6	15	52
12	Stenographers	M	15 00	28 84	21 51														4			3	5	5	6					9¼	55½		5	18	52
13	Stenographers	F	8 50	18 00	12 59							5	21	24		5	5	5	27		15	2								9	53½		36	73	52
14	Miscellaneous	M	9 00	80 80	27 26								4	14	6	10		7		9	15	19	4	43	44	36	25	15	65	9	53		79	237	52
15	Miscellaneous	F	4 00	23 10	8 29			5	10	6	5	10	4	5	5				4					1						9	53½		25	30	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 50	$144 22		95	106	685	280	268	117	244	548	1191	410	491	249	141	426	242	140	508	219	523	456	233	136	43	107				5504	2354	
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	73	23 10																															
	Newspaper and Printing Offices.																																		
1	Foremen	M	$20 00	$38 33	$30 44																			2	12	10	9			8	48		33		52
2	Compositors	M	9 00	33 00	23 30								1						3			9	9	44	36	6				8	48		108		52
3	Linotype operators	M	18 00	32 50	26 91																	6		28	23	57				8	48		114		52
4	Pressmen	M	10 00	25 00	18 84									6				3	3		3	33		12	14					8	48		74		52
5	Bindery girls	F	5 00	9 00	6 36				9	6	3		3																	8	48		21		52
6	Miscellaneous	M	3 00	30 00	14 44		2	3	11	3	9		19	7	6	7	9		14	5				9	3	12				8¼	49½		119		52
7	Miscellaneous	F	5 00	7 50	6 21				2	7	3																			8	48		12		52
8	Managing editors	M	25 00	45 00	32 67																				10	3	3	5	2				23		52
9	Managers	M	18 00	60 00	33 10																	2		3	7			3	5				20		52
10	Bookkeepers	M	12 50	29 00	21 17											4			4		3			9	15					8¼	49½		35		52
11	Bookkeepers	F	10 00	15 00	12 30									7					6											8¼	49½		13		52
12	Stenographers	F	7 50	15 00	11 94						3		3	3	4	4			9											8¼	49½		26		52
13	Reporters	M	14 00	25 00	20 05													6		3				28	4								41		52
14	Reporters	F	10 00	10 00	10 00									2																8	48		2		52
15	Miscellaneous	M	1 00	35 00	9 51	49	96	26	23	60	17			9	3	20			15	6	9	29	2	18	20	6	10			7¾	46½		418		52
16	Miscellaneous	F	3 50	10 00	7 66		2				6	3		3																8¼	49½		14		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 00	$60 00		49	100	29	45	76	41	3	26	37	13	35	9	9	54	14	15	79	11	153	144	94	22	8	7				1073		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 50	15 00																															

	Packing Plants.																																						
1	Superintendents	M	$30 00	$45 00	$36 50																					1	3		1	9	54		5		52
2	Foremen	M	13 50	35 00	23 42											1		6	1				3	4	5	1			9	54		21		52
3	Killers	M	5 25	23 10	14 55				1		2					2		3	2		2	1	1						9	54		14		52
4	Butchers	M	9 00	30 00	14 26								4	5		18	3	4					2	1	3				9	54		40		52
5	Sausage makers	M	5 50	30 00	11 92				1	1	12		16			15	1	7	1	2					1				9	54		57		52
6	Sausage makers	F	6 00	7 50	6 83					8	10																		9	54		18		52
7	Smoke house men	M	7 50	15 00	10 80						1		1	1		1		1											9	54		5		52
8	Lard refiners	M	9 00	57 50	15 87								4	4					1				1					1	9	54		11		52
9	Wrappers	F	5 50	9 00	6 45				4	3	2		1																9	54		10		52
10	Teamsters	M	9 00	15 00	12 84								1	6		9	3	2	5	32									9	54		58		52
11	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	37 50	14 52					2	2		9	65	2	32	21	14	14	2	7	6	2	29	10	3	3			8½	49½		223		52
12	Miscellaneous	F	6 00	6 00	6 00					11																			9	54		11		52
13	Managers	M	37 50	192 00	71 69																					1		7					8	52
14	Bookkeepers	M	14 00	31 25	23 59													3	1			1	2			2			9	54			9	52
15	Stenographers	M	12 00	16 25	14 12											1			1										9	54			2	52
16	Stenographers	F	14 00	20 00	15 93													2	3			1		1					9	54			7	52
17	Clerks	M	11 55	37 50	20 57										1	1	1		1		1	1		10			1		9	54			17	52
18	Miscellaneous	M	8 00	60 00	32 22							1				1								4	5		2	5	9	54			18	52
19	Miscellaneous	F	10 00	11 55	10 77									1	1														9	54			2	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 25	$192 00					6	25	29	1	36	82	4	78	32	21	45	40	10	11	5	51	20	15	11		14				473	63	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 50	20 00																															
	Paper Bag and Box Factories.																																						
1	Foremen	M	$17 50	$36 00	$21 90																1	2		1			1			8½	52½		4	1	52
2	Box makers	F	3 00	12 50	6 24		1	3	8	7	5			2		2														8½	50		28		52
3	Machine operators	M	5 00	28 00	9 63				1	4	2		2	1	1	3	2	1	8		1			1	2					8½	52½		26	3	52
4	Machine operators	F	4 50	12 00	7 07		1		4	12	4	1	2	1		1														8½	50		22	4	52
5	Packers	M	8 00	13 00	11 33							1		3		1	4													9	54		9		52
6	Miscellaneous	M	3 50	40 00	12 86		1			4			6	2		10	1	1	3	1	1	2	1		1			1		8½	52		29	6	52
7	Miscellaneous	F	6 00	8 00	6 23					22	1	1																		8½	50½		21	3	52
8	Managers	M	35 00	104 45	70 39																					1		4						5	52
9	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	25 00	22 87														1			1		1	2	1				9½	58½			6	52
10	Stenographers	F	7 50	21 50	15 85						1					1				1				2						9	54			5	52
11	Clerks	M	7 00	24 00	14 43						2					1			1		1	1		1						10	60			7	52
12	Clerks	F	9 00	9 00	9 00								1																	10	60			1	52
13	Miscellaneous	M	18 00	56 25	30 80																	1		2	5	4	3	1	1	10	60			17	52
14	Miscellaneous	F	6 60	13 80	7 45					3	1			1																				5	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 50	$104 45			2	4	13	52	16	3	11	10	1	19	7	2	13	2	4	7	1	8	10	5	5	2	5				139	63	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 00	21 50																															
	Paper Mills.																																						
1	Superintendents	M	$100 00	$100 00	$100 00																							1		8	58			1	52
2	Foremen	M	25 00	50 00	38 80																				1	1		1	2	10	70			5	52
3	Chippers	M	12 00	13 50	12 75											2	2													10	60		4		52
4	Digesters	M	11 40	18 00	13 63										2	3						2								11	66		7		52
5	Wash pan men	M	10 50	15 00	12 75									2					2											12	72		4		52

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK $0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.	Weeks Industry Operates.
	Paper Mills—Continued.																																		
6	Wet room men	M	$10 50	$15 00	$11 62									6					2											12	72		8		52
7	Beater men	M	10 50	19 50	12 15									8	1	3							2							12	72		14		52
8	Incinerator men	M	15 00	21 00	18 00														4			2		4						12	72		10		52
9	Miscellaneous	M	7 00	30 00	14 80						1		1	15	1	21	1	9	4		1	6	2	7	4	1				10½	64½		74		52
10	Bookkeepers	M	30 00	32 50	31 25																					2				8	48			2	52
11	Stenographers	M	20 00	20 00	20 00																			1						8	48			1	52
12	Miscellaneous	M	25 00	37 50	31 67																				1	1	1			9	54			3	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 7 00	$10 00							1		1	31	4	29	3	9	12		1	10	4	12	6	5	1	1	3				121	12	52
	Petroleum Products.																																		
1	Superintendents	M	$50 00	$62 50	$56 25																								2	10	60			2	52
2	Foremen	M	18 00	37 50	27 17																	1		2	4	2	1			9½	55½			10	52
3	Steam engineers	M	18 20	22 50	20 66																	4		4						10½	72			7	52
4	Firemen	M	18 20	31 50	21 56																	7		2		2				10½	72			11	52
5	Stillmen	M	23 00	31 50	25 62																			3	1	1				10	70			5	52
6	Gaugers	M	15 75	22 00	19 71														1			3		5						9¾	58½			9	52
7	Pipe shop men	M	15 00	33 75	20 43														1			9		6	2	1				9	54			19	52
8	Car repairers	M	15 00	22 50	15 47														15					1						9½	56			16	52
9	Teamsters	M	3 75	18 75	14 21		1			1		1		22	13	43	16		28	6	5	3								9½	58½			139	52
10	Miscellaneous	M	10 00	36 00	15 93									8	6	17	1	4	14	4	1	1	1	4	5	2	1			9½	58½			69	52
11	Managers	M	49 00	125 00	66 54																								13					13	52
12	Bookkeepers	M	13 35	20 00	16 98												2		1	3	2	2		2						9	54			12	52
13	Stenographers	M	16 25	20 00	17 86															3	1	1		2						9	54			7	52
14	Stenographers	F	11 25	22 50	16 15										1	10			4	2	5	6		3						9	54			31	52
15	Clerks	M	5 00	37 50	17 05				1		1	4		8	6	15	9		15	17	15	20		31	8	1	2			9	54			153	52
16	Clerks	F	13 75	13 75	13 75												1													9	54			1	52
17	Miscellaneous	M	5 00	43 75	20 07				1	5	3	3		7	4	13	8		13	9	5	18		22	26	17	3	5		9½	56			162	52
18	Miscellaneous	F	8 25	11 25	9 75							1			1															9	54			2	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 75	$12 50			1		2	6	4	9		45	31	98	37	4	92	44	34	74	1	87	46	26	7	5	15					668	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	8 25	22 50																															
	Wood Working Shops.																																		
1	Foremen	M	$13 50	$24 00	$17 83												1			1				1						9½	57			3	52
2	Machine men	M	12 00	22 00	16 57											1			1				1	5						9½	55½		8		52
3	Laborers	M	5 40	10 80	6 60				3	4	16	23		6																10	60		52		52

4	Miscellaneous	M	3 00	24 00	8 85		9	8	7	9	1	3	4	5	1	4	3	1	2	1		2		4						9	54		64		52
5	Managers	M	23 07	50 00	39 74																			1					2	9½	57		3		52
6	Bookkeepers	M	13 85	25 38	19 61												1								1					9½	57		2		52
7	Stenographers	F	9 21	10 00	9 60								1	1																9½	57		2		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 00	$50 00			9	8	10	13	17	26	5	12	1	5	5	1	3	2		2	1	11	1				2				131	3	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	9 21	10 00																															
	Rice Mills.																																		
1	Superintendents	M	$30 00	$40 00	$33 66																					2		1		10	60			3	52
2	Millers	M	12 00	40 75	21 11											1			3		1	2		1	3			1		11½	69		12		52
3	Classers	M	19 61	41 50	30 12																		1	1	4	5	1	1		11½	67		13		52
4	Truckers	M	9 00	17 50	11 18								20	57	19	31					8									10½	63		135		52
5	Laborers	M	9 50	13 50	11 79								1	10		17	5													11	66		33		52
6	Miscellaneous	F	6 00	7 50	6 25					10	2																			9	54		12		52
7	Miscellaneous	M	10 50	50 00	16 30									9	1	22	2	1	4	2		4	2	4	8	1			1	11	66		61		52
8	Managers	M	12 00	63 00	37 90											3								1					5					9	52
9	Bookkeepers	F	19 61	34 61	25 76																		1	1		1				9	54		3		52
10	Bookkeepers	M	12 50	33 75	18 67											6	1		1			3		4	1	2							18		52
11	Stenographers	M	18 75	33 75	23 84																	1		3	1	1							6		52
12	Stenographers	F	17 30	20 00	18 65																1			1						9	54		2		52
13	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	75 00	29 57					1						1						1		13		1	1		3				21		52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 6 00	$75 00						11	2		21	76	20	81	8	1	8	2	10	11	4	29	17	13	2	3	9				316	12	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 00	20 00																															
	Telephone Exchanges.																																		
1	Chief operators	F	$ 3 75	$16 15	$ 8 75		1	4	13	16	22	14	6	5	5			2	1											8¾	52½	311		89	52
2	Supervisors	F	6 92	16 14	7 75					3	2	3								1										8	48	312		9	52
3	Switchboard operators	F	2 31	10 39	5 76	2	20	215	241	215	69	25	10	1																8½	51	310		798	52
4	Students	F	2 31	4 62	3 53	11		13																						7¾	46½	312		24	52
5	Central repair men	M	4 62	18 46	13 64			1					2		4	3	1		4	3	3	1								9	54	312		22	52
6	Line foremen	M	12 69	23 07	17 54											1			2	3	1	1	2	2						8¾	52½	312		12	52
7	Linemen	M	8 08	18 85	13 91							1	7	18	12	17	15		41	27	11	6								8¾	52½	310		155	52
8	Miscellaneous	M	4 62	21 21	14 27			2	3	5	1	3	1	1	2	4	2		8	8	11	11	4	1						8¾	52½	310		67	52
9	Miscellaneous	F	5 76	9 23	7 41				1	2	1	2	1																	8½	51	312		7	52
10	Managers	M	6 91	43 16	17 61					1		1	4	2	6	3	4		10	15	21	18	6	10	11			1		8½	51	312		113	52
11	Stenographers	F	6 92	19 62	11 31					2		1				1	1						1							9	54	310		6	52
12	Clerks	F	1 87	16 25	7 76	2		1	2	5	2	5	3	5					1	1										8¼	50½	310		27	52
13	Miscellaneous	M	1 12	80 77	16 59	5	4	1	1	2		3		3	3	3			3	2	4	1		4	2	1	1	2	2	8¼	50½	312		47	52
14	Miscellaneous	F	1 75	16 15	10 54	1						6	2			4	1		2	1										8¼	52½	312		17	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 12	$80 77		21	25	233	252	248	91	72	44	36	32	41	24		73	62	51	38	13	17	13	1	1	3	2					1393	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 87	19 62																															
	Telegraph Offices.																																		
1	Managers	M	$20 00	$38 50	$32 32																			5			10			9	54			15	52
2	Chief operators	M	18 42	26 46	22 38																	2		16	3					8½	57½			21	52
3	Telegraph operators	M	13 80	21 90	17 74												2		6	6	6	7	4	6						8¾	52½			37	52

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

	OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Week.	Maximum Wage Per Week.	Average Wage Per Week.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER WEEK																										Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid		Weeks Industry Operates.
						$0 - $3	$3 - $4	$4 - $5	$5 - $6	$6 - $7	$7 - $8	$8 - $9	$9 - $10	$10 - $11	$11 - $12	$12 - $13	$13 - $14	$14 - $15	$15 - $16	$16 - $17	$17 - $18	$18 - $19	$19 - $20	$20 - $25	$25 - $30	$30 - $35	$35 - $40	$40 - $45	$45 - UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	
	Telegraph Offices—Continued.																																				
4	Telegraph operators	F	$11 50	$12 65	$12 07										3	3														8½	51			6	52
5	Messengers	M	1 87	10 00	5 72	5	14	16	14	13	13	10		3																9¼	58½			88	52
6	Cashiers	M	17 60	22 50	19 35																3	1	1	3						9	54			8	52
7	Bookkeepers	F	14 00	18 00	15 62													3	1	2		2								9	54			8	52
8	Stenographers	F	10 50	12 00	11 27									2	3	1														9	54			6	52
9	Clerks	M	7 00	17 93	12 49						2				5	3					3									8¾	53			13	52
10	Clerks	F	9 23	12 00	9 68								15		2	1														9	54			18	52
11	Miscellaneous	M	7 00	18 46	13 21						5	1	3	4					12	8		3								9½	59½			36	52
12	Miscellaneous	F	13 80	13 80	13 80												6													9	54			6	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 87	$38 50	.....	5	14	16	14	13	20	11	18	9	13	8	8	3	19	16	12	15	5	30	3	...	10							266	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	9 23	18 00	.....																														
	Textile Mills.																																				
1	Superintendents	M	$21 00	$50 00	$32 86																			1	3	2	3	1	1	10	60		4	7	52
2	Frame hands	M	6 10	19 50	10 31					2	2		32	3	16	4	2	1	1				1							10	60		21	43	52
3	Frame hands	F	6 00	11 50	8 82					4	1	3	9	1	3															10	60		7	14	52
4	Spinners	F	3 60	11 00	5 87		3	28	10	43	64	7	21	6	1															10	60		61	122	52
5	Doffers	M	2 45	12 00	7 41	3		5	5	20	34	6	26	2	1	1														10	60		37	66	52
6	Spoolers	M	6 40	9 00	7 98					1	1		2																	10	60		4		52
7	Spoolers	F	5 80	10 90	7 46				1	32	43	17	1	2																10	60		30	66	52
8	Drawing-in-hands	F	5 30	10 50	8 19				2	2	7	12	3	3																10	60		10	19	52
9	Loom fixers	M	9 00	13 50	11 58								1	7	12	17	4													10	60		12	29	52
10	Weavers	F	6 55	16 85	9 74					1	2	21	48	45	14	1	1	4		1										10	60		39	99	52
11	Weavers	M	6 30	18 47	10 56					1	7	8	28	101	10	16	11	3	6		1	1								10	60		64	129	52
12	Miscellaneous	M	5 40	35 00	9 65				13	51	131	27	121	49	5	39	10	5	10	2	1	15	1	12	5		1			10	60		166	332	52
13	Miscellaneous	F	5 00	12 96	7 13				2	47	7	5	12	4		1														10	60		28	50	52
14	Managers	M	25 00	230 77	69 53																				1				7					8	52
15	Bookkeepers	M	25 00	42 69	30 34																				5		2	1		10	60			8	52
16	Stenographers	M	23 08	23 08	23 08																			1						10	60			1	52
17	Stenographers	F	6 00	12 50	8 90					1	1	1		1		1														10	60			5	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 45	$230 77	.....	3	3	33	33	205	300	107	304	224	62	80	28	13	17	3	2	16	2	14	14	2	6	2	8	....	....	....	483	998	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 60	16 85	.....																														

Transfer Lines.

1	Superintendents	M	$13 84	$75 00	$29 22													5							6		5	3		2	9¼	64¼		18	3	52
2	Teamsters	M	7 19	17 50	9 76					148	194	60	6		238						6										9½	69		652		52
3	Packers	M	10 00	12 50	11 70								3	3	9																10	60		15		52
4	Laborers	M	3 98	12 50	8 25		17	104	42			6			126																9¼	58½		295		52
5	Miscellaneous	M	3 50	27 50	16 03		3			6			6		23	8	3	44	3	15	10	3	19	14							9¼	61		102	55	52
6	Managers	M	30 00	75 00	45 21																						3	3		6					12	52
7	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	25 00	20 94													4					5	7							10	60			16	52
8	Clerks	M	8 75	20 00	13 98						6		3		6			6		3			6								10	60			30	52
9	Miscellaneous	M	5 00	12 00	9 50				2				3		3																10	60			8	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 50	$75 00			20	104	44	6	148	200	66	21	3	405	13	3	54	3	24	10	3	36	21	8	6		8					1082	124	52

Tile and Sewer Pipe Works.

1	Superintendents	M	$35 00	$37 50	$36 66																						3			10	60			3	52
2	Foremen	M	13 50	22 50	17 14											2			3				2							10	60			7	52
3	Kiln firemen	M	7 50	20 00	10 93					20					6		2	5		3			1							10	60			37	52
4	Pipe trimmers	M	6 60	12 00	7 92					21	3	12	8			3														10	60			47	52
5	Press men	M	10 50	16 50	12 95									6	2		3		3	3										10	60			17	52
6	Moulders	M	4 85	15 00	10 07			4			3		6	3			2		3											10	60			21	52
7	Kiln setters	M	6 00	14 40	8 42					48		12	3			18		7												10	60			88	52
8	Car loaders	M	6 00	9 90	7 73					36	54		57																	10	60			147	52
9	Kiln drawers	M	6 00	9 00	6 94					60	12		24																	10	60			96	52
10	Miscellaneous	M	6 00	25 00	9 05					192	52	2	34	20	3	7	5	9	6	3			21	3						10	60			357	52
11	Managers	M	24 50	62 50	37 77																		1	3	2	1			3	10	60			10	52
12	Bookkeepers	M	15 00	27 50	19 98													1	3	2	1		2	3						10	60			12	52
13	Stenographers	F	11 25	16 80	12 32										5		2	3	4											9	54			14	52
14	Clerks	M	9 50	25 00	13 81								3	3		6				3			2	4						10	60			21	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 85	$62 50				4		357	144	26	135	32	10	40	14	18	21	16	8	1		29	13	2	4		3					877	52
	Minimum and maximum paid	F	11 25	16 80																																

SUMMARY OF STATE-AT-LARGE.

INDUSTRIES.	Industries Surveyed.	Number Employed.		Hours Worked.		Males.			Females.		
		Males.	Females.	Day.	Week.	White.	Negro.	Mexican.	White.	Negro.	Mexican.
Automobile factories	3	133	11	9:00	54:00	133	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Bakeries	9	242	9	9:08	54:48	230	.....	12	9	.....	.....
Blacksmith and repair shops	9	125	.....	9:15	55:30	110	12	3	.....	.....	.....
Breweries	3	249	4	8:00	48:00	226	20	3	4	.....	.....
Brick and tile plants	10	244	6	9:55	59:30	216	5	23	6	.....	.....
Broom factories	3	119	28	9:50	49:10	119	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Candy factories	10	405	743	9:15	55:30	390	11	4	705	.....	38
Cement factories	3	346	2	10:00	68:15	140	38	168	2	.....	.....
Cigar factories	3	76	146	8:55	53:12	58	.....	18	38	.....	108
Coffin factories	4	368	23	9:50	59:00	346	22	.....	23	.....	.....
Cotton compresses	10	740	.....	10:00	60:00	158	570	12	.....	.....	.....
Cooperage plants	4	378	.....	8:10	49:00	202	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton seed oil mills	21	971	44	11:10	67:00	453	482	36	41	2	1
Department stores and mercantile houses	260	2,153	2,957	8:55	53:30	1,867	218	18	2,926	18	13
Electric light and power plants	32	847	46	9:12	57:35	840	6	1	46	.....	.....
Electrical, plumbing and sheet metal shops	31	480	5	8:05	48:30	445	27	8	5	.....	.....
Flour mills and elevators	33	1,832	13	11:05	66:30	1,139	632	61	13	.....	.....
Foundries and machine shops	34	1,028	5	9:06	54:36	779	243	6	5	.....	.....
Furniture and mattress factories	29	595	22	9:25	56:30	568	27	.....	22	.....	.....
Furniture stores	55	1,163	186	9:10	55:00	913	185	65	165	11	10
Garment factories	7	73	381	8:20	50:00	69	4	.....	369	.....	12
Gas plants	11	967	10	9:40	58:20	511	30	426	10	.....	.....
Glass factories	3	501	49	8:31	51:06	488	13	.....	49	.....	.....
Grocery stores	135	1,972	109	9:50	59:55	1,636	224	112	106	.....	3
Hardware stores	35	730	71	9:20	56:00	585	140	5	68	3	.....
Hotels, restaurants and rooming houses	114	2,118	712	9:40	58:00	1,608	505	5	524	170	18
Ice and cold storage plants	44	1,526	.....	10:35	67:10	973	427	126	.....	.....	.....
Ice cream and bottling works	18	404	43	10:15	61:30	339	55	10	43	.....	.....
Laundries	104	854	1,641	9:05	52:20	570	223	61	1,094	451	96
Lumber yards	17	419	10	9:20	56:00	335	66	18	10	.....	.....
Miscellaneous mercantile establishments	36	1,120	154	9:25	56:30	960	97	43	128	5	21
Miscellaneous manufacturing plants	301	6,112	1,746	9:10	55:00	4,584	925	603	1,495	39	212
Newspaper and printing offices	31	985	88	7:59	47:52	972	13	.....	88	.....	.....
Packing plants	4	488	48	8:50	53:00	292	91	105	36	4	8
Paper bag and box factories	7	113	89	9:00	54:00	99	6	8	81	.....	8
Paper mills	2	133	.....	11:12	67:12	116	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petroleum products	6	634	34	9:35	57:30	606	10	18	34	.....	.....
Planing mills and wood working shops	7	132	2	9:40	58:00	86	37	9	2	.....	.....
Rice mills	7	311	17	10:20	62:00	155	156	.....	17	.....	.....
Telephone exchanges	117	416	977	8:42	52:12	348	68	.....	961	12	4
Telegraph offices	18	222	44	8:59	53:54	204	6	12	44	.....	.....
Textile mills	10	941	540	10:00	60:00	912	29	.....	540	.....	.....
Transfer lines	47	1,206	.....	9:45	61:10	696	418	92	.....	.....	.....
Tile and sewer pipe works	4	863	14	10:00	60:00	521	26	342	14	.....	.....
Totals	1,651	35,734	11,020	.....	.....	27,017	6,160	2,433	9,762	715	552

Manufacturing plants, mercantile and other establishments surveyed			1,918
Number of white males	49,063		
Number of negro males	9,536		
Number of Mexican males	3,237		
Total number of male employees			63,077
Number of white females	19,464		
Number of negro females	1,168		
Number of Mexican females	1,513		
Total number of female employees			22,145
Total number of employees, both male and female			85,222
Number of females receiving $6.00 and less per week		11,514	
Number of females receiving more than $6.00 and less than $10 per week		6,606	
Number of females receiving $10.00 and more per week		4,025	
Total number of female employees			22,145

MONTHLY EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING.

The information contained in the following tables was collected during the month of May, 1915, at a time when all business and industrial enterprises were feeling the full force of the industrial depression that swept over the State at that time, and will serve to show the effect on labor.

The averages are computed from the expenditures in each item of those who actually expended money for such items, and not from the total number reporting.

It will be noted that the building trades were those which felt the depression most, the average living expenses running considerably higher than the average earnings of the family.

The total earnings given in the tables are the earnings of the entire family, and not merely that of the head of the family.

These tables tell a story of deprivation, of suffering, that can only be appreciated by those who have met with a like experience, and yet any person may imagine how it may feel to see expenses, month by month, exceed the family's income.

Not until late fall of 1915 did employment become anything like normal. Thousands of wage-earners are still paying debts incurred during this period of depression. Hundreds of business concerns failed solely because of their inability to collect for groceries and the necessities of life advanced to needy wage-earners.

MONTHLY EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING OF FAMILIES.

OCCUPATION. (Head of Family.)	No. Persons in Family.	Rent.	Taxes.	Payments on Home.	Groceries.	Water, Light and Fuel.	Ice.	Lunches.	Laundry.	Sewerage.	Doctor and Medicine Bills.	Clothing.	Telephone.	School Books.	Car Fare.	Books, Paper, etc.	Life and Accident Insurance.	Lodge and Union Dues.	Amusements.	All Other Expenses.	Total Cost of Living.	Total Monthly Earnings.
Carpenter	4	.....	$ 4 05	.....	$30 00	$ 4 00	$ 3 00	.....	$ 3 00	.....	$ 3 00	$10 00	.....	.....	$ 3 80	$ 1 10	$ 3 33	$ 1 35	$ 1 00	$ 4 17	$71 80	$ 75 00
Carpenter	4	$25 00	.....	.....	40 00	4 00	2 80	.....	6 00	.....	1 00	16 00	$ 2 00	.....	3 50	1 00	6 80	2 00	1 50	5 00	116 60	Not given.
Carpenter	8	.....	2 55	.....	24 20	5 43	50	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	15 00	.....	$ 85	1 00	1 60	55	1 95	2 00	7 50	65 13	114 25
Carpenter	6	.....	2 10	$15 00	56 50	3 60	1 20	.....	1 25	.....	.....	12 00	2 00	.....	2 40	50	80	1 00	.....	4 50	102 85	92 50
Carpenter	5	12 50	.....	.....	40 00	3 00	1 00	.....	4 00	.....	20 00	20 00	.....	1 00	.....	50	.....	1 00	.....	6 00	96 50	95 00
Carpenter	4	.....	92	.....	45 00	3 00	1 80	.....	.....	.....	4 00	25 00	2 00	1 70	3 00	1 25	1 50	1 25	1 00	3 00	98 92	62 00
Carpenter	5	14 00	13	.....	40 00	4 50	65	.....	.....	.....	45 00	15 00	2 00	.....	4 00	1 50	.....	1 00	.....	2 50	134 28	63 00
Carpenter	4	.....	1 06	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75	1 00	.....	4 00	48 81	49 00
Carpenter	3	20 00	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1 50	.....	.....	.....	50	1 54	1 00	.....	.....	45 14	31 60
Carpenter	2	16 00	.....	.....	30 80	1 50	1 50	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	25 00	.....	.....	1 00	45	2 40	1 00	.....	6 70	89 85	46 00
Carpenter	2	23 00	.....	.....	35 40	2 10	3 25	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1 00	.....	75	68 25	33 60
Carpenter	7	.....	2 95	.....	30 60	.....	.....	$ 1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20	50	50	2 45	.....	1 35	40 55	36 00
Carpenter	9	.....	1 01	.....	52 40	4 52	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	2 00	.....	.....	25	26	4 24	.....	1 00	69 31	20 00
Carpenter	9	10 00	.....	.....	28 00	1 60	80	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	2 40	.....	1 40	1 00	.....	1 25	48 95	19 20
Carpenter	5	18 00	.....	.....	49 55	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	2 40	50	2 78	1 00	.....	1 00	80 98	78 00
Carpenter	5	.....	4 86	12 00	33 80	2 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15 00	.....	.....	2 40	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 20	73 13	37 00
Carpenter	3	10 00	.....	.....	26 95	1 50	1 20	.....	.....	.....	15 00	2 00	.....	.....	4 00	75	3 58	1 00	.....	1 00	66 98	51 60
Carpenter	2	10 00	.....	.....	25 50	60	.....	4 00	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	15 00	.....	1 00	64 40	18 00
Carpenter	4	.....	1 00	.....	32 40	2 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	2 40	.....	3 48	75	.....	1 90	47 03	50 00
Carpenter	6	.....	1 00	.....	44 00	5 50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	2 40	3 00	55	1 00	.....	5 00	69 95	56 60
Carpenter	2	14 00	.....	.....	29 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	2 00	56 00	36 00
Carpenter	5	.....	2 91	.....	50 00	4 00	3 75	5 00	2 00	.....	3 00	.....	2 00	65	6 00	2 00	5 00	2 20	.....	6 00	94 51	81 00
Carpenter	5	.....	1 50	.....	47 00	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	10 00	.....	.....	3 00	1 00	.....	1 00	50	2 00	74 75	70 00
Carpenter	4	10 00	.....	.....	42 60	5 30	1 40	.....	.....	.....	3 00	6 00	.....	.....	2 40	75	.....	1 00	.....	1 50	73 95	19 80
Carpenter	5	.....	3 00	15 00	31 00	5 60	1 50	.....	50	.....	6 00	12 00	2 00	.....	9 00	.....	2 05	2 00	75	5 00	95 40	108 00
Carpenter	3	.....	1 65	15 00	29 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	2 40	50	1 00	.....	50	4 40	95 40	40 40
Carpenter	6	10 00	.....	.....	27 80	4 60	75	.....	.....	.....	9 50	.....	.....	.....	3 20	50	.....	1 25	.....	1 00	58 60	43 20
Carpenter	7	.....	2 05	15 00	35 00	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	8 00	.....	2 00	.....	30	1 66	.....	.....	2 00	71 76	75 00
Carpenter	7	.....	1 50	.....	31 00	3 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....	2 00	15 00	.....	2 50	.....	1 25	4 00	2 25	.....	7 50	70 50	78 00
Average per family	4.8	$12 90	$ 2 02	$14 50	$38 93	$ 3 49	$ 1 63	$ 3 33	$ 2 61	.....	$ 6 62	$11 74	$ 2 00	$ 1 45	$ 3 09	$ 89	$ 2 25	$ 1 91	$ 1 03	$ 3 22	$75 37	$ 56 61
Car Repairer	7	.....	$ 1 50	.....	$31 00	$ 3 50	$ 1 25	.....	.....	.....	$ 2 00	$15 00	.....	$ 2 50	.....	$ 1 25	$ 4 00	$ 2 25	.....	$ 7 50	$71 76	$ 78 00
Car Repairer	7	.....	1 25	$15 00	35 00	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	8 00	.....	1 50	.....	30	1 65	.....	.....	2 00	70 45	75 00
Car Repairer	4	$12 50	.....	.....	29 00	3 60	3 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	70	.....	2 50	62 80	68 50
Car Repairer	3	16 00	.....	.....	23 00	3 25	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	50	45 00	50 00
Car Repairer	5	.....	2 25	.....	45 50	3 46	1 50	.....	.....	.....	5 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	50	4 35	70	.....	1 00	66 76	78 12
Car Repairer	4	14 00	.....	.....	36 50	3 50	1 60	.....	.....	.....	2 00	10 00	.....	1 50	$ 2 40	75	3 75	1 70	$ 50	1 50	79 20	75 00
Car Repairer	3	12 00	.....	.....	29 00	3 50	2 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	1 00	4 25	70	1 00	2 00	65 45	78 00

Car Repairer	6		2 12	12 00	30 50	4 10	1 00					8 00	2 00	2 00	3 20	1 00	2 50	70	50	3 00	72 62	78 12
Car Repairer	5	15 00			31 75	3 60	1 50				2 00	10 00		1 50				1 70		4 50	71 55	75 00
Average per family	4.9	$13 90	$ 1 90	$13 50	$32 36	$ 3 69	$ 1 67				$ 2 71	$ 8 00	$ 2 00	$ 1 80	$ 2 80	$ 80	$ 3 57	$ 1 21	$ 66	$ 2 72	$67 29	$ 73 86
Electrical Worker	4	$12 50			$25 00	$ 4 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 1 00			$ 3 00				$ 2 00		$ 2 50		$34 50	$92 50	$100 00
Electrical Worker	2	8 00			21 67	1 62	1 50	50	1 50			2 00			$ 5 00	45	$ 2 35	1 50	$ 1 00	1 50	40 59	47 50
Electrical Worker	2	11 25	$ 1 75		17 50	3 10	1 55		2 00			14 00	$ 2 00		3 00	1 35	8 00	1 00	2 00	10 00	78 50	78 00
Electrical Worker	5		1 66	$15 00	23 00	10 00	70	4 60	6 00		$28 00	28 00	2 00	$ 2 00	2 40	4 00	8 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	141 86	124 00
Electrical Worker	3	9 00			21 00	2 50	3 00		40		2 00	5 00			3 00	90				1 00	47 80	43 00
Electrical Worker	4	12 50			30 00	3 00	2 00	3 50	6 00	$ 50	12 50	10 00			2 60			1 50		6 00	90 10	85 00
Electrical Worker	5	22 50			40 00	5 15	3 50	2 00			2 50	3 00				85	3 60	1 50		2 00	86 60	86 60
Electrical Worker	4		3 08		35 00	6 00	3 00		4 00		7 00	10 00	2 00		3 00	1 00	12 45	3 55	1 50	3 00	94 58	95 00
Electrical Worker	5	15 00	1 75		35 00	3 65	1 75		1 25		1 00	6 00			2 40	1 65	35	1 50	1 00	3 00	75 30	86 00
Electrical Worker	4	20 00			28 00	2 50	1 20	1 50	7 00		3 00	25 00		1 50	2 40	80	3 80	4 00	1 00	4 00	105 70	80 00
Electrical Worker	2	17 00	1 75	6 00	28 00	4 15	4 55	2 00	3 50		14 00	7 00			2 50	50	19 00	2 00		3 00	89 75	98 00
Electrical Worker	4	12 00			30 00	4 00	2 00				5 00	15 00	2 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	5 00	2 00	75	2 00	83 25	85 00
Electrical Worker	4	16 00			32 00	4 00	1 60		4 00	1 00	4 00	7 00		25	3 00			1 25		7 00	81 10	81 50
Electrical Worker	5	24 00			35 00	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 50			10 00						1 25		4 00	85 25	85 00
Electrical Worker	3	16 50			30 00	4 00	3 00	3 75	5 00		4 00	18 00	2 00		4 00	2 00	3 00	2 50	1 00	9 00	107 75	70 00
Electrical Worker	5	20 00			35 00	6 00	4 00	10 00	4 00		8 00	15 00	2 00	2 00	6 00	50	5 00	8 00	1 50	4 50	131 50	135 00
Electrical Worker	3		1 08	15 00	37 50	6 50	1 50	5 00	5 00			7 00	2 00		1 50	3 50	2 35	2 35	1 00	2 00	93 28	60 00
Electrical Worker	2	20 00			30 00	5 00	1 50	2 00	4 00		3 00	10 50			5 00	1 00		3 00		1 00	86 00	85 00
Electrical Worker	4	15 00			25 00	4 00	2 00	1 25	2 00		3 25	18 50			5 20	1 00	3 55	2 25	50	1 50	84 00	85 00
Electrical Worker	4		1 25	22 00	40 00	3 00	1 50	5 20	6 00		3 00	12 00			3 00	50		1 25	1 00	1 55	101 75	100 00
Electrical Worker	5	20 00			32 50	4 00	1 60	1 00	2 00		2 00	5 00			2 40	50	2 35	1 25	75	2 50	77 85	90 00
Average per family	3.8	$15 95	$ 1 76	$14 50	$30 06	$ 4 22	$ 2 19	$ 3 29	$ 3 48	$ 75	$ 8 50	$11 00	$ 2 00	$ 1 35	$ 3 22	$ 1 31	$ 5 63	$ 2 28	$ 1 15	$ 5 05	$89 29	$ 85 65
Engineer (Stationary)	6	$10 00			$37 50	$ 5 00						$ 4 00								$ 2 50	$57 70	$ 52 75
Engineer (Stationary)	3	12 00			27 50	4 00	$ 1 00				$ 5 00	5 00		$ 1 00	$ 2 40	$ 50	$ 1 25			1 50	61 15	60 00
Engineer (Stationary)	4		$ 1 10	$10 50	31 00	4 50	1 25					8 00	$ 2 00	1 25		75	1 55		$ 50	2 00	54 40	65 00
Engineer (Stationary)	3	10 00			26 50	3 50	1 00		$ 2 00		10 00	3 00				1 00	3 20	$ 1 00	1 00	2 50	64 70	60 00
Engineer (Stationary)	5		1 60	12 25	32 00	4 25	1 50					6 50	2 00	2 00		50	1 55		75	2 00	66 90	65 00
Engineer (Stationary)	5	12 50			34 00	3 50	2 00				5 00	10 00		1 00			1 65	1 00		1 50	72 15	62 50
Engineer (Stationary)	7	15 00			38 00	4 50	2 00				12 00	10 00		1 60		50	2 65			2 75	89 00	75 00
Engineer (Stationary)	3		1 50	10 00	27 00	3 50	1 00					5 00	2 00			1 00	2 20	1 00	50	3 00	57 70	65 00
Average per family	4.5	$11 90	$ 1 40	$10 92	$31 65	$ 4 09	$ 1 39		$ 2 00		$ 8 00	$ 6 42	$ 2 00	$ 1 37	$ 2 40	$ 71	$ 2 01	$ 1 00	$ 69	$ 2 22	$65 46	$ 63 15
Laborer	2	$ 5 00			$16 00	$ 1 30	$ 2 25					$ 4 00						$ 1 25		$ 2 65	$32 45	$ 25 00
Laborer	4	5 00			19 00	2 25						2 00					$ 25			1 75	30 25	19 25
Laborer	6	6 00			19 20	2 60						3 50				$ 20	25	1 00		1 65	34 40	42 00
Laborer	3	6 50			16 50	1 20	50					4 00			$ 30	25		1 45		1 00	31 70	32 00
Laborer	4		$ 2 62		23 00	2 00					$ 3 00	3 00					76	1 50		2 50	38 32	45 50
Laborer	5	8 00			24 00	1 50	1 00				5 00	4 00		$ 1 00	40	50	85	1 25		3 00	50 50	47 50
Laborer	2		1 60	$10 00	18 50	2 50	50					2 50			1 00		1 15		$ 50	2 00	40 25	41 00
Laborer	4	10 00			21 00	2 00	75				2 00			75	1 40		1 45	1 00		1 75	42 10	21 00
Laborer	3	6 00			19 00	1 75	50				5 00	2 00				50	1 65	1 25		2 50	40 15	37 50

MONTHLY EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING OF FAMILIES—Continued.

OCCUPATION. (Head of Family.)	No. Persons in Family.	Rent.	Taxes.	Payments on Home.	Groceries.	Water, Light and Fuel.	Ice.	Lunches.	Laundry.	Sewerage.	Doctor and Medicine Bills.	Clothing.	Telephone.	School Books.	Car Fare.	Books, Paper, etc.	Life and Accident Insurance.	Lodge and Union Dues.	Amusements.	All Other Expenses.	Total Cost of Living.	Total Monthly Earnings.
Laborer	3	$ 8 00	.....	.....	$21 00	$ 1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 3 00	$36 75	$ 32 50
Laborer	2	5 00	.....	.....	15 00	1 50	$ 75	.....	.....	.....	$ 2 00	1 00	.....	.....	$ 60	$ 75	$ 85	.....	.....	2 00	29 45	35 00
Laborer	5	10 00	.....	.....	28 00	2 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	1 50	47 25	41 00
Laborer	7	12 00	.....	.....	27 00	3 00	2 25	.....	.....	.....	2 50	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10	.....	.....	3 00	56 85	52 50
Laborer	2	.....	$ 1 75	.....	22 00	1 75	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	75	1 45	$ 1 00	$ 1 00	2 00	36 70	45 00
Laborer	3	8 00	.....	.....	18 50	1 50	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1 25	.....	1 75	35 25	31 50
Laborer	3	6 00	.....	.....	20 00	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 25	.....	.....	2 00	34 00	28 00
Laborer	5	8 00	.....	.....	22 50	2 00	50	.....	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	38 00	37 50
Laborer	2	5 00	.....	.....	16 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	1 10	75	.....	1 25	.....	2 00	35 00	32 50
Laborer	4	10 00	.....	.....	24 50	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	50	1 65	.....	.....	3 00	47 65	51 00
Laborer	2	6 00	.....	.....	17 50	1 00	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 35	.....	.....	1 75	32 30	26 20
Laborer	2	5 00	.....	.....	16 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	1 20	.....	1 15	.....	.....	1 00	28 35	46 00
Laborer	4	9 00	.....	.....	22 00	2 50	75	.....	.....	.....	4 00	3 00	.....	$ 1 00	.....	50	.....	1 00	.....	3 00	46 75	48 00
Average per family	3.5	$ 7 29	$ 1 99	$10 00	$20 29	$ 1 90	$ 93	.....	.....	.....	$ 3 17	$ 3 10	.....	$ 92	$ 89	$ 52	$ 1 16	$ 1 18	$ 75	$ 2 08	$38 38	$ 37 16
Painter	2	$16 00	.....	.....	$15 05	$ 1 20	$ 1 40	.....	$ 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 1 00	.....	$ 1 00	$ 50	$ 2 50	$39 05	$ 64 80
Painter	5	20 00	.....	.....	46 60	1 40	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	1 00	.....	1 35	72 30	9 00
Painter	2	8 00	.....	.....	28 20	75	1 40	.....	1 20	.....	$ 8 00	$10 00	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	1 00	.....	4 00	52 85	25 00
Painter	3	10 00	.....	.....	33 80	4 50	1 40	$ 60	1 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	$ 2 60	.....	.....	1 00	.....	3 50	63 40	14 40
Painter	7	8 00	.....	.....	21 30	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	42 30	33 00
Painter	3	15 00	.....	.....	29 45	4 88	1 75	1 25	2 00	.....	10 00	8 00	$ 2 00	.....	2 40	1 25	$ 2 00	1 75	1 00	4 00	86 73	77 00
Painter	3	12 50	.....	.....	23 50	2 75	1 75	1 50	1 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	3 00	2 35	.....	1 00	.....	4 80	58 15	54 00
Painter	4	.....	$ 1 60	$10 50	26 60	2 80	1 50	.....	2 00	.....	4 00	5 00	.....	.....	2 40	1 00	1 85	1 50	50	3 20	64 45	37 50
Painter	7	15 00	.....	.....	32 50	3 20	1 80	2 00	.....	.....	10 50	8 00	2 00	.....	1 40	75	2 80	1 00	.....	2 00	82 95	67 50
Painter	2	.....	1 20	10 00	21 50	2 40	1 60	3 00	1 50	.....	2 00	6 00	2 00	.....	2 00	50	1 85	1 50	1 00	2 50	60 55	62 50
Painter	5	15 00	.....	.....	31 25	3 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	75	4 00	67 50	50 00
Painter	3	12 00	.....	.....	29 60	1 80	1 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10	.....	50	1 75	55 75	18 50
Painter	6	16 00	.....	.....	35 00	2 60	1 50	2 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	2 00	.....	2 40	50	2 25	1 00	1 00	3 00	65 25	55 50
Painter	3	10 00	.....	.....	25 00	1 80	75	.....	1 50	.....	3 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	75	1 75	1 25	.....	2 00	49 80	61 00
Painter	4	15 00	.....	.....	33 00	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	4 50	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 15	.....	.....	3 00	53 65	28 00
Painter	4	.....	2 10	.....	36 00	2 50	1 75	3 00	2 00	.....	.....	4 50	.....	$ 1 25	.....	50	2 25	1 50	1 00	1 00	59 35	59 00
Average per family	4.0	$13 26	$ 1 63	$10 25	$29 28	$ 2 54	$ 1 44	$ 1 91	$ 1 40	.....	$ 5 61	$ 5 54	$ 2 00	$ 1 25	$ 2 31	$ 86	$ 2 11	$ 1 19	$ 78	$ 2 82	$60 88	$ 44 79
Printer	2	$15 00	.....	.....	$11 30	.....	.....	.....	$ 1 85	.....	.....	$ 7 00	.....	.....	$ 1 60	$ 1 35	.....	$ 1 50	.....	$ 5 00	$44 60	$ 77 50
Printer	2	15 00	.....	.....	20 00	.....	$ 1 20	.....	1 85	.....	$ 2 35	15 00	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	$ 1 00	4 00	63 40	84 00
Printer	2	.....	$ 2 60	.....	20 00	$ 1 25	2 00	$ 4 00	2 00	$ 75	5 00	5 00	$ 2 00	.....	1 50	1 50	.....	1 45	1 50	15 00	65 55	100 00
Printer	2	30 00	1 25	.....	20 00	7 00	3 00	.....	5 00	1 00	.....	25 00	2 00	.....	1 50	5 00	$ 5 00	5 00	2 50	13 50	126 75	165 00
Printer	3	25 00	2 10	.....	30 00	6 00	1 50	5 00	5 00	.....	3 25	10 00	2 00	.....	1 00	2 50	3 75	4 40	5 00	20 00	136 50	150 00

Printer	7	15 00	.....	.....	35 00	6 00	2 00	6 00	1 50	.....	7 00	13 50	2 00	.....	50	.....	.....	1 50	.....	5 00	95 00	66 00
Printer	2	.....	2 25	$20 00	18 00	4 00	2 00	.....	4 00	1 00	10 00	20 00	2 00	.....	.....	3 00	5 25	2 75	2 00	4 00	100 25	145 00
Printer	3	20 00	.....	.....	25 00	5 00	2 50	4 00	3 50	.....	.....	12 00	2 00	$ 1 50	3 40	2 50	2 75	2 80	1 00	5 00	92 95	140 00
Printer	5	25 00	.....	.....	31 00	6 00	2 50	.....	5 50	.....	10 00	15 00	2 00	2 50	.....	3 00	4 50	2 75	1 50	3 00	114 25	160 00
Printer	2	.....	2 00	20 00	22 00	4 25	2 00	3 00	3 50	1 00	.....	10 00	2 00	.....	2 40	3 50	3 50	2 50	2 50	5 00	83 15	136 00
Average per family	3.0	$20 71	$ 2 04	$20 00	$23 23	$ 4 94	$ 2 08	$ 4 40	$ 3 37	$ 94	$ 6 27	$13 25	$ 2 00	$ 2 00	$ 1 70	$ 2 65	$ 4 12	$ 2 61	$ 2 12	$ 7 95	$92 24	$122 35
Teamster	8	$ 9 00	.....	.....	$26 50	$ 2 00	$ 1 50	$ 4 00	.....	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 8 00	$ 2 00	$ 2 00	$ 1 00	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	.....	$ 1 00	$ 5 00	$68 00	$ 73 00
Teamster	4	10 00	.....	.....	24 50	2 25	1 00	.....	$ 1 50	.....	5 00	3 00	.....	1 00	.....	1 25	1 85	.....	50	2 00	53 85	67 50
Teamster	5	.....	$ 1 80	$12 50	26 00	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	2 00	6 00	2 00	1 50	.....	50	.....	$ 1 00	75	3 00	47 80	55 00
Teamster	3	.....	2 00	.....	22 50	1 75	.....	.....	2 00	.....	5 00	10 00	2 00	75	2 40	75	2 00	.....	.....	2 50	53 65	62 00
Teamster	7	15 00	.....	.....	28 00	2 25	2 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	2 00	1 00	50	1 80	.....	1 00	3 50	69 05	45 00
Teamster	2	.....	1 40	12 00	18 50	1 75	1 00	.....	2 50	1 00	.....	4 00	.....	.....	1 40	1 00	1 40	1 00	1 50	2 00	50 45	65 00
Teamster	5	12 50	.....	.....	26 50	2 25	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	2 00	1 50	3 00	50	3 50	.....	1 00	3 50	64 75	66 50
Average per family	4.9	$11 62	$ 1 73	$12 25	$24 64	$ 2 03	$ 1 37	$ 3 00	$ 2 00	$ 1 00	$ 3 50	$ 6 86	$ 2 00	$ 1 46	$ 1 76	$ 79	$ 2 09	$ 1 00	$ 96	$ 3 07	$58 22	$ 62 00

MONTHLY EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING OF UNMARRIED MALES AND FEMALES.

The data contained in the following tables was taken at random in various parts of the State, and will furnish a reasonable average of the living expenses and earnings of both males and females who are entirely dependent upon themselves, but who have no dependents.

MONTHLY EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING OF UNMARRIED MALES.

Building Trades.

OCCUPATION.	Board.	Lodging.	Lunches.	Car Fare.	Laundry.	Clothing.	Doctor and Medicine Bills.	Amusements.	Reading Matter.	All Other Expenses.	Total Monthly Cost of Living.	Total Monthly Earnings.
Carpenter	$20 00	$10 00	$2 00	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	.....	$2 50	$1 50	$12 00	$59 50	$72 00
Carpenter	15 00	5 50	3 00	3 20	2 50	6 00	.....	2 00	75	8 00	45 95	50 00
Carpenter	15 00	8 00	.....	4 50	2 00	4 50	.....	3 50	1 50	10 00	49 00	65 00
Carpenter	20 00	8 00	2 50	2 60	2 50	7 50	$5 00	1 00	2 00	8 50	59 60	34 60
Carpenter	18 00	7 00	3 00	3 00	2 00	8 00	.....	4 00	1 00	6 00	52 00	90 00
Carpenter	20 00	10 00	4 00	4 50	2 25	10 00	.....	3 00	1 50	10 00	65 00	75 00
Carpenter	15 00	6 00	1 00	1 25	3 00	.....	18 00	.....	.....	12 00	56 25	22 50
Carpenter	18 00	8 00	3 00	3 50	1 50	6 50	.....	2 50	75	8 50	52 25	82 00
Carpenter	16 00	6 00	2 75	2 60	2 00	8 00	.....	3 00	1 50	4 00	45 85	68 00
Carpenter	20 00	8 00	.....	4 50	2 50	5 00	.....	4 00	2 00	6 50	52 50	45 00
Painter	15 00	6 00	3 00	2 80	1 75	7 00	.....	3 00	1 00	10 00	49 55	61 00
Painter	18 00	5 50	.....	4 25	2 00	6 00	.....	5 00	1 00	5 00	46 75	42 50
Painter	15 00	6 00	2 50	2 60	1 50	4 00	.....	1 00	50	3 00	36 10	56 00
Painter	18 00	7 50	.....	4 50	2 00	10 00	.....	1 50	1 00	5 50	50 00	42 00
Painter	20 00	5 00	.....	4 00	1 75	6 00	.....	1 00	50	6 00	44 25	68 50
Painter	18 00	6 00	3 00	2 80	1 50	3 00	5 00	.....	1 00	5 00	45 30	48 00
Bricklayer	20 00	10 00	4 50	2 60	2 00	8 00	.....	3 00	2 00	10 00	62 10	67 50
Bricklayer	15 00	5 00	3 00	3 00	1 50	5 00	.....	1 00	1 50	6 00	41 00	84 00
Bricklayer	16 00	7 00	.....	4 20	1 00	8 50	.....	3 50	1 00	10 00	51 20	106 50
Electrician	18 00	5 00	3 50	2 90	1 50	10 00	.....	2 00	1 25	7 00	51 15	100 00
Electrician	20 00	8 00	4 00	2 60	2 00	6 00	.....	2 50	2 00	4 00	51 10	82 00
Electrician	16 50	5 00	2 50	3 20	1 75	5 00	.....	1 00	2 50	6 50	43 75	76 00
Electrician	16 00	6 00	3 00	2 90	1 75	6 00	.....	1 50	3 00	10 00	50 15	102 00
Electrician	20 00	6 50	4 00	2 60	1 50	5 00	.....	2 00	1 00	7 50	50 10	90 00
Average per man	$17 60	$6 87	$3 01	$3 21	$1 99	$6 52	$9 33	$2 43	$1 38	$7 54	$50 43	$67 92

MONTHLY EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING OF UNMARRIED FEMALES.

Garment Worker	$10 00	$4 00	$ 40	$2 30	$1 00	$1 65	$4 00	$ 55	$ 35	$6 75	$31 00	$31 65
Garment Worker	10 25	4 00	60	2 40	1 85	4 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	10 45	37 55	40 65
Garment Worker	12 00	4 50	40	3 10	1 00	1 00	.....	1 00	75	6 50	30 25	32 50
Garment Worker	9 90	4 00	2 00	2 60	1 25	5 15	2 50	05	45	9 50	39 90	37 80
Garment Worker	10 00	6 00	.....	2 80	1 50	3 00	50	50	1 00	4 00	29 30	28 00
Garment Worker	20 00	6 00	.....	1 75	1 00	3 00	1 00	60	1 00	3 50	37 85	41 00
Garment Worker	12 90	4 00	2 00	2 40	1 25	2 00	7 50	.....	.....	2 50	33 65	22 00
Garment Worker	9 00	3 00	.....	2 60	.....	3 00	2 00	50	60	3 40	24 10	21 00
Garment Worker	10 50	4 00	.....	2 60	.....	4 00	.....	1 00	1 25	6 20	29 55	32 50
Garment Worker	9 50	3 50	1 50	1 75	1 00	2 50	.....	50	25	4 00	24 40	25 10

Garment Worker	9 00	3 00	.....	.....	1 00	2 00	.....	.....	50	2 00	17 50	14 00
Garment Worker	12 00	5 00	2 50	2 60	1 50	5 00	.....	1 00	1 25	4 50	35 35	36 00
Garment Worker	16 00	6 00	3 00	.....	2 00	6 00	2 50	1 50	1 00	6 50	44 50	42 00
Garment Worker	10 00	4 00	2 00	2 40	1 00	2 50	.....	1 00	50	3 00	27 40	30 00
Garment Worker	12 00	5 00	2 50	2 60	1 25	3 00	5 00	.....	75	2 75	34 85	17 50
Garment Worker	9 00	4 00	2 00	2 60	.....	2 50	.....	1 00	50	1 00	22 60	24 00
Garment Worker	16 00	5 50	2 50	2 60	2 00	5 00	.....	1 00	1 25	6 00	41 85	42 00
Garment Worker	10 50	3 50	2 00	1 75	1 00	2 00	8 00	.....	60	5 00	34 35	16 00
Garment Worker	12 00	4 50	.....	2 50	1 50	6 00	.....	1 00	1 25	4 50	33 25	35 05
Garment Worker	10 00	3 50	2 50	2 60	1 00	4 50	2 50	50	1 00	3 00	31 10	30 15
Garment Worker	12 50	4 00	2 00	2 00	1 50	3 00	1 00	1 25	50	4 25	32 00	34 50
Garment Worker	9 50	4 00	.....	2 60	1 25	4 00	.....	1 00	30	3 60	26 25	25 00
Garment Worker	15 00	5 00	.....	.....	2 00	6 00	.....	2 00	1 00	7 00	38 00	41 00
Garment Worker	20 00	5 50	3 00	2 60	1 75	5 00	.....	1 00	2 00	8 00	48 45	52 00
Average per woman	$11 94	$4 39	$1 93	$2 44	$1 36	$3 57	$3 12	$ 92	$ 85	$4 91	$32 71	$31 31
Laundry Worker	$9 00	$3 00	$2 80	.....	.....	$2 50	.....	$ 10	$ 20	$3 40	$21 00	$22 00
Laundry Worker	10 00	3 50	.....	$2 60	.....	4 00	$2 00	50	.....	4 00	26 60	24 00
Laundry Worker	10 50	4 00	2 60	1 00	.....	2 00	.....	1 00	30	2 00	23 40	21 00
Laundry Worker	12 00	4 00	.....	3 10	.....	4 50	.....	50	60	3 50	28 20	30 00
Laundry Worker	9 50	3 00	1 50	1 75	.....	3 00	7 00	.....	.....	4 00	29 75	16 00
Laundry Worker	10 00	3 50	.....	2 80	.....	5 00	2 50	75	30	2 00	26 85	18 50
Laundry Worker	12 00	4 00	2 50	2 40	.....	3 00	.....	1 00	50	5 00	30 40	32 00
Laundry Worker	10 00	3 00	2 00	2 60	.....	4 00	5 00	50	35	3 00	30 45	19 50
Laundry Worker	9 00	3 50	.....	2 60	.....	3 50	.....	75	40	2 50	22 25	24 00
Laundry Worker	11 00	4 00	1 75	2 90	.....	2 50	.....	50	20	2 60	25 45	24 00
Laundry Worker	12 00	3 50	2 00	1 50	.....	3 00	6 00	.....	40	4 00	32 40	18 60
Laundry Worker	9 00	3 00	1 00	2 60	.....	2 00	.....	20	50	1 00	19 30	24 00
Laundry Worker	10 50	3 50	2 60	2 60	.....	3 50	.....	50	50	4 00	27 70	28 50
Average per woman	$10 35	$3 50	$2 08	$2 37	.....	$3 27	$4 50	$ 57	$ 39	$3 15	$26 24	$23 24
Saleswoman	$10 50	$5 00	$ 90	.....	$1 25	$3 00	$1 00	$ 50	$ 50	$2 00	$24 65	$28 00
Saleswoman	10 50	5 00	1 10	.....	1 00	2 50	.....	1 00	35	3 00	24 45	24 00
Saleswoman	12 50	4 50	1 25	$2 60	1 00	4 00	3 00	50	75	3 50	33 60	36 00
Saleswoman	9 00	3 00	.....	2 60	50	1 50	.....	50	20	2 00	19 30	18 00
Saleswoman	12 00	4 00	2 50	1 50	1 25	3 25	6 00	.....	.....	3 00	33 50	21 00
Saleswoman	16 00	5 00	3 00	2 80	1 50	5 00	.....	1 00	1 00	6 00	41 50	45 00
Saleswoman	9 50	2 75	.....	2 60	50	2 00	.....	25	25	1 50	19 35	20 00
Saleswoman	10 00	3 50	2 00	2 60	1 00	2 50	3 00	.....	.....	3 50	28 10	24 50
Saleswoman	12 00	4 00	1 50	1 80	75	2 00	2 00	20	75	1 50	26 50	28 00
Saleswoman	15 00	4 00	2 50	2 80	1 25	4 00	.....	1 00	50	4 00	35 05	36 00
Saleswoman	12 00	3 00	2 00	1 75	1 25	2 50	.....	75	1 00	2 25	26 50	30 00
Saleswoman	9 50	2 75	.....	2 60	50	1 75	.....	25	25	2 00	19 60	18 00
Saleswoman	8 00	2 00	.....	.....	75	1 50	.....	.....	50	1 80	14 55	15 00
Saleswoman	10 00	4 00	2 50	2 60	1 00	3 00	.....	75	25	2 50	26 60	24 00
Saleswoman	12 50	4 00	3 00	2 80	1 25	4 00	.....	1 00	1 00	5 00	34 55	36 00
Saleswoman	10 00	3 00	.....	2 60	1 00	3 00	4 00	50	50	2 00	26 60	21 00
Average per woman	$11 19	$3 72	$2 02	$2 43	$ 98	$2 84	$3 17	$ 77	$ 56	$2 85	$27 15	$26 53

OCCUPATION.	Board.	Lodging.	Lunches.	Car Fare.	Laundry.	Clothing.	Doctor and Medicine Bills.	Amusements.	Reading Matter.	All Other Expenses.	Total Monthly Cost of Living.	Total Monthly Earnings.
Stenographer	$9 50	$3 50	.....	$2 60	$1 00	$2 00	.....	$ 50	$ 75	$3 00	$22 85	$25 00
Stenographer	12 50	4 50	$3 00	3 20	1 25	5 00	.....	1 50	1 00	16 00	47 95	64 00
Stenographer	15 00	4 00	2 00	1 80	75	3 00	$5 00	.....	1 00	4 00	36 55	41 00
Stenographer	15 00	5 00	2 50	2 60	1 00	6 00	.....	75	75	2 50	36 10	50 00
Stenographer	12 00	3 75	.....	2 60	1 25	3 00	.....	1 00	50	3 00	27 10	36 00
Stenographer	10 00	4 00	3 00	3 00	1 00	4 00	.....	1 00	1 00	4 00	21 00	30 50
Stenographer	15 00	5 00	2 00	2 60	1 00	5 00	.....	75	1 00	12 00	44 35	50 00
Average per woman	$12 71	$4 25	$2 50	$2 63	$1 03	$4 00	$5 00	$ 92	$ 86	$6 34	$33 70	$42 36

INDEX.

A — Page

Acute Unemployment 5
Agreement with Railroad Managers 19
Aid for Manufacturing, State 7
Austin, Summary of Statistical Tables by Cities 79
Austin Statistical Tables 26–29
Automobile Factories, State-at-Large 84

B

Bakeries, State-at-Large 84
Beaumont-Port Arthur Statistical Tables 30–36
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Summary Statistical Tables by Cities 79
Blacksmith and Repair Shops, State-at-Large 84
Bottling and Ice Cream Works, State-at-Large 94
Box and Paper Bag Factories, State-at-Large 97
Breweries, Houston 57
Breweries, San Antonio 65–66
Breweries, State-at-Large 85
Brick and Tile Plants, State-at-Large 85
Broom Factories, State-at-Large 85
Building Trades, Earnings and Cost of Living, Single Males 112

C

Candy and Confectionery Factories, Dallas 37
Candy Factories, State-at-Large 85–86
Candy and Nut Picking Factories, San Antonio 66–67
Car Repairers, Earnings and Cost of Living of Families 106
Carpenters, Earnings and Cost of Living of Families 106
Car Shed Law, Enforcement of 10
Cement Factories, State-at-Large 86
Charged Five Per Cent per Month, Teachers' Agencies 13
Child Labor Law, Enforcement of 11
Child Labor Law, Should be Strengthened 17
Cigar Factories, State-at-Large 86–87
Clothing Factories, Dallas 38
Clothing Factories, Fort Worth 44–45
Clothing Factories, San Antonio 67
Coffin Factories, State-at-Large 87
Cold Storage and Ice Plants, State-at-Large 94
Comparative Cost List of Necessities of Life 21
Compresses, Cotton, Galveston 52
Compresses, Cotton, State-at-Large 87
Confectionery and Candy Factories, Dallas 37
Construction, Faulty 17
Cooperage Plants, State-at-Large 87–88
Cost of Employment Furnished by Private Employment Agencies 22
Cost of High Living and Poor Distribution 20
Cost of Necessities of Life, Proof of 21
Cotton Compresses, State-at-Large 87
Cotton Seed Oil Mills, State-at-Large 88
Cotton Compresses, Galveston 52
Cotton Seed Oil Mills, Houston 57–58
County Officials, Many Requests from 11

D

Dallas, Statistical Tables 37–44
Dallas, Summary of Statistical Tables by Cities 79
Demands on the Department 9
Department Stores, Austin 26
Department Stores, Beaumont-Port Arthur 30
Department Stores, Dallas 38–39
Department Stores, Fort Worth 45–46
Department Stores, Houston 58–59
Department Stores, San Antonio 67–68
Department Stores, Waco 75–76
Department Stores, State-at-Large 88–89
Department of Labor, Needs of 19
Distribution Poor and High Cost of Living 20
Doctor Lankford's Opinions 15

E

Eight Hour Law Enforcement 11
Electric Light Plants, Street and Interurban Railroads, Beaumont-Port Arthur 30–31
Electric Light Plants, Street and Interurban Railroads, San Antonio 69

Page
Electric Light Plants, Street and Interurban Railroads, Fort Worth 46–47
Electric Light and Street Railroads, Austin 28
Electric Light and Power Plants, State-at-Large 89
Electric, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Works, State-at-Large 89
Electrical Workers, Earnings and Cost of Living of Families 107
Electric Street and Interurban Railroads, Dallas 40–41
Elevators and Flour Mills, State-at-Large 90
Employment at Close of Fiscal Year 19
Employment Agency Law, Should be Strengthened 17
Employment Agency Suits, Private 12
Employment Agencies, Free 18
Employment Agencies, Large Sums Paid Annually 22
Employment for Nearly 14,000 Men and Women, Steady 6
Employment for Needy Farmers, Furnished 9
Employment Furnished by Private Agencies and Cost of Same 22
Enforcement, Law 10
Engineers (Stationary), Earnings and Cost of Living of Families 107
Exchanges, Telephone 29–36–43–51–56–64–74–77–99

F

Factories, Automobile, State-at-Large 84
Factories, Broom, State-at-Large 85
Factories, Candy, State-at-Large 85–86
Factories, Candy and Confectionery, Dallas 37
Factories, Candy and Nut Picking, San Antonio 66–67
Factories, Cement, State-at-Large 86
Factories, Cigar, State-at-Large 86–87
Factories, Clothing, Dallas 38
Factories, Clothing, Fort Worth 44–45
Factories, Clothing, San Antonio 67
Factories, Coffin, State-at-Large 87
Factories, Garment, State-at-Large 91
Factories, Glass, State-at-Large 92
Factories, Leather Goods, Dallas 42
Factories, Paper Bag and Box, State-at-Large 97
Factories and Public Institutions, Inspection of 16
Faulty Construction of Public Buildings 17
Female Wage Earners 13
Fifty-four Hour Law Enforcement 11
Fire Escape Law 17
Fire Traps 16
Five Per Cent per Month Charged by Teachers' Agencies 13
Flour Mills and Elevators, State-at-Large 90
Foundries and Machine Shops, Galveston 53
Foundries and Machine Shops, San Antonio 70
Foundries and Machine Shops, State-at-Large 90
Fort Worth Statistical Tables 44–51
Fort Worth, Summary Statistical Tables by Cities 80
Free State Agency for Teachers 13
Free State Employment Agencies 18
Furniture and Mattress Factories, State-at-Large 91
Furniture Stores, State-at-Large 91

G

Galveston Statistical Tables 52–56
Galveston, Summary Statistical Tables by Cities 80
Garment Factories, State-at-Large 91
Garment Workers, Earnings and Cost of Living (Single Females) 112–113
Gas Plants, State-at-Large 92
Glass Factories, State-at-Large 92
Greatest Burden of Taxation, Unemployed 8
Grocery Stores, State-at-Large 93

H

Hardware Stores, State-at-Large 93
Hotels, Houston 59–60
Hotels, San Antonio 71
Hotels, Restaurants and Rooming Houses, State-at-Large 93
Hours and Wage Statistics 22
Houston Statistical Tables 57–65
Houston, Summary Statistical Tables by Cities 80

I

Ice and Cold Storage Plants, State-at-Large 94
Ice Cream and Bottling Works, State-at-Large 94
Insonsistent Legislation 14
Inspection of Factories and Public Institutions 16
Interurban, Street Railroads and Electric Light Plants, Beaumont-Port Arthur 30–31
Interurban and Electric Street Railroads, Dallas 40–41
Interurban, Street Railroads and Electric Light Plants, Fort Worth 46–47
Introduction 5

L

Page
Laborers, Earnings and Cost of Living of Families ... 107–108
Labor Department, Needs of ... 19
Lankford's, Doctor, Opinions ... 15
Large Corporations More Amenable to Labor Laws than Small Employers ... 11
Large Sums Paid Annually to Employment Agencies ... 22
Laundries, Austin ... 27
Laundries, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 31–32
Laundries, Dallas ... 41
Laundries, Fort Worth ... 47–48
Laundries, Galveston ... 53–54
Laundries, Houston ... 60–61
Laundries, San Antonio ... 71–72
Laundries, State-at-Large ... 94–95
Laundries, Waco ... 76–77
Laundry Workers, Earnings and Cost of Living, Single Families ... 113
Law Enforcement ... 10
Laws Needed ... 18
Laws Should be Strengthened ... 17–18
Law, Spider ... 10
Leather Goods Factories, Dallas ... 42
Legislation Needed, Wage ... 14
Letter of Transmittal ... 3
Living Wage a Necessity ... 14
Lumber Yards, State-at-Large ... 95

M

Mattress and Furniture Factories, State-at-Large ... 91
Machine Shops and Foundries, Galveston ... 53
Machine Shops, Foundries and Structural Iron Works, San Antonio ... 70
Machine Shops and Foundries, State-at-Large ... 90
Made-In-Texas Association Formed, Buy It ... 6
Man Catching Practice, Indulged in ... 12
Manufacturing Plants, Miscellaneous, State-at-Large ... 96
Manufacturing, State Aid for ... 7
Many Requests for Deputies from County Officials ... 11
Mercantile Establishments, Galveston ... 52–53
Mercantile Establishments, Miscellaneous, State-at-Large ... 95
Mills, Cotton Seed Oil, Houston ... 57–58
Mills, Cotton Seed Oil, State-at-Large ... 88
Mills, Planing, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 34–35
Mills, Planing, Galveston ... 55–56
Mills, Planing, Houston ... 63–64
Mills, Planing, San Antonio ... 73–74
Mills, Planing, Waco ... 77
Mills, Paper, State-at-Large ... 97–98
Mills, Rice, State-at-Large ... 99
Mills, Saw and Planing, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 35–36
Mills, Textile, State-at-Large ... 100
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Plants, State-at-Large ... 96
Miscellaneous Mercantile Establishments, State-at-Large ... 95
Monthly Earnings and Cost of Living, Tables ... 105–114
Monthly Earnings and Cost of Living (Families) ... 106–109
Monthly Earnings and Cost of Living (Single Males and Females) ... 111–114
Much Work of Department Cannot be Reported ... 22

N

Needed Laws ... 18
Needs of Department of Labor ... 19
Needy Farmers, Employment Furnished ... 9
Newspaper Offices, Houston ... 61–62
Newspaper and Printing Offices, Austin ... 27
Newspaper and Printing Offices, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 32
Newspaper and Printing Offices, Dallas ... 42–43
Newspaper and Printing Offices, Galveston ... 54–55
Newspaper and Printing Offices, San Antonio ... 72–73
Newspaper and Printing Offices, State-at-Large ... 96
Nut Picking and Candy Factories, San Antonio ... 66–67

O

Offices, Telegraph, State-at-Large ... 99–100
Oil Refineries, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 33–34

P

Packing Plant, Conditions Unhealthy in ... 16
Packing Plants, Fort Worth ... 48–51
Packing Plants, State-at-Large ... 97
Paid Annually to Employment Agencies in Texas, Large Sums ... 22
Painters, Earnings and Cost of Living of Families ... 108
Paper Bag and Box Factories, State-at-Large ... 97
Pay Day, Semi-Monthly ... 10
Petroleum Products, Houston ... 62–63
Petroleum Products, State-at-Large ... 98

Page
Plants, Cold Storage and Ice, State-at-Large ... 94
Plants, Cooperage, State-at-Large ... 87–88
Planing Mills, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 34–35
Planing Mills, Galveston ... 55–56
Planing Mills, Houston ... 63–64
Planing Mills, San Antonio ... 73–74
Planing Mills, Waco ... 77
Plumbing, Sheet Metal and Electric Works, State-at-Large ... 89
Power and Electric Light Plants, State-at-Large ... 89
Printers, Earnings and Cost of Living of Families ... 108–109
Printing and Newspaper Offices, Austin ... 27
Printing and Newspaper Offices, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 32
Printing and Newspaper Offices, Dallas ... 42–43
Printing and Newspaper Offices, Galveston ... 54–55
Printing and Newspaper Offices, San Antonio ... 72–73
Printing and Newspaper Offices, State-at-Large ... 96
Private Employment Agency Suits ... 12
Proper Regulations for the Health of Female Wage Earners ... 14

R

Railroad Employees ... 19
Refineries, Oil, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 33-34
Regulations for the Health of Female Wage Earners, Proper ... 14
Repair and Blacksmith Shops, State-at-Large ... 84
Restaurants, Hotels and Rooming Houses, State-at-Large ... 93
Rice Mills, State-at-Large ... 99
Rooming Houses, Restaurants and Hotels, State-at-Large ... 93

S

Saleswomen, Earnings and Cost of Living (Single Females) ... 113
San Antonio, Summary Statistical Tables by Cities ... 81
San Antonio, Statistical Tables ... 65–75
Saw and Planing Mills, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 35–36
School Teacher Agencies ... 13
Sewer Pipe and Tile Works, State-at-Large ... 101
Semi-Monthly Pay Day ... 10
Sheet Metal Works, Electric and Plumbing, State-at-Large ... 89
Spider Law ... 10
Stationary Engineers, Earnings and Cost of Living of Families ... 107
State Agency for Teachers, Free ... 13
Statistical Tables, Wages and Hours ... 25–103
State-at-Large, Statistical Tables ... 84–101
Steady Employment for Nearly 14,000 Men and Women, Furnished ... 6
Stenographers, Earnings and Cost of Living (Single Females) ... 114
Stores, Department, Austin ... 26
Stores, Department, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 30
Stores, Department, Dallas ... 38–39
Stores, Department, Fort Worth ... 45–46
Stores, Department, Houston ... 58–59
Stores, Department, San Antonio ... 67–68
Stores, Department, State-at-Large ... 88–89
Stores, Department, Waco ... 75–76
Stores, Furniture, State-at-Large ... 91
Stores, Grocery, State-at-Large ... 93
Stores, Hardware, State-at-Large ... 93
Street and Interurban Railroads, Electric Light and Power Plants, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 31
Street and Interurban Railroads and Electric Light Plants, Fort Worth ... 46–47
Street Railroad and Electric Light Plants, Austin ... 28
Street Railroads and Electric Light Plants, San Antonio ... 69
Structural Iron, Machine Shops and Foundries, San Antonio ... 70
Suffering and Crime, Unemployment Produces ... 8
Suits Are Filed, When ... 11
Summary, State-at-Large Statistical Tables ... 102–103
Summary, Statistical Tables by Cities ... 79–81

T

Teacher's Appointment Committee, Texas University ... 13
Teamsters, Earnings and Cost of Living of Families ... 109
Telegraph Offices, State-at-Large ... 99–100
Telephone Exchanges, Austin ... 29
Telephone Exchanges, Beaumont-Port Arthur ... 36
Telephone Exchanges, Dallas ... 43–44
Telephone Exchanges, Fort Worth ... 51
Telephone Exchanges, Galveston ... 56
Telephone Exchanges, Houston ... 64–65
Telephone Exchanges, San Antonio ... 74–75
Telephone Exchanges, State-at-Large ... 99
Telephone Exchanges, Waco ... 77–78
Textile Mills, State-at-Large ... 100
Tile and Brick Plants, State-at-Large ... 85
Tile and Sewer Pipe Works, State-at-Large ... 101
Transfer Lines, State-at-Large ... 101
Transmittal, Letter of ... 3

U

Page
Unemployment, Acute 5
Unemployment 7
Unemployment Greatest Burden of Taxation 8
Unemployment Produces Suffering and Crime 8
Unhealthy Conditions in Packing Plant 16

W

Waco, Summary Statistical Tables by Cities 81
Wage Earners, Female 13
Wage Legislation Needed 14
Wage Statistics and Hours 22
When Suits Are Filed 11
Woodworking Shops, State-at-Large 98-99
Work of Department Cannot Be Reported 22

HC
107
T4
A3

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

1917-1918

T. C. JENNINGS, Commissioner

AUSTIN, TEXAS
VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO., PRINTERS
1918

HC
107
T4
A3

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

1917-1918

T. C. JENNINGS, Commissioner

AUSTIN, TEXAS
VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO., PRINTERS
1918

A10-1118-11h

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

1917-1918

PERSONNEL

T. C. JENNINGS, Commissioner
C. E. MICK, Secretary-Statistician

DEPUTIES

A. L. GARRETT
J. C. MILLS
TOM BELL
U. M. LEE

CHILD WELFARE INSPECTOR

MRS. CLAUDE DE VAN WATTS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
STATE OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN.

SIR: In compliance with the laws of the State of Texas, I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of this State.

Respectfully,

T. C. JENNINGS,
Commissioner.

His Excellency, Hon. W. P. Hobby, Governor of Texas.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

FOREWORD.

To the Governor:

Article 5237, Revised Civil Statutes, 1911, provides that "The Commissioner shall collect, systematize and present in biennial reports to the Governor statistical details relating to all departments of labor in Texas, and especially as affecting or bearing upon the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the employes and their families, the means of escape from dangers incident to their employment, the protection of life and health in factories and other places of employment, the labor of children and of women and the number of hours of labor exacted of them, and in general all matters and things which affect or tend to affect the prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State, and of the persons employed therein. Said Commissioner shall also, as fully as may be done, collect reliable reports and information from each county, showing the amount and condition of the mechanical, mining and manufacturing interests therein, and all sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the location and operation of any of the different branches of industry, and he shall, by correspondence with interested parties in other parts of the United States, or in foreign countries, impart to them such information as may tend to induce the location of manufacturing and producing plants within the State, together with any such information as may tend to increase the employment of labor and the products of such employment in Texas."

Article 5238, Revised Civil Statutes, 1911, provides that "In each biennial report the Commissioner shall give a full statement of the business of the Bureau since the last preceding report, and such information as may be of value to the industrial interests and to the persons employed therein, showing, among other things, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics and apprentices, the wages earned, the savings from the same, the age and sex of persons employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary conditions of places where persons are employed, the restrictions put upon apprentices when indentured, the proportion of married employes living in rented houses, with the average rental paid, the value of property owned by such employes, and a statement as to the progress made in schools in operation for the instruction of students in mechanic arts, and what systems have been found most practical, but such reports shall not contain more than six hundred printed pages, and the same shall be printed and distributed in such manner as is or may be provided by law."

It seems to be the clear intent of these two articles that the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics collect, compile and include in his biennial report statistical data bearing upon all the matters men-

tioned, as well as various other duties and requirements imposed by the other articles of the same statute, and by a large number of other laws of more recent enactment.

The First Called Session of the Thirty-fifth Legislature appropriated for the support and maintenance of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the total amount of $20,400 for each of the fiscal years ending August 31, 1918, and August 31, 1919, apportioned to the different funds of the Department as follows:

	1918.	1919.
Salary of Commissioner	$ 2,400 00	$ 2,400 00
Salary of four inspectors	7,200 00	7,200 00
Salary of statistician and stenographer	1,500 00	1,500 00
Traveling expenses for inspectors and Commissioner	7,500 00	7,500 00
Stationery, postage, furniture and typewriter	1,200 00	1,200 00
Contingent expense, telegraph, telephone, ice, and janitor	600 00	600 00
	$20,400 00	$20,400 00

Both of my predecessors, Commissioners Woodman and Swor, were of the opinion that, owing to the unsettled and rapidly changing conditions in our industries, due principally to the war, involving unprecedented occupational changes, and an extremely high percentage of labor turnover, statistics gathered at this time, bearing upon most of the matters mentioned in Articles 5237 and 5238, would be practically worthless.

After consulting Your Excellency upon this phase of the work of the Department, together with the further fact that the working force of the Department is wholly inadequate to meet the demands made upon it under the multiplicity of duties and requirements imposed under the laws, it was decided to confine the work of the Department, during the period of the war, principally to enforcement of labor laws, and to co-operating with and aiding the Federal government in war work.

The difficulties confronting the Department in carrying on its work have been enormously increased because of conditions growing out of the war. Violations of State labor laws have increased from 300 to 500 per cent. This is especially true with reference to laws governing the employment of women and children and those applying to private employment agencies.

It has been the policy of the Department, wherever possible, to adjust matters in connection with law violations, and secure compliance with the law without resorting to prosecution proceedings except in aggravated or extreme cases, but, notwithstanding this policy, more prosecutions have been instituted by the Department during the past eleven months beginning with November 1, 1917, up to October 1st of the present year, than are shown by the records of the Department from its creation up to that date.

This is due mainly to the extremely high percentage of violations and to the fact that a very much greater portion of the time of the

deputies has been devoted to investigating such violations than has been given to that branch of the work in the past.

It is also encouraging to note that the percentage of convictions secured in cases filed through the Department is considerably higher during that period than it has been in the past.

This Department has, perhaps, been called upon for more assistance to the Federal government in the way of aiding in war work, within the past year, than any other department in the State government, excepting the Adjutant General's Department. It has been called upon to co-operate with the Federal Labor and Agricultural Departments in practically all lines of war activities being carried on in Texas, and the Commissioner has been designated by the War and Navy Departments, the National War Labor Policies Board, the National Emergency Shipping Board and various other government agencies in war work as their representative for Texas to enforce the provisions of all government contracts in Texas, and to make inspections of all institutions having contracts with the Federal government looking to enforcement of State laws.

COST OF THE DEPARTMENT.

It will be noted that the cost of the Department was considerably more during the fiscal year of 1917-1918 than it was for the year 1916-1917. This is due to a 20 per cent raise in salaries for the Commissioner and Deputies, which went into effect September 1, 1917.

A considerable decrease will be shown in traveling expenses for the year 1917-1918 as compared with that of 1916-1917, notwithstanding living expenses on the road have increased enormously during the past year, and the records of the Department show that the men in the Department have been on the road more steadily than ever before in its history.

The expenditures of the Department for the two fiscal years were as follows:

1916-1917.

Salary of Commissioner	$ 2,000 00
Salary of four deputies	6,000 00
Salary of statistician and stenographer	1,500 00
Total	$ 9,500 00
Amount appropriated for salaries	$ 9,500 00
Amount expended for salaries	9,500 00
Transferred to general fund	
Amount appropriated for traveling expenses	$ 7,500 00
Amount expended for traveling expenses	7,285 62
Transferred to general fund	$ 214 38
Amount appropriated for contingent expenses	$ 600 00
Amount expended	597 54
Transferred to general fund	$ 2 46

Amount appropriated for stationery, postage, etc	$ 1,000 00
Amount expended	999 18
Transferred to general fund	$ 82
Total amount appropriated from general fund	$18,600 00
Total amount expended from general fund	18,382 34
Total transferred to general fund	$ 217 66

Under Chapter 108, Acts of the Thirty-fifth Legislature, an Act to regulate private employment agencies, all fees and fines collected by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, were appropriated for the use of the Commissioner in enforcing the Act. There was collected during the fiscal year 1916-1917 the sum of $2174.36. Of this fund the following amounts were expended by the Commissioner in the enforcement of the Act:

Salary of deputy	$ 625 00
Court stenographer	69 67
Traveling expenses	245 80
Printing and stationery	532 46
Furniture and typewriter	618 13
Serving citation	1 00
Total expenditures	$ 2,092 06
Total amount employment agency fund	$ 2,174 36
Total amount of expenditures	2,092 06
Balance transferred to school fund	$ 82 30

RECAPITULATION.

Total funds available, 1916-1917	$20,775 36
Total expenditures	20,474 40
Balance unexpended	$ 300 96

1917-1918.

Salary of Commissioner	$ 2,400 00
Salary of four deputies	7,175 81
Salary of statistician and stenographer	1,500 00
Total	$11,075 81
Amount appropriated for salaries	$11,100 00
Amount expended	11,075 81
Balance transferred to general fund	$ 24 19

Amount appropriated for traveling expenses	$ 7,500 00
Amount expended	6,667 39
Balance transferred to general fund	$ 832 61
Amount appropriated for contingent expenses	$ 600 00
Amount expended	594 01
Balance transferred to general fund	$ 5 99
Amount appropriated for postage, stationery, etc	$ 1,200 00
Amount expended	1,033 98
Balance transferred to general fund	$ 166 02

Under Chapter 36, Acts of the Second Called Session of the Thirty-fifth Legislature, being an Act defining and regulating emigrant agencies, all license fees collected by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics were appropriated to be used by the Commissioner in the enforcement of the Act. There was collected during the fiscal year 1917-1918 the sum of $1250. Of this fund the following amounts were expended by the Commissioner in the enforcement of the Act:

Salary of deputy	$ 800 00
Traveling expenses	448 10
Total expenditures	$ 1,248 10
Total amount emigrant agency fund	$ 1,250 00
Total amount of expenditures	1,248 10
Transferred to general fund	$ 1 90

Owing to the acute shortage of farm and railroad track labor in the State, a deficiency allowance of $900 for salaries and $300 for traveling expenses was allowed and approved by the Governor to pay salary and expenses of special deputies to go to the Mexican border to assist in the importation of Mexican laborers to fill the shortage. Of this deficiency allowance, the following amount of deficiency certificates have been issued by the Comptroller:

Amount of salaries used	$ 857 15
Amount of traveling expenses used	149 15
Total expenditures	$ 1,006 30
Total amount, deficiency allowance	$ 1,200 00
Total amount of expenditures	1,006 30
Balance remaining unexpended	$ 193 70

RECAPITULATION.

Total funds available, including deficiency	$22,850 00
Total amount of expenditures	21,625 59
Balance remaining unexpended	$ 1,224 41

Prosecutions under the Employment Agency Law by the Department have resulted in five fines being imposed, two of $100 each and three of $50 each, but the fine in only one case has yet been paid to the Commissioner, as provided by law. This is due to the dilatory methods of county officials in making collections on these fines.

INCREASE OF DUTIES.

Additional duties were imposed upon the Department by the Thirty-fifth Legislature in the passage of a Health, Safety and Comfort Law for female workers, a law regulating and licensing Emigrant Agencies and a new Child Labor Law, prohibiting employment of children under 15 years of age in practically all lines of employment excepting farm labor and domestic service.

It is estimated that there are from seven thousand to ten thousand institutions in the State employing females, to which the provisions of the Health, Safety and Comfort Law applies. To inspect all of such places of employment once each year would require more than fifteen inspectors doing nothing else.

The scope of the Child Labor Law was enormously increased by amendments adopted by the Thirty-fifth Legislature, which extended its application to practically all employments excepting farm labor, domestic service and some few specified lines of employment in cities and towns of less than fifteen thousand population. This also lays new duties upon the Department; and present war conditions, when children are being substituted for adults in many places, make the enforcement of the law many times more difficult.

The passage of an Emigrant Agency Law, the enforcement of which the Labor Commissioner is charged with, serves to very materially increase the duties of the Department, and demands a very large portion of the time of the inspectors.

However, the most important increase of duties of the Department comes through the demands being made on it by the Federal government for co-operation in war work. The labor situation is one of the most important confronting the government in the great work of winning the war and the co-operation and assistance of this Department has been asked, and is being given in all matters pertaining to labor. The Commissioner is serving as a member of the State Advisory Board to the U. S. Employment Service, as well as co-operating with the Service in many other ways. He has been designated as the representative of the War Department, Navy Department, War Labor Policies Boards and other Divisions of Federal Departments in Texas to enforce labor laws on government work and to see that the terms of government

contracts are carried out. The Department is co-operating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in handling farm labor problems, through its State representative, whose office is in this Department.

Much of this work is, of course, of a temporary nature and will cease soon after the close of the war, but a great deal of it will continue during the reconstruction period, which will extend over many years after peace.

Notwithstanding the heavy additional duties laid upon the Department by the Thirty-fifth Legislature, no increase in force was given it. It is now charged with the duties of collecting, compiling and distributing statistics bearing upon all departments of labor, including wages, hours, commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of employes; the means of escape from dangers incident to their employment, the protection of life and health in factories and other places of employment, the labor of women and children in industry, the extent and condition of manufacturing, mining and mechanical industries, and all other matters tending to increase the manufacturing and producing plants, together with information tending to increase employment of labor and the products of such employment in the State. It is charged with the enforcement of the following laws: The law requiring the construction of bath houses at mines, Car Shed Law, Child Labor Law, Spider Law, Derail Law, Eight-Hour Law, Fifty-four-Hour Law for women, Semi-Monthly Pay Day Law, Health, Safety and Comfort Law for females, Employment Agency Law, Emigrant Agency Law, and Loan Shark Law. It is co-operating with most of the departments of the Federal government, including the War, Navy, Labor and Agricultural Departments, the U. S. Employment Service, the National War Policies Board and various other branches of Federal activity in war work.

PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOR LAWS.

As stated before, it has been the policy of the Department to enforce labor laws with as few prosecutions as possible. For all first offenses, except in a few aggravated cases, and in cases which it appears that the law was being violated in ignorance of its provisions, a warning has been given, and an agreement reached whereby compliance with the law in future has been assured. Be it said to the credit of those with whom the Department has had to deal in the matter of law enforcement, few cases have been found where the warning has been disregarded and the agreement violated. Between August 31, 1916, and September 1, 1918, there has been filed by the Department for prosecution sixty-nine cases, as follows:

Fifty-four-Hour Law	39
Child Labor Law	11
Employment Agency Law	9
Eight-Hour Law	7
Emigrant Agency Law	2
Refusing information to deputy	1
Total	69

The above cases have been disposed of up to September 1, 1918, as follows:

FIFTY-FOUR-HOUR LAW.

Convictions	17
Dismissals	16
Acquittals	3
Pending	3
Total	39

CHILD LABOR LAW.

Convictions	7
Dismissals	1
Acquittals	1
Pending	2
Total	11

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY LAW.

Convictions	6
Dismissals	0
Acquittals	1
Pending	2
Total	9

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Convictions	2
Dismissals	4
Acquittals	1
Pending	0
Total	7

EMIGRANT AGENCY LAW.

Convictions	1
Dismissals	0
Acquittals	0
Pending	1
Total	2

REFUSING INFORMATION TO DEPUTY.

Convictions	0
Dismissals	0
Acquittals	0
Pending	1
Total	1

SUMMARY.

Total number of convictions	33
Total number of dismissals	21
Total number of acquittals	6
Total number of cases pending	9
Total	69

The high percentage of dismissals in cases filed by the Department is to be accounted for by the fact that it frequently occurs that more than one case will be laid against one firm or individual, and in such cases it sometimes happens that, upon a plea of guilty in one or more cases, the remaining cases are dismissed by agreement.

There has been filed with this Department during the two years beginning September 1, 1916, and ending August 31, 1918, approximately 2000 complaints alleging violations of some one of the labor laws, most of them coming from about ten of the largest cities of the State. By far the larger part of such complaints come from employes who do not wish their name to be used in the event prosecution proceedings are instituted, fearing the loss of their positions, and many of them do not sign their name at all.

Owing to the fact that only four regular inspectors are provided for in the Department, only a small percentage of these complaints could be investigated, but we have endeavored to select those which appear to be the most important for investigation.

There being no law for the protection of employes in their position where information is given this Department, it is an extremely difficult thing to secure information from employes upon which we can act, and we naturally hesitate to use the authority with which we are invested under the law to force the giving of information by employes, knowing that it will result in the loss of the job to the employe.

The Department is also seriously handicapped in prosecuting law violators by the refusal of county officials to co-operate with us in such prosecutions. Indeed, in many cases we meet with absolute refusal on the part of county officials to take cases where our inspectors have secured positive evidence of guilt.

This condition is principally due to local political influence, the parties violating the law being prominent citizens and possessing large political influence, the county officials, fearing such influence, will not act against them.

No cases have been filed for prosecution under the Health, Safety and Comfort Law for female workers, the Semi-Monthly Pay Day nor Car Shed Law, and, while frequent violations have been found, satisfactory adjustments have been reached in each case without the necessity of going to the courts.

The Health, Safety and Comfort Law for females was only in force a little over three months prior to September 1, 1918, but the inspections made by the Department show that in nearly every case violations of one or more provisions of the law existed, but owing to the wide authority given the Department under the law for its enforcement we

were able to correct such conditions without resort to the powers conferred by the law.

Reports from the Maritime Inspection Service at our seaports show that violation of the Spider Law, regulating the baling and rebaling of cotton by compressing in this State, have greatly increased during the past season. This is due to the scarcity of labor and also the fact that the Department has been unable to keep an inspector at such ports to look after spider bands. The Department has hesitated to file suits for enforcement of penalties for the reason that the machinery for the enforcement of the law is extremely defective and the chances of securing convictions very slight. Reports for the season of 1916-1917 showed less than two per cent of bales reaching port with spider bands. The reports for the 1917-1918 season show more than five per cent of spider bands.

The Semi-Monthly Pay Day Law has been violated in many instances. These violations are, in most part, by the smaller employers who are subject to the law. As a rule the large corporations are strictly observing the law, and in all cases of violations found it has been possible to secure a satisfactory adjustment and promise of future compliance with the law.

The Car Shed Law is not being observed by most of the railroads, but owing to the fact that the roads are under Federal control and that material to build sheds is extremely hard to get, no suits have been filed by the Department.

The Bath House Law for mines is being very well observed. Complaints were very frequent during the past winter; we have succeeded in securing compliance with the law at practically all the mines in the State.

INSPECTIONS.

During the biennial period ending September 1, 1918, 3181 original inspections were made, covering 2496 establishments. This, however, does not represent the total number of visits made to these establishments, as in many cases it is necessary to make one or more additional visits in order to secure compliance with the original orders issued by the inspector. No accurate record of such additional visits necessary has been kept, but it is safe to assume that they have nearly equaled, if they have not exceeded the original inspection visits.

Orders have been issued for the correction of conditions found in 1326 establishments, covering sanitary conditions, safeguarding machinery, lighting and ventilation, removing noxious odors, providing seats for female workers and removing dangers to life and limb of employes. In many cases where visits of inspection are made and only slight violations are found, and where those in authority are willing, and do, make immediate corrections, written orders are not given.

For the sake of convenience and brevity, we have classified the establishments subject to inspections by this Department into three classes, viz.: Factories, Mercantile Establishments, and Miscellaneous. All plants or establishments engaged in manufacturing any article of commerce are classed as Factories; those engaged in the sale of any article of general merchandise are classed as Mercantile Establishment, and all others are placed under the head of Miscellaneous.

FACTORIES.

Original inspections	912
Adult male employes	63,920
Adult female employes	13,126
Children under 15 years of age (male)	72
Children under 15 years of age (female)	21
Children removed	79
Orders made for corrections	821
Total number of employes	77,139

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Original inspections	785
Adult male employes	6,470
Adult female employes	11,382
Children under 15 years of age (male)	112
Children under 15 years of age (female)	31
Children removed	19
Orders made for corrections	103
Total number of employes	17,995

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original inspections	1,384
Adult male employes	36,907
Adult female employes	18,453
Children under 15 years of age (male)	122
Children under 15 years of age (female)	43
Children removed	63
Orders made for corrections	402
Total number of employes	55,525

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Original inspections	3,181
Adult male employes	107,297
Adult female employes	52,961
Children under 15 years of age (male)	306
Children under 15 years of age (female)	95
Children removed	161
Orders made for corrections	1,326
Total number of employes	160,258

The orders made, numbering 1326, covered the following number of corrections to be made, but each order covered one or more of the things or conditions to be corrected.

FACTORIES.

Safeguarding machinery	523
Lighting and ventilation	346
Removing noxious odors	9
Providing seats for females	218
Removing dangers to employes	380
Correcting other conditions	428

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Safeguarding machinery	11
Lighting and ventilation	68
Removing noxious odors	0
Providing seats for females	224
Removing dangers to employes	13
Correcting other conditions	107

MISCELLANEOUS.

Safeguarding machinery	233
Lighting and ventilation	194
Removing noxious odors	11
Providing seats for females	85
Removing dangers to employes	250
Correcting other conditions	108

LICENSED PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

There was issued during the biennial period ending September 1, 1918, 170 licenses to operate private employment agencies. On September 1, 1917, there was in operation 45 licensed agencies, and on September 1, 1918, there were 56 agencies in operation.

During the same biennial period there were 67 renewals, 3 licenses revoked and 44 allowed to expire without renewal.

During the year ending September 1, 1917, there were 88,663 applicants for employment. Employment was furnished 11,584 white males, 6514 negro males, 64,072 Mexican males, 954 while females, 345 negro females and 664 Mexican females.

During the year ending September 1, 1918, there were 97,517 applicants for employment. Employment was furnished 13,235 white males, 3942 negro males, 71,217 Mexican males, 1319 white females, 43 negro females and 1431 Mexican females.

During the biennial period there were 186,180 applicants for employment; 175,321 were furnished employment, the fees collected amounting to the sum of $156,516.80 or an average cost to each person furnished employment of a little more than 89 cents. This, however, does not represent the actual cost of putting these people into employment, as in about 85 per cent of cases the employer is required to pay from two to five dollars per head, and in many instances it has been found that the laborer was charged more than was shown in the reports, only the registration fees showing, and an additional charge being made for securing the employment.

Owing to the manner in which the reports of the agencies are made out, it is practically impossible to determine what the total cost of placing these people into employment was. Inaccuracies in filling in reports, failure to state amounts of commissions and in many instances failure to report at all are some of the difficulties with which the Department has had to contend. It is safe to assume that the total business of the licensed agencies is very much greater, both as to the people furnished employment and the average cost of placing them into

the employment than is shown in the figures given, which are based on the reports received.

It will be noted that the great bulk of the laborers passing through the agencies are Mexicans. This is due to the fact that Mexican labor is used more extensively in those lines of employment which are of a temporary nature, than white or negro labor. There is a greater tendency among Mexicans to roam than whites or negroes, and he is of a more credulous nature and falls more readily into the meshes of the recruiting agent.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Experience acquired in the work of the Department furnishes evidence of many needed changes. Wherever such changes could be carried out by the Department it has been done, but many thing that have become actual necessities to success in the work of the Department can only be had by legislative enactment.

This has become one of the most important departments in our State government. The responsibilities and duties resting upon it have grown and expanded, perhaps, faster than any other department. Upon no other single agency in our State government depends, in a greater degree, the happiness, prosperity and contentment of the people. While known as the "Labor Department," its field of endeavor concerns all classes of our citizenship. Its duty is not only to protect the laborer, but to aid and assist in building up our industries and the development of our great natural resources. It is charged with the responsibility of guarding the health and eliminating unnecessary dangers to life and limb of those engaged in the industrial pursuits of our State. It is the special guardian of womanhood and childhood among those who toil. The mental, moral and physical health of future generations depend in a large degree upon the effectiveness and thoroughness with which its work is carried on. The woman who is overworked, exhausted physically and mentally, and subject to conditions tending to lower moral standards, cannot properly perform the functions of motherhood, neither can the child who is subjected to conditions unnatural to childhood, whose body and mind is dwarfed by excessive toil, surrounded by vicious influences, deprived of the recreations and pleasures so necessary to childhood and denied opportunities for educational advantages, be expected to develop those qualities which go to make up a good citizen.

Added importance has been given to the work of the Department because of the abnormal conditions growing out of the great war in which we are now engaged. Conditions which cannot be eliminated with the coming of peace, but which will, of necessity, go on through the period of reconstruction. Due to the enormous increase in production made necessary because of the war, millions of women are being substituted for men in our industries. The homes are being invaded and even the children are being drafted to help keep the wheels of industry moving, a condition which should not be tolerated for a moment, as it constitutes a crime against humanity and cannot be justified, no matter what the conditions may be.

The investigations of this Department, as well as that of the Federal government, show that a disposition exists on the part of many employers to take advantage of women in industry. This is made com-

paratively easy because of her newness in the industrial field, and to the fact that she is inexperienced in coping with the many natural advantages possessed by her employer in fixing standards under which she must work, as well as by the fact that she is almost wholly unversed in the efficacy of the principle of collective bargaining and unanimity of action.

Violation of laws governing the employment of women and children have increased enormously under the conditions obtaining since war was declared. In nearly every case it is urged that an emergency existed, due to the shortage of labor and the enormous increase in the demand for production, but in every case investigated by this Department it has been found that violation of law could have been avoided without loss of production, by the exercise of a little extra effort on the part of the employer or those in authority, and in many cases the cry of emergency was only a thinly veiled excuse for profiteering and exploitation of helpless women and children.

As has been said recently, "Labor is the foundation upon which rests the industrial and commercial prosperity of State and nation," and to that may be added "And the protection of our womanhood and childhood is the cornerstone in that foundation."

Laws are worse than useless without adequate means of enforcing them. Unpunished violations breed contempt for all laws, a condition calculated to undermine the very foundation of our institutions and bring to naught the sacrifices that are now being made for the great principles upon which our nation is founded. An impression seems to be in the minds of a large part of the people that labor laws were not made to be enforced, that they are merely a sop thrown to the laboring people for the purpose of allaying a too insistent demand for class recognition, that the law has no right to interfere with or curb the natural advantages enjoyed by the employer. This, coupled with the fact that most of the violators of labor laws are people of influence in the communities where they reside, and do not belong to the class of the average law-breaker, makes their enforcement an extremely difficult proposition.

There are places in the State where the enforcement of a labor law is a practical impossibility because of the fact that county officials flatly refuse to prosecute upon the information furnished by this Department. Violations of the most flagrant nature exist, and yet we are powerless to stop them for the reason that local political influence is strong enough to give immunity from prosecution to the violators.

As a remedy for this condition, I would suggest that venue in cases of violations of these laws lay either in the county where the offense is committed, or in Travis county, and that upon request of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Attorney General's Department be required and given authority to prepare and prosecute such cases, where action cannot be secured through county officials.

This would not only have the effect of greatly lessening the work of the inspectors of the Department in running down the evidence in such cases, but would also result in very much fewer prosecutions, thereby bringing about a considerable saving to the State. A wholesome fear of the law would be instilled into the minds of those who are disposed

to violate it, and fear of the law is the greatest of all deterrents to the would-be law-breaker.

Among the other duties laid upon the Department by law is that of collecting and compiling reliable information from all parts of the State, showing the amount and condition of the mechanical, mining and manufacturing interests therein, ttogether with information concerning all sites possessing natural or acquired advantages for the location and operation of any of the branches of industry.

It has been impossible with the limited force in the Department to attempt to carry out this provision of the law, but its importance to the development and prosperity of the State cannot be overestimated. Texas has today, perhaps, more undeveloped resources than any other State. The natural advantages for the location of great industrial plants are unsurpassed. She has the fuel and raw material to place her in the same rank as a manufacturing State that she now enjoys in agriculture. This information, properly collected, compiled and distributed will cause to flow into the State each year millions of dollars of capital and hundreds of thousands of workers, who will become useful citizens. The cost to the State of doing this work will become a mere bagatelle in comparison to the measures of prosperity that will come to her people.

I would therefore suggest that the Department be given the necessary force and provided with the facilities for the collection, compilation and distribution of this information, and the means to publish annually a complete industrial directory of the State.

Because of the importance of the question of "Woman in Industry" and the resultant necessity for working out new standards to meet and adjust ourselves to this condition, one which cannot and which it would, perhaps, not be desirable to eliminate after the causes which brought it about have disappeared, a need confronts us which cannot be disregarded without disastrous consequences. Woman has assumed a new status in our industrial life, and she is going to remain a factor in all of its varied activities. Notwithstanding that she has assumed a position of equality in the industrial world with her physically stronger brother, peculiarities of physical structure and the functions she is required to perform in the perpetuation of the human race, will make absolutely necessary the adoption of different standards in her employment to those which have heretofore been applied to man. Neither is she going to be content to remain quiescent while those standards are being shaped and put into operation by her brother man, but she is going to insist, and justly so, that she have a voice in their shaping.

This condition has already been recognized by our National government and by a considerable number of the States, as is attested by the fact that "Women's Divisions" have been created and made a part of their several labor departments.

I would, therefore, urgently recommend that a "Woman's Division" be authorized in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with a chief and a sufficient number of women inspectors to carry on the work efficiently and thoroughly, to the end that woman and child welfare in Texas be raised to the high plane merited by her women and children.

The safeguarding of machinery in factories, mills and other places

where dangerous machinery is used is one of tremendous importance, not only from a humane, but from an economic standpoint as well.

There is no way of arriving at the exact number of industrial accidents occurring in the State each year, but the number of accidents have unquestionably increased tremendously in proportion to the number employed under war conditions. This is due to speeding up production, the substitution of inexperienced for experienced workers and the failure to properly safeguard machinery.

The only way that we can approximate the number of accidents is by the reports that are made to the Industrial Accident Board; this, however, is far from accurate, as only those who are insured under the Compensation Law are reported. Taking those reported to the Industrial Accident Board as a basis upon which to make an estimate, it is safe to assume that there are not less than 60,000 accidents in industry annually occurring in the State, resulting in injuries which range all the way from those which disables the worker for a day or two, up to those resulting in total and permanent disability or death.

Leaving out of consideration altogether the vast amount of physical and mental suffering resulting from these injuries, the economic loss involved runs into figures that are staggering. Assuming that there are 60,000 fatal and non-fatal accidental injuries, which is an extremely conservative estimate, and that the average loss of time suffered for each accident is two weeks, or twelve days, which is also very conservative, we have 720,000 days. Figuring the average day's pay at $3.00, we have the tremendous amount of $2,160,000, which is a complete loss and can never be regained. Nor does this include any part of such expenses as necessarily accompany such injuries, such as doctor bills, hospital fees, medicines and other expenses which are incidental to them.

It is true that a certain percentage of such injuries are inherent in the employment, but we have it from the best authorities that considerably more than half of all such injuries are preventable, and are therefore unnecessary. While it is a fact that the number of such accidents have been considerably reduced through educational work conducted through insurance companies, safety-first organizations and other agencies, it has been clearly demonstrated that relief from such sources can never be more than partial, and that rigid laws affecting safeguards and the removal of dangerous conditions in the places of employment, backed up by frequent and thorough inspections by those in authority to enforce the laws, affords the only practical remedy.

It would therefore appear to be not only a good business proposition, viewed from an economic standpoint, but is a plain duty upon the part of our lawmakers to enact such laws as will reduce industrial accidents to the minimum, that the thousands who are injured, and those who are dependent upon them, may be spared the suffering and privations resulting from such injuries and the tremendous economic loss involved be eliminated as far as possible.

After having made a close study of the conditions in the State affecting safety in industry, I earnestly urge that laws be enacted which will enable the Department to enforce the safeguarding of all dangerous machinery, remove all conditions which constitute a menace to life and limb of employes, and increase the inspection force of the Department to a number adequate to carry the law into effect.

The business of the Department has increased to the point where the office force provided is wholly inadequate to meet the demands made on it. It has become necessary to work late at night and on Sundays in order to keep up with the work in the office, and even then it has become impossible and much important work has to be left undone because there is no one to do it. It is absolutely essential to the conduct of the business of the Department that it be given more stenographic and clerical force.

In order to efficiently perform the duties laid upon it by the law, it becomes necessary for the Department to compile and have printed bulletins containing statistical and other information, blanks, notices, etc., in order to do which requires an appropriation for a printing fund in the Department.

In addition to the above recommendations directly bearing upon the work of the Department, we find many of the labor laws now upon the statute books of the State defective, inadequate and difficult of enforcement. I therefore deem it incumbent upon me to take up each law and point out the defects and suggest such changes, alterations and amendments as the experience of the Department has demonstrated to be necessary.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

Nothing can be of greater importance to the future of our State than is that of protection to our children. It is unfortunately true that parents, in ignorance of the disastrous consequences resulting from their actions, often become the willing agents of those who would exploit their children, coin their innocent blood into dollars, stunt their bodies, dwarf their minds and deprive them of the educational advantages which are the right of every free-born American child. Frequent instances have been found in the inspection work of the Department, where parents, in order to get the pitiful earnings of the child, have falsely stated the age of the child, and in many cases made false affidavit as to its age, even to get it employment around machinery where its life was in constant danger, or where the conditions surrounding it in its employment were unsanitary and immoral. Many cases of able-bodied parents seeking permits for children under the lawful age limit to work in places prohibited by law have come to our attention.

I would therefore recommend that a provision be written into the law which will provide adequate punishment for parents who become party to violations of the law.

Owing to the ambiguous wording of Section 1 of the law, some county officials maintain that the law does not apply to cities or towns of less than fifteen thousand population, and this doubt constitutes a serious obstacle in the way of the enforcement of the law. A ruling of the Attorney General, however, holds that the law applies to all but messenger services in cities and towns of less than fifteen thousand population, and to the other specific exceptions contained in the law. For the reason that some of the exceptions contained in the law are the most vicious lines of employment for young children we have, and the further reason that the law should be made plain and definite in all of its provisions, I would recommend that all exceptions be removed, and that its application be made general.

Section 4 of the law, while limiting the hours of labor for children under fifteen years of age to forty-eight per week, permits them to be worked ten hours per day. No child should be steadily employed for more than eight hours per day, and the age limit with respect to the hours of labor should be raised to 17 years. Neither does the law fix any hours between which a child cannot be employed, thereby permitting an employer to work them far into the night, when no child should be permitted to work.

I therefore recommend that the law be so amended as to prohibit the employment of any child under 17 years of age for more than eight hours in any one day, nor more than forty-eight hours in any one week, and that it shall be unlawful to employ, or cause to be employed, any child under 17 years of age between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Another serious difficulty met with in the enforcement of the law is the practice of some county judges in issuing work permits indiscriminately, without regard to the provisions and requirements of Section 5 of the law. In many instances children having able-bodied parents and working around dangerous machinery and in places prohibited by law have been removed by the inspectors of this Department, only to have them apply to the county judge and receive a work permit and return to the very employment from which they were removed.

That this practice may be abolished, I would recommend an amendment placing a penalty upon any county judge who shall issue a work permit to any child in contravention to any of the provisions of Section 5 of the law.

Section 6a of the law excepts from its provisions nurses, maids, yard servants and others employed in homes and private families, regardless of age. Instances have come under the observation of the Department where children were so employed, under conditions very injurious to the physical and mental condition of the child. I would therefore recommend the repeal of this section.

In both Sections 1 and 2 of the law the following language is used: "Who shall employ any child under the age of fifteen (15) years, (seventeen (17) years) to labor in or about. * * *" It has been held by some legal authority that in a number of employments, such as acting in shows, animated advertisements, etc., that the child did not labor within the meaning of the law, and consequently the law did not apply in such cases. While I am of the opinion that this contention is far-fetched and would not be sustained by the courts, I would recommend the removal of the words "to labor" from the law, thereby eliminating all doubt.

NINE—FIFTY-FOUR-HOUR LAW.

That the State should fix an eight-hour standard for men and a nine, ten or eleven-hour standard for women presents to the mind a paradoxical condition; one extremely hard to figure out on a commonsense basis. We have one law which prohibits working men more than eight hours in any one calendar day on public work, and another which permits women to be worked nine, ten and eleven hours in the same day. It is true that if women were employed on public work at laying brick, mixing mortar or any of the various lines of work necessary in building construction, her hours would be limited to eight per day, but this

kind of work is done exclusively by men, and the Eight-Hour Law is, in effect, fixing the standard of hours for men, while the Fifty-four Hour Law, which applies only to women, fixes the standard for them.

It is now universally conceded by authorities on economics and hygiene that the eight-hour standard is the correct one. That it makes for greater efficiency, improves health conditions and elevates the moral and intellectual standards. It is therefore easy to understand that the State should say that those employed upon its work should only work eight hours, but, on the contrary, it is difficult to see why the woman, working across the street, perhaps in a laundry, where the temperature will go to 110, in an atmosphere reeking with obnoxious odors, engaged in work that taxes her physical strength to the limit of endurance, is told by the same State that her employer is permitted to exact eleven hours' toil from her.

In the present "Nine—Fifty-four-Hour Law" for women, exceptions are made in favor of laundries and cotton mills, the two occupations which are, perhaps, the most injurious of all the occupations in which women are employed, and where the hours of labor should be shortest. No matter what precautions are taken in a laundry to insure safety, ventilation and sanitary conditions, the processes employed and the nature of the work make it impossible to entirely eliminate an overhumid atmosphere, obnoxious and injurious odors and gases and excessively high temperature. Much of the work is extremely laborious and of a nature calculated to produce extreme physical strain.

In cotton mills the process of manufacture requires a very high degree of humidity, which combined with floating particles of lint and dust, with which the atmosphere is permeated, and the fact that ventilation must necessarily be greatly restricted, make it one of the most unhealthful occupations in which women are extensively employed. Statistics show that cotton mill operatives are extremely susceptible to tuberculosis and other diseases of the respiratory organs.

I would therefore recommend that the present "Nine—Fifty-four-Hour Law" be so amended as to limit the hours of labor of females to eight hours in any one calendar day, or forty-eight hours in any one week, and that no female be employed for more than six consecutive days without one day of rest; that wherever practicable suitable seats be provided for females while engaged in their employment, and that in any event seats be provided for all female employes, and they be permitted to use them when not actively engaged in their work; that whenever any female employe is required to go on duty or go off duty after 9 p. m. or before 6 a. m. she shall be provided with safe conduct to or from her home or place of residence. I would further recommend that all exceptions and exemptions be removed from the law, and that its application be made general.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND COMFORT LAW FOR WOMEN.

This law is the most perfect, perhaps, of all the labor laws on our statute books. Its chief defect lies in the fact that it does not provide for safeguarding machinery, and the further fact that it only applies to places where females are employed.

These defects would be effectively cured by the enactment of a gen-

eral Health, Safety and Comfort Law, applying to all places of employment, one conferring on the Labor Department power to enforce the safeguarding of machinery, removal of dangers to life and limb and the elimination of unsanitary conditions.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

Although one of the most important subjects for legislation, both from a humanitarian and economic standpoint, with which we have to deal, the present law is practically a dead letter and impossible of enforcement.

In the first place, the name by which the law is generally known, "Mothers' Pension Law," is a misnomer. It is a "Widows' Pension Law." The mother whose husband has deserted her, or whose husband is the inmate of a penal institution, or of an insane asylum, or whose husband is a confirmed invalid, or who is the mother of illegitimate children, is barred under the law from receiving a pension. Only widows whose husbands are dead, and who are in a position to furnish undisputable proof of the death of the husband, together with the date of death, the names and addresses of the husband's relatives, and a lot of other information, which in most cases it is impossible to produce, are entitled to receive pensions.

Even after the widow has met all the requirements of Section 1 of the law, showing that she is clearly entitled to the pension provided by law, the commissioners court may refuse such pension, and their act is not reviewable by any other court, but is final.

Not to exceed half a dozen counties in the State have made any attempt to carry out the law, and in those few counties what has been done has been in a haphazard manner. In most counties of the State where attempts have been made to secure pensions under the law, refusal of the commissioners courts to act have been met with.

Many cases have come under the observation of this Department of mothers with several small children, who could not comply with all the requirements of the law, and who are too proud to appeal for public charity, being forced to go out to work during the day, at a wage of, perhaps, from four to six dollars a week, leaving these small children without any protection or guardianship during the hours she is required to work, at liberty to roam the streets and coming into contact with all kinds of vicious influence.

Yet we see the State spending millions of dollars in a vain effort to stamp out crime and punish criminals, but fostering conditions such as these, making criminals by the thousands when by extending a helping hand at the proper time, those same thousands who are being trained in the ways of crime and wrongdoing could be made into useful citizens.

A real "Mothers' Pension Law" is one of the greatest needs of our State. It should be broad enough to give to every deserving mother, without means of supporting herself and children, a pension which will enable her to stay in the home with her children, giving to them the advantage of a mother's care and protection, and assure to them at least a common school education. The power of commissioners courts to arbitrarily reject an application and refuse a pension to a mother when the conditions and requirements of the law have been complied with

should be removed, and each case, upon motion of the mother or her legal representative, be made reviewable by the district court having jurisdiction in the county in which the mother resides. Restrictions limiting the granting of pensions to widows whose husbands are dead should be removed from the law, permitting the commissioners court to grant pensions to mothers other than those whose husbands are dead, and whose need of such pension has been established.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

There exists now practically no difference of opinion on the advisability and actual necessity of a Compulsory School Attendance Law. Texas, however, is still far behind the more progressive States in the matter of laws of this kind. The operation of the law since it went into effect has demonstrated the necessity for changes, especially in the way of more effective means for enforcement.

Flagrant violations of the law are of common occurrence, and little effort on the part of county and school officials in many parts of the State is made to enforce the law. The remedy for the present laxity in the enforcement of the law would be a strengthening and centralization of authority under the Department of Education. It is often but truthfully said that, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." This applies in the case of the enforcement of this law. The Department of Education should be charged with its enforcement, and given the means to carry the law into effect.

The age limit should be raised to fifteen years to conform to the child labor law, and every child should be required to have completed the work of the seventh grade of a standard elementary school before it is allowed to be employed during the period for which school attendance is required by law. The number of days upon which attendance is required should be raised from one hundred to one hundred and twenty.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The present Eight-Hour Law only applies to construction work being done by or on behalf of the State or of any county, municipality or other political subdivision of the State, county or municipality.

If it is right to limit the hours of work for laborers, workmen and mechanics on public construction work, and this is not seriously denied, then it is right that the hours of labor for all other laborers, workmen and mechanics should be so limited, where employed by or on behalf of the State, or of any county, municipality or other political subdivision of the State.

Thousands of employes of the State and of the counties and cities of the State are required to work long hours, and in many cases under very trying conditions. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that short hours of labor is conducive to greater efficiency, better health conditions and higher intellectual and moral standards. Indeed, upon actual test in a great majority of cases, a substantial increase in production has been shown where the eight-hour day has been substituted for the longer work day.

The Department has met with the same difficulties and handicaps in

the enforcement of this law, as has been met with in the enforcement of other labor laws, due to local political influence and the reluctance of county officials to co-operate.

I would therefore recommend that the application of the law be extended to all employes of the State, county, municipality or other political subdivision of the State, county or municipality, and as has heretofore been recommended in this report that venue be laid either in the county where the offense occurred, or in Travis county.

LAW GOVERNING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

This law and the one governing emigrant agencies has taken up more of the time of the inspectors of this Department than any other law we are required to enforce. Prior to the passage of this law the State was full of private employment agents who made it a business to prey upon the unemployed; those who are least able to bear it. It was thought at the time this law was passed that it would enable the Department to bring these grafting agents under control, but the law has proven so defective that the improvement in conditions has not justified such belief.

The most persistent violators of these laws are the traveling man-catchers who are employed by railroads and other corporations in the Northern States on a bonus system. These man-catchers usually receive about two dollars per head from the employer, and all they can get from the laborer, sometimes as much as ten or twelve dollars, by playing upon their credulity and representing the position in glowing terms, with big wages, short hours, etc. In most instances, when the laborer arrives at the place he is to be employed he finds the conditions entirely different from what was represented to him, and the wage paid from 25 per cent to 50 per cent less than that he was made to believe he would receive.

The present shortage of common labor in Texas is largely due to the activities of these man-catchers. Negro and Mexican laborers are their principal victims, it being easier to play on their credulous natures. No reliable estimate of the number of laborers shipped out of the State by these people can be made, but the investigations of this Department show that it is very great, perhaps, aggregating more than 150,000 during the past two years. This estimate does not include those shipped out by licensed agencies.

A great deal of trouble has also been experienced with licensed agencies, and it has been necessary to revoke some licenses and refuse to renew others. It is practically impossible to get them to report regularly to the Department, as required by law, and the rules governing them and in many cases where reports do come in they are palpably misleading.

After making a careful study of the situation, I am forced to the conclusion that the present laws governing private employment agencies and that applying to emigrant agencies should be repealed and in their place be enacted a law creating State Free Employment Bureaus to co-operate with the U. S. Employment Service. Also that a law be passed along the lines of a law in the State of Washington, making it a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation to charge or collect

any fee, either directly or indirectly, for furnishing or offering to furnish any person with employment, or with information leading thereto, or for selling any article upon the condition, either express or implied, that a position or employment will be furnished the purchaser of such article.

SPIDER LAW.

This is one of the most important laws for the protection of workers from injury we have. It has been the means of saving thousands from injury or death, but very great difficulty is met with in enforcing it because of the fact that suits to enforce penalties must be brought in the county in which the spider originates, instead of at the point of destination, where the inspection must necessarily be made.

The word "spider" as used in connection with this law means any exposed ends of bands, buckles, ties, etc., used in binding cotton bales, protruding in such manner as may cause an injury to those who are handling such bale. Before the enactment of this law, injuries resulting from spiders were of almost daily occurrences at our principal seaports. Hundreds of men were torn and mangled by reason of the carelessness prevalent at the compresses where the cotton was rebaled. Many of such injuries resulted in death, and hundreds of others were maimed for life. Blood poison or lockjaw often resulted from any injury of this kind, when at first it appeared to be of little consequence.

Because of the large number of compresses in the State, the inspection work of this Department with a view to enforcing the law must necessarily be done at the port where the cotton is shipped for export. Evidence upon which a suit to enforce penalties for violations must be based is all collected at the point of destination instead of at the point of origin. It is next to impossible to bring suit in an interior county upon evidence collected at one of the seaports, where witnesses have to be transported, perhaps, half across the State, at great expense, and be successful in securing a recovery.

Although the percentage of spider bales has been very greatly reduced since the passage of the law, and the number of injuries occurring in an entire season will not amount to as many as frequently occurred in one week before its passage, still the percentage of bales defective in this respect is entirely too large. This Department has administered frequent warnings to compresses whose cotton show a high percentage of spiders, without any apparent improvement, and it is our opinion that, if spider bales are reduced to a minimum, some of the worst offenders must be forced to pay penalties.

I would therefore recommend that the law be so amended as to place venue in suits to enforce penalties either in the county in which the offending compress is situated, or in the county in which the point of destination is located.

Minor defects have become apparent in several other laws with which the Department has to deal, i. e., the Car Shed Law, Derail Law, Bath House Law for mines, Fire Escape Law and Mechanic's Lien Law, but they are not serious enough to advocate attempting amendments at this time.

NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW FOR WOMEN.

Minimum Wage Laws for Women have passed the experimental stage, and are now in effect in a number of States. Such a bill is now pending in Congress for the District of Columbia, and will undoubtedly become a law. The necessity for legislation on this subject has been very greatly emphasized by the fact that women are displacing men in so many of our industries and are being paid for less for the same work than men receive.

A survey made by the Labor Department in Texas during the year 1916 showed that out of more than 22,000 women engaged in industrial pursuits in the institutions surveyed, more than one-half, or about 12,000 were working for a wage of six dollars or less per week.

At the same time statistics were gathered showing the average monthly earnings and cost of living in four of the principal occupations in which women are most generally employed, namely: Garment workers, laundry workers, saleswomen and stenographers. The result of this survey showed that the average monthly earnings of garment workers was $31.31 and the average cost of living $32.71, leaving a deficit between the earnings and cost of living of $1.40. Laundry workers showed earnings of $23.24, cost of living $26.24, leaving a deficit of $3.00 per month. Saleswomen showed earnings of $26.53, cost of living $27.15, leaving a deficit of 62 cents. Stenographers showed earnings of $42.36, cost of living $33.70, a surplus in earnings over cost of living of $8.66. Garment workers examined, 50.7 per cent showed earnings in excess of the cost of living, and 49.3 per cent showed earnings below cost of living. Laundry workers showed 24.9 per cent with earnings above and 75.1 per cent below the cost of living. Saleswomen showed 56.4 per cent with earnings above and 43.6 per cent below the cost of living. Stenographers showed 94.2 per cent with earnings above and 5.8 per cent below the cost of living.

This survey included only those who were adrift, or who had no means of support other than their wage. It was found, however, that the wage paid those who live at home, or who had other sources from which their wages were supplemented, were receiving an average wage considerably lower than those who were dependent upon their wage entirely.

No survey has been made since 1915, but it is certain that the advance in the wage paid women in industry has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, and the conditions are of necessity very much worse than they were at that time. A superficial investigation by the Department relative to the average increase in wages paid women in industry indicates that it will not exceed 15 per cent, while the advance in the cost of living has been very much greater.

It is denied by many that the morals of women in industry are appreciably affected by wage conditions, but after making a careful study of the results of investigations of the Department, made with a view to determine the extent to which morals are affected by low wages, we are forced to the conclusion that an insufficient wage is the principal cause of immorality among working women. It has been found that the ex-

tent of immorality among the different groups of women in industry is almost exactly in proportion to the wage paid, the percentage of visible immorality being smallest among the higher paid groups and greatest among the smaller paid groups. Some exceptions are found to this rule, notably in those occupations where women are most exposed to advances from men; but, taken as a whole, it is surprising how nearly the rule will apply.

That women are willing to work for a much smaller wage than are men is clearly shown by the fact that thousands of cases can be found where women are employed at exactly the same kind of work at a wage very much less than men are paid. Women are extremely slow to take advantage of organization and putting to her use the benefits of collective bargaining in dealing with her employer. Her newness in the field of industry makes of her a much easier victim for exploitation than are men. She is lacking in the experience that years of organization has given her brother man. At best, it will be many years in the future before her industrial education will place her in a position to cope with her employer as successfully as that acquired by man now enables him to do.

It is argued that a living minimum wage for women will have the effect of practically destroying some branches of industry. This argument is fallacious for the reason that the price of the product of any industry is fixed by the cost of production, and labor is one of the things entering into the cost of production. It would be just as reasonable to argue that an advance in the cost of a raw material applying to all alike would destroy the industry. But even though this argument was sound, I hold that no industry has a right to exist which cannot pay a living wage.

We have found many cases where employers of women, some of them large employers, unhesitatingly admit that the wage paid their employes was not sufficient for them to live. Various reasons are assigned for the low wage, some claiming that the business would not admit of a higher wage; others that they could secure all the girls they needed at the price paid, therefore it would be bad business to pay more; and in one instance an employer suggested that in his line of business in most instances the position was only used as a cloak to enable them to live by means of immoral practices.

It is entirely erroneous to assume that all the women in industry who are dependent upon their earnings, and who are forced to work for less than a living wage, are driven to immorality. Indeed, it is surprising that the percentage is not larger, but in such cases the inevitable result is that the physical and mental condition suffers by reason of the effort to maintain the moral standard. The body must go undernourished and ill clad, producing predisposition to contraction of disease, and the absence of opportunities for recreation and amusement and the necessity for denying to the mind those things so essential to a healthy mentality can only be productive of baneful effects on the mind which will be transmitted down through future generations.

In the hurry and turmoil of our industrial life, and the desire for increased profits, the human element in production is almost entirely lost sight of. Labor is looked upon as a commodity, and the fact that it is one and inseparable from the human body from which it springs,

that without the flesh and blood and the intelligence of the laborer from whom it comes there could be no production is given very little consideration.

Because of the fact that woman in industry is practically helpless in maintaining standards of wages and working conditions, that this helplessness is being taken advantage of by employers in our industries, that thousands of women are being forced to work for less than a living wage, that the physical, mental and moral condition of this and future generations is menaced by insufficient pay to women in industry, and that it is one of the first duties of a free government to protect the weak against the strong, I would recommend and earnestly urge that a law be enacted which will insure to every woman who works a wage sufficient to maintain her in decency and enable her to enjoy some of the comforts of life.

There are two general plans which have been adopted in the States having minimum wage laws for women. One is to fix a uniform minimum below which no woman can be employed, with due allowances, of course, for apprentices, learners and those suffering from partial physical incapacity. The other is the creation of a commission, vested with power, after having made an investigation into the cost of living, the cost of production and other matters having a bearing upon the question, to fix a minimum wage in any industry or line of employment.

The latter plan is, in my opinion, the preferable one, if it can be carried into operation under our State Constitution. This, however, is doubtful according to some legal authority, and in the framing of a Minimum Wage Law, due regard must be given the constitutionality of such a measure. In the event that the constitutional difficulties to the commission plan are found to be insurmountable, I would strongly urge the passage of a uniform minimum wage law, fixing the wage sufficiently high to afford every woman in industry an opportunity to live in decency and comfort.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Free employment bureaus have been highly successful in the several States having them, and the saving to the people is many times greater than the cost of maintaining them to the State. The fees alone collected by private employment agencies in Texas would much more than maintain a free employment bureau in every principal town and city in the State, and the saving of the fees paid the private agencies is the smallest part of the savings that would result from free bureaus.

Although no accurate estimate of the loss resulting from lack of employment to the laborer, and lack of labor to production because of insufficient facilities for bringing the jobless man and the manless job together, can be obtained, but that it is enormous cannot be doubted. Under "State Free Employment Bureaus" a very large part of this loss would be obviated, amounting in the aggregate to much more than the cost of operating free bureaus, and the unemployed would be furnished a means of escape from the grafting man-catchers who now prey upon them.

The United States government found free employment service under government control an absolute necessity to meet the labor situation

and prevent production from being seriously retarded. It has established the U. S. Employment Service, with a general office in each State and local or branch offices or bureaus in all of the principal towns and cities. This service is proving highly successful, and it is very probable that it will be continued after the war, but perhaps on a much smaller scale than under war conditions.

In States having free employment bureaus a co-operative plan has been adopted, whereby the business of the State and Federal Bureaus is conducted harmoniously.

In the event that the U. S. Employment Service is continued after the war, I would recommend the passage of a law providing for State free employment bureaus, to be operated on a co-operative basis with the Federal service.

BOILER INSPECTION LAW.

In the matter of boiler inspection and the safey of the public from explosions resulting from carelessness and criminal negligence on the part of those using steam boilers, Texas is far behind most other States.

Within the past two years a number of boiler explosions have occurred in the State, due to carelessness and failure to have inspections made, and several lives have been lost and many others seriously injured.

One case was recently discovered by an inspector in this Department where a boiler was in daily use in the heart of the business district of one of our cities, where an explosion would have resulted in great loss of life and destruction of property, and this boiler was found to have a fracture in one of its plates several inches long. This condition had existed for several weeks and was in plain sight of any one employed around the boiler, yet it was kept in use without any effort being made to repair it.

While it is not one of the duties of the members of the Labor Department to make boiler inspections, it is a frequent occurrence for the inspectors to find boilers in a dangerous condition, where they have been in use for years without ever having been inspected.

I would therefore recommend the enactment of a "Boiler Inspection Law," giving to the Labor Department a Chief Boiler Inspector, whose salary and expenses are to be paid as are the salaries and expenses of the other inspectors in the Department, and a sufficient number of deputy boiler inspectors, whose salaries and expenses are to be paid out of fees to be collected from the owners of the boilers to be inspected, so as to insure at least one inspection of all boilers each year, carrying a steam pressure of 60 pounds or more. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics should be authorized to collect from the owner or user of each boiler inspected a fee, the amount of which is to be fixed by law, such fee to be turned into the State Treasury to be held in a special "Boiler Inspection Fund" for the payment of salaries.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to call your attention to the fact that the labor problems confronting us during the period of reconstruction are going to be greater and more difficult of solution than those dealt with during the war.

The great mass of the laboring people have been loyal and patriotic

and have made sacrifices without complaint because of that loyalty and patriotism which cannot be expected in times of peace.

In the readjustment which must take place in bringing the country back to a normal peace basis, frequent clashes are inevitable. Both sides in the industrial world are going to contend for advantages which are going to be bitterly contested by the opposing side.

The magic appeal to the patriotism of those vitally concerned to sacrifice all to the winning of the great struggle for freedom and democracy will have lost its efficacy. It is going to be a struggle in which the doctrine of "might against right" will be frequently invoked. Capital invested in war industry has reaped unheard of profits, and labor has made many substantial advances, but neither side will be content to relinquish that which has been won.

It is going to be necessary to apply the best thought and brains of the nation to the question of solving these problems. Fairness and justice to both sides must prevail if we are to emerge from the coming struggle with a happy, prosperous and contented people.

Governmental agencies, both State and National, having to deal with industry and labor have never been of so much importance as they are now. The task confronting them is one of stupendous proportions and surrounded with innumerable difficulties. It is through governmental agencies having to deal with these questions that the equilibrium must be maintained between the contending forces in the industrial world. It is to such agencies that we must look to bring order out of chaos.

It is only of comparatively recent date that our National and State governments began to recognize the necessity for governmental departments to handle industrial and labor matters, but notwithstanding their newness their usefulness has speedily been recognized, and today the Labor Department of our Federal government, although the youngest department in the government, has become one of the largest and most important.

The same can be said of many of the States, especially those States having a large industrial population, but in some of the States, Texas included, this branch of their government has been sadly neglected.

I have endeavored to be as brief as possible in the matters brought to your attention in this report, and many of the foregoing subjects could have been treated more extensively and in greater detail, but owing to the many calls made upon my time in the performance of the duties of the office, and to the lack of clerical force in the office, brevity became a necessity.

T. C. JENNINGS,
Commissioner.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

1919-1920

T. C. JENNINGS, Commissioner

VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO. PRINTERS, AUSTIN, TEXAS
1921

A74-421-1000-L

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

1919-1920

T. C. JENNINGS, Commissioner

VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO., PRINTERS, AUSTIN, TEXAS
1921

PERSONNEL

T. C. JENNINGS, Commissioner.
C. E. MICK, Secretary-Statistician.
(MISS) E. RUPPERT, Assistant Secretary.

DEPUTIES

A. L. GARRETT, *Chief*.

TAZ W. MCCLELLAN.
U. M. LEE.
VIC WOOD.
HARRY HENDERSON.
R. T. HICKEY.
CHARLES A. MILLER.

WOMAN'S DIVISION

MRS. CLAUDE DE VAN WATTS, *Chief*.

MRS. ALMA J. BARTLETT.
MRS. HARRIETT N. LEARY.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN

SIR: In compliance with the laws of the State of Texas, I have the honor to submit herewith the sixth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of this State.

Respectfully,

T. C. JENNINGS,
Commissioner.

His Excellency, Hon. W. P. Hobby,
Governor of Texas.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

FOREWORD

To the Governor:

Most of the statistical matter contained in the following pages has been collected during a period of about ten months prior to September first of the present year.

The reason for this is the fact that statistical matter rapidly loses its value with age, and when its collection is distributed over a period of two years its value is much impaired. Because of this fact it has been the policy of the Department to devote its time during the first twelve or fourteen months of the biennial period to inspection, law enforcement and educational work along lines calculated to bring about improved working conditions in industry, establish more stable relations between employer and employe, stimulate and increase production and raise the efficiency, promote the moral welfare and protect the health of the worker.

Under the laws governing the activities of the Department the specific duties imposed on it are contained in Articles 5237 and 5238, Revised Civil Statutes, 1911, as follows:

"Article 5237. The Commissioner shall collect, systematize and present in biennial reports to the Governor statistical details relating to all departments of labor in Texas, and especially as affecting or bearing upon the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the employes and their families, the means of escape from dangers incident to their employment, the protection of life and health in factories and other places of employment, the labor of children and of women and the number of hours of labor exacted of them, and in general all matters and things which affect or tend to affect the prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State, and of the persons employed therein. Said Commissioner shall also, as fully as may be done, collect reliable reports and information from each county, showing the amount and condition of the mechanical, mining and manufacturing interests therein, and all sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the location and operation of any of the different branches of industry, and he shall, by correspondence with interested parties in other parts of the United States, or in foreign countries, impart to them such information as may tend to induce the location of manufacturing and producing plants within the State, together with any such information as may tend to increase the employment of labor and the products of such employment in Texas."

"Article 5238. In each biennial report the Commissioner shall give a full statement of the business of the Bureau since the last preceding report, and such information as may be of value to the industrial interests and to the persons employed therein, showing among other things, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number

of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics and apprentices, the wages earned, the savings from same, the age and sex of persons employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary conditions of places where persons are employed, the restrictions put upon apprentices where indentured, the proportion of married employes living in rented houses, with the average rental paid, the value of property owned by such employes, and a statement as to the progress made in schools in operation for the instruction of students in mechanic arts, and what system has been found most practical, but such report shall not contain more than six hundred printed pages, and the same shall be printed and distributed in such manner as may be provided by law."

It seems to be the clear intent of these two articles that the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics collect, compile and include in his biennial report statistical data bearing upon all the matters mentioned, as well as various other duties and requirements imposed by other articles of the same statute, and by a number of other laws of more recent enactment.

Among the additional duties placed upon the Department are the enforcement of a large number of laws, which include the Child Labor Law, Nine-Fifty-four-Hour Law, Eight-Hour Law for Public Work, Health, Safety and Comfort Law for Women Workers, Employment Agency Law, Emigrant Agency Law, Spider Law, Semi-monthly Pay Day Law, Derail Law, Car Shed Law, and a number of others. The Commissioner has also been made chairman ex-officio of the Industrial Welfare Commission, which has the administration of the Minimum Wage Law for Women.

It therefore becomes very apparent that with such a multiplicity of duties to perform, only those of most urgent importance can be given the attention of the Department, and many of them must be passed over. The efficiency of the work of the Department has been considerably raised under the system of districting the State and locating a deputy in each district. This plan enables the deputy to become much more familiar with conditions in his territory than would be possible if working the State at large, brings him into closer touch with employers and employes with whom he has to deal and results in a very large saving in traveling expenses.

This system cannot be applied to the Woman's Division in the Department, for the reason that there is an insufficient number of women inspectors, and it is necessary for them to work the State at large by going from one district to another and assisting the district deputies in the work for which women inspectors are peculiarly adapted.

Another factor entering into the very considerable increase in volume of business transacted in the Department has been the aid and co-operation of private agencies, such as labor organizations, civic organizations, commercial organizations and women's societies and clubs. It has been the policy of the Department, wherever possible, to enlist the aid of all such organizations and societies in reporting law violations, creating public sentiment in favor of the law enforcement and promoting the educational work of the Department.

A source of considerable gratification to the Department is the almost universal courtesy shown the deputies and inspectors in their work by the employers of the State. Few instances are found where they are not cordially received and given every aid in the performance of their duties, as well as immediate compliance with their recommendations. Not a single instance has been found where it has become necessary to invoke the authority given under the law to enable the representative of the Department to enter and gather information in a place of employment.

Some lines in the work of the Department have been rendered more difficult because of unsettled conditions in our industries and the labor markets. Some sections of the State have suffered from a serious labor shortage, while in other sections we find a surplus of labor. This is particularly true with reference to what is termed common or unskilled labor, and especially farm labor, emphasizing the urgent need of some system of labor distribution other than that now in operation.

APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Appropriations were made for the support and maintenance of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1919, as follows:

General Appropriation, Thirty-fifth Legislature

Salary of Commissioner	$ 2,400.00
Salary of four deputies	7,200.00
Salary of secretary and statistician	1,500.00
Traveling expense	7,500.00
Printing and stationery	1,200.00
Contingent expense	600.00

Special Appropriation, Thirty-sixth Legislature

Additional salary of Commissioner	300.00
Additional salary of secretary-statistician	150.00
Salary of assistant secretary-stenographer	750.00
Salary of chief deputy	1,000.00
Salary of two additional deputies	1,800.00
Salary of chief of the Woman's Division	1,000.00
Salary of two women inspectors	1,800.00
Traveling expenses	4,000.00
Deficiency allowance	675.00
Emigrant agency fund	1,050.00
Total available funds	$32,925.00

Disbursements of General and Special Appropriations

Salary of Commissioner	$ 2,700.00
Salary of four deputies	7,200.00
Salary of secretary-statistician	1,650.00
Salary of assistant secretary-stenographer	304.17

Salary of chief deputy	405.55
Salary of two additional deputies	730.00
Salary of chief of the Woman's Division	405.55
Salary of two women inspectors	730.00
Traveling expenses	9,832.34
Contingent expense	599.83
Stationery, printing and postage	1,191.84
Emigrant agency fund—salaries and expenses	1,046.98
Deficiency allowance	675.00
Unexpended balance transferred to general fund	5,453.74
Total in balance with available fund	$32,925.00

Appropriations made for the support and maintenance of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for fiscal year ending August 31, 1920, as follows:

General Appropriation, Thirty-sixth Legislature

Salary of Commissioner	$ 3,000.00
Salary of chief deputy	2,000.00
Salary of six deputies	10,800.00
Salary of chief of Woman's Division	2,000.00
Salary of two women inspectors	3,600.00
Salary of secretary-statistician	1,800.00
Salary of assistant secretary-stenographer	1,500.00
Traveling expense	15,000.00
Stationery, printing, postage and office supplies	1,200.00
Contingent expense	750.00
Furniture and fixtures	750.00

Employment Agency Book Fund

Collections from sale of employment agency books, transferred to printing fund	350.78
Total available funds	$42,750.78

Disbursement of Appropriations

Salary of Commissioner	$ 3,000.00
Salary of chief deputy	2,000.00
Salary of six deputies	10,650.00
Salary of chief of Woman's Division	2,000.00
Salary of two women inspectors	3,490.00
Salary of secretary-statistician	1,800.00
Salary of assistant secretary-stenographer	1,500.00
Traveling expenses	11,084.73
Stationery, printing, postage and office supplies	1,383.61
Contingent expenses	544.16
Furniture and fixtures	525.00
Unexpended balance transferred to general fund	4,773.28
In balance with total available funds	$42,750.78

Although traveling expenses were considerably higher during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1920, than they were during the previous year, a comparison of this item in the expenditures of the two years will show a saving of about $42.84 per person for 1920 over 1919.

During the year ending August 31, 1919, there was an average of about 6½ people in the Department who traveled, at an average cost to the State of $126.80 per month for each person. During the year ending August 31, 1920, there were eleven persons who traveled at an average cost of $83.96 per month each.

This saving was effected by dividing the State into districts and stationing a deputy in each district, thereby eliminating hotel and restaurant bills while working in their home town, as well as effecting a considerable saving in transportation.

It will also be noted that the full appropriation for salaries of deputies and inspectors was not expended. This was due to vacancies occurring, and the extreme difficulty experienced in securing competent people to fill the positions at the small salary paid.

INCREASE IN WORKING FORCE

Realizing the urgent necessity for an increase in the force of the Department owing to the wide range of duties placed upon it, the Thirty-sixth Legislature made provisions for seven additional people, including a chief deputy, chief of the Woman's Division, two deputies, two women inspectors and an assistant secretary.

This became effective on June 19, 1919, and steps were immediately taken to district the State. Accordingly the State was divided into six districts with headquarters at Houston, San Antonio, Waco, Dallas, Fort Worth, and El Paso, with a deputy stationed in each of the above cities.

This system has proven very successful, and while the districts are much too large for one deputy to handle, the efficiency of the force has been very greatly raised, due to the fact that each deputy can become more familiar with conditions in his district than was possible under the old system where the State at large had to be covered.

The Woman's Division was established in the Department by the same act, which has also been very successful and has accomplished a vast improvement in the conditions under which women and children are employed in our industries. It has been of very great assistance to the district deputies in handling cases affecting women and children, and in establishing improved standards in places where women and children are employed.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

This is one of the most important duties of the Department, and consumes a large part of the time of the deputies and inspectors. When the number of laws are considered which the Department is required to enforce, and the difficulties met with in their enforcement, it is readily seen that the present force is very inadequate in point of numbers to meet the demands made upon their time by the frequent violations of these laws.

It has been the policy of the Department to avoid prosecutions wherever it is possible to do so, and at the same time secure future compliance with the law. In most cases of violations found it is due to ignorance or carelessness and not to a deliberate intent to violate the law. In all such cases where it is a first offense, and where corrections are made and a promise to observe the law in the future, prosecutions are held in abeyance. It can be said to the credit of those with whom such settlements have been made that few have violated their promise of future compliance with the law.

Some cases are found, however, where there are aggravated circumstances, and where the offenders show no disposition to obey the laws. In all such cases where the co-operation of the county officials can be secured, prosecutions are instituted.

In cases of violations of the Nine-Fifty-four-Hour Law, where it is apparent that it is not a deliberate intention on the part of the employer to violate the law, settlements are often made upon the condition that the girls who have been worked in excess of the hours provided by law be paid double time for overtime, as provided in Sections 1a and 1b for laundries and cotton mills, and that the law be strictly complied with in the future, without discrimination against any of the girls who may have given information or received back pay. This system of settling such cases has proven very successful and many thousands of dollars have been collected for women and girls who have been required to work longer than the lawful hours.

In settlements of this kind it is always expressly understood that complaints are to be held in abeyance only, and that upon violation of any of the conditions by the employer cases will immediately be filed in the courts and vigorous prosecutions instituted. It has also been found that settlements of this kind have a much better and more salutary effect than prosecutions, and it has seldom failed that where such settlements are made the earnest co-operation of the employer has been given in seeing that the law is complied with.

Out of about sixteen hundred cases found by the Department during the biennial period, where some one of the laws coming under its jurisdiction were being violated, prosecution proceedings were instituted in two hundred and fifty-three, as follows:

Fifty-four-Hour Law	143
Child Labor Law	97
Employment Agency Law	11
Spider Law	2
Total	253

Of the 253 cases filed the following disposition has been made:

Fifty-four-Hour Law

Convictions	24
Acquittals	18
Dismissals	44
Pending	57
Total	143

Child Labor Law

Convictions	12
Acquittals	4
Dismissals	26
Pending	55
Total	97

Employment Agency Law

Convictions	6
Acquittals	1
Dismissals	4
Pending	0
Total	11

Under the Spider Law two cases were filed against two compresses and convictions were secured in both cases. Penalties were assessed in one case to the amount of $1300 and $50 in the other.

It will be noted that dismissals were had in a large percentage of cases. This is accounted for by the fact that in many instances several cases were filed against the same defendant, and upon conviction or plea of guilty in one or two cases, the others would be dismissed by agreement.

The greatest difficulty found in the enforcement of what are known as "labor laws" is local political influence and indifference on the part of county officials. The offenders in violations of these laws are usually men of influence in the community, and because of this it is extremely hard to secure action on the part of county officials. This condition will always remain until some way is found to remove the trial of such cases from the local influence which we have to combat in nearly every case.

In addition to this handicap in the enforcement of labor laws, there is a widespread indifference on the part of the general public to their enforcement. It seems to be a generally accepted idea that such laws should not be taken seriously, that they are in a different class from laws for the punishment of offenders under other laws. This is largely due to the fact that, with a few exceptions, they are wholly ignored by our county officials, and no attempt made to enforce them.

Many cases are found where the county officials are diligent in the prosecution of those who are guilty of other crimes and misdemeanors, but who will absolutely refuse to prosecute a violator of one of the so-called labor laws.

In order to remedy this condition a good deal of time and effort has been devoted by the Department to the question of educating the public mind to the importance of having these laws rigidly enforced, and much success has crowned our efforts along that line. We have endeavored to enlist the aid of various private agencies in each community, such as civic, commercial and labor organizations, women's clubs and societies, and other sources of organized effort, to report vio-

lations and insist that their local officers enforce the law. The effect of this educational work is becoming more and more apparent, as is evidenced by rapid improvement in many localities in the State.

INSPECTION WORK

This is perhaps, the most important of all branches of the work in which the Department is engaged. There are in the State about fifteen thousand institutions subject to inspection by the Department. Of this number it is impossible to reach more than a comparative few, though we have been able to make most of the important ones at least once during the biennial period.

It was at one time the rule that inspectors of the Department were met with a grudging assent when going into a place of employment to make an inspection, the sentiment of the employer, that it was an unwarranted interference with his business, being well-nigh universal. That is all changed now, and it is a rare case where he is not welcomed and shown every courtesy and given every opportunity to make his inspection as thorough as possible.

It is not an uncommon thing to have a request made by some industrial institution for an inspector. The fact that the training and experience of the inspectors, enabling them to make many helpful suggestions, and to point out improvements for the protection of the health, safety and comfort of the employes, with its consequent increase in efficiency and productive capacity of the plant, make the visits of the inspectors eagerly sought by the wide-awake, progressive employer.

It has been the aim of the Department to establish in our industrial plants and other places of employment, standard conditions and regulations for the protection of the life, limb, health and comfort of the workers. Having no safety codes or requirements fixed by law, other than the authority conferred on the Department to make inspections and corrections, such standards are necessarily based upon a minimum amount of safeguards and regulations for the protection of the life, limb, health and comfort of the worker.

In the absence of laws fixing standards in factories and other places of employments, it becomes a much more difficult undertaking for the inspector to secure the installation of proper safeguards on machinery, and the correction of bad sanitary or other conditions which may be found. His idea of the minimum requirement for the proper protection of the worker, seldom agrees with that of the employer, whose viewpoint is from a different angle.

The employers with whom the Department has to deal may be divided into three classes, viz: The employer who will not comply with any proposed regulations or standards for the protection of his workers; the one who is willing to meet the minimum requirements, but will go no further; and the one who is progressive and who has advanced beyond the requirements laid down by the inspector.

The first named class of employers are usually found among those who employ low grade or unskilled labor. It seems to be an established maxim with them that the conservation of the health and efficiency of the worker is a matter of slight consideration; that when the

inevitable breakdown of one of his human machines occurs, another will be ready to take his place without additional expense or trouble to the business, and the old machine is cast aside to become a burden to society, or to relatives who in most cases are unable to carry the load.

Those of the second class are most generally to be found among employers of skilled or semi-skilled labor, and represent by far the larger proportion of present-day employers. He is the man who realizes that society and an advanced civilization make certain demands upon him for the protection of those whose labor make it possible for him to successfully carry on his business, that trained workers are a necessity and that a large labor turnover, whether from dissatisfaction among his employes, or from incapacity resulting from injury by reason of dangerous or unsanitary conditions in his plant, constitute a heavy drain upon his resources.

The third class is made up of employers who are progressive, who have made a thorough study of industrial problems from all angles; who realize that a cheerful, contented and healthy employe is the one who attains the highest degree of efficiency and is, therefore, the most profitable to him. This class of employers is rapidly increasing in Texas, and it is from them that we often get requests for inspectors to advise and assist them in working out improved standards and betterments. It is not unusual, however, to find the well meant efforts of some of these people sadly misdirected, as in a certain large institution where a number of women are employed, recently inspected. In this plant was found a large, airy rest room, luxuriously furnished, with all kinds of reading matter, games and music, also that first aid and medical attention was furnished free of charge to ill or injured employes, but an inspection of the work rooms revealed that practically no attention had been given it. A number of dangerous machines were found unguarded, no dress regulations were required, and many of the girls were found at work at dangerous machines wearing loose, flowing garments, sanitary conditions were extremely bad, and the air foul from lack of proper ventilation. A careful inquiry revealed that there had been several injuries received by employes, some of them serious, and that health conditions were bad—percentage of lost time from this cause running very high—which condition was a serious drain both upon the employer and employes. Girls were required to work standing, where seats could have been used, resulting in over-fatigue and a decrease in the efficiency of the girl. After a thorough inspection of the plant a careful set of recommendations and standards were worked out, and were gladly adopted by the employer, with the result that today it is one of the model plants of the kind in this country, having a degree of efficiency among its employes seldom equalled, complete freedom from labor troubles and greatly increased production. Similar results have been attained in a number of other large institutions.

In this work a great deal is depending upon the inspector. He must be possessed of considerable technical knowledge concerning safeguards for machinery, methods for use in safety regulations, modern rules for sanitation and ventilation, requirements in up-to-date industrial hygiene and the cause and effects of occupational diseases. He must also

possess tact and resourcefulness, and have had practical experience along industrial lines.

During the last biennial period there have been made by the Department 1694 inspections; of this number 714 were only partial inspections for the purpose of correcting some violation of the law, or of some bad condition which had been reported to the Department, and where there was not sufficient time to make a complete inspection.

There were made during the same period 980 complete inspections in 787 different plants and institutions, classified as follows:

	No. Inspections.	No. Male Employes.	No. Female Employes.
Hotels and restaurants	20	2,045	193
Launderies	145	1,686	3,860
Manufacturing—			
Food products	56	2,413	1,667
Textile mills	31	5,964	1,726
Miscellaneous	109	6,685	3,860
Mercantile establishments	278	3,666	6,521
Telegraph and telephone companies	47	868	1,509
Foundries and machine shops	11	466	43
Miscellaneous	90	5,142	1,674
Totals	787	28,935	20,640

In 414 out of the 980 places inspected, orders were issued for corrections; of this number 372 had been complied with on September 1, 1920, and 42 were still pending.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

This branch of the work, carried on in conjunction with inspections and corrections of law violations, and by the issuance of bulletins and circulars, has proven of the greatest value to Texas' interests.

In many plants and establishments practically no attention was given to the conditions under which the worker was required to labor. Through the educational work of the Department these conditions are rapidly changing, and the employers are made to see that it is to his interest to furnish to his employes a clean, healthful and comfortable place to work, amid surroundings made safe to life and limb, and where a real incentive to a higher degree of efficiency is always before the employe. To the employe it means greater immunity from sickness and accident, conservation of his labor power, the elimination of unnecessary fatigue and the irksome monotony attendant upon labor under bad conditions, a more happy and contented mind and a greater interest in the business of his employer.

However, a very serious handicap has confronted the Department in this branch of the work, in that it did not have sufficient funds for printing bulletins and other educational matter for general distribution. Practically all matter of this kind has been gotten out in the

office on a mimeograph machine, which, of course, has very greatly limited our efforts along that line.

ADJUSTMENT OF UNPAID CLAIMS FOR WAGES

While the Department is in no sense a collection agency, hundreds of letters are received monthly in which claims are made for unpaid wages. These claims range from a few dollars to several hundred dollars, and are usually made to the Department under the impression that it has some authority under the law to force payment.

In cases of this kind every effort is made to secure an adjustment, and in many of them we are successful. During the last biennial period adjustments of this kind have been made aggregating many thousands of dollars, most of which would have been a clear loss to the workers.

By far the greater part of such claims come from the oil fields, where it seems that irresponsible firms make it a business to beat everyone with whom they come into contact. Although we have a lien law which would in most cases afford the worker the means of forcing payment, the greater portion of them are ignorant of it and do not file their claims as provided under the law.

REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

This work presents the greatest difficulty of any which the Department is called upon to perform. These difficulties have been immensely increased by reason of the scarcity of labor which has existed for the past year or more. Agencies have sprung up in nearly all parts of the State, and curbstone operators or man-catchers are operating in violation of the law. The demand for common or unskilled labor has been so great, and the profits so large to the crooked man-catchers, that they do not hesitate to engage in the business illegally.

These people make it a business to fleece everyone with whom they deal, and conditions have been such that it was made easy for them to do so. They are especially active along the Mexican border, and the ignorance of the Mexican immigrant enables them first to fleece the laborer of whatever money he may have when he lands on Texas soil, and then the employer to whom these people are sold.

It is a common practice with them to sell a farmer a bunch of Mexican laborers one day, and secretly send their agent—usually a smooth talking Mexican—and steal them away the next, when they are again sold to some other employer, only to have the same thing repeated time after time. Another common trick practiced is to ship a bunch of men to some employer at a distance, having collected transportation money from the employer, and ship with them as one of the laborers an agent who persuades them to desert before arrival at their destination, when they are sold to another employer.

This kind of graft is not confined to unlicensed man-catchers, but is practiced by many licensed agencies as well. The law governing private employment agencies is so vague and indefinite that it is practically impossible to secure sufficient evidence to convict. It is well known to the Department that this kind of graft or robbery is being practiced, but unwillingness on the part of county officials in many

parts of the State to act, and the difficulty of keeping up with them with the small force in the Department makes it impossible to stop it.

Every effort has been put forth by the Department to stop the illegal traffic in Mexican labor on the border, without any appreciable results. In this work we have had the co-operation of the State ranger force on the border, as well as the Federal immigration officers, but the combined efforts of all have failed to cope with the situation.

During the past twelve months it is estimated by the immigration officials on the border that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand Mexican immigrants have crossed the Rio Grande into Texas illegally. These people come in Texas without any kind of inspection, and are of the lowest class, known as peons.

The common method used by these smugglers is to send their agents across the river to intercept any immigrants, and prevent them from crossing legally, where they would be required to undergo an inspection by the immigration and health authorities. These agents play upon the ignorance of the immigrant, inventing all kinds of stories to scare them, and after they are sufficiently frightened a proposition is made them to put them across the river and evade the authorities for so much per head, the amount ranging from two to ten dollars for each person, according to how much the agent thinks he can get out of them.

When they arrive at the Texas side of the river there is usually another agent to meet them and demands from one to two dollars per head for the privilege of landing. After they are finally on Texas soil another crook gets them and proceeds to scare them some more by telling them that the immigration officers are near by, and that if they will give them from two to five dollars per head he will take them away from the river and secure them transportation to San Antonio or some other inland town. They are then turned over to some man-catcher or employment agent, who proceeds to fleece them of any money they may have left.

It is not an uncommon thing for the few river guards along the border to intercept bunches of the wet feet—the name given these smuggled immigrants—to the number of a hundred a night, but where one is caught, perhaps twenty get by.

Most of these people are rounded up by the employment agencies and shipped on out of the State, except during the cotton picking season, when it is more profitable to sell them to farmers for picking cotton. Many instances have come under the observation of the Department where farmers who are in great need of labor have paid agents as high as ten dollars per head for Mexican laborers, in addition to feeding them and paying transportation to the place of employment, only to have all or a part of them desert before going to work, or within a day or two thereafter.

Owing to the fact that practically all of the labor handled by these crooked agents is low grade common labor, the kind most commonly used in farm work and on railroad track repair, the farmers and railroads are the chief sufferers from their grafting methods. Skilled or semi-skilled labor is not handled through private employment agencies to any great extent, as it cannot be imposed upon as easily as the more

ignorant class of common or unskilled labor represented by the Mexican peon.

One enterprising crook was found in one of the border towns who had a regular gang of Mexicans hired by the day, whom he would sell to a farmer and make immediate delivery of so many head, at from three to five dollars per head. As soon as he had collected his money from the farmer all the Mexicans would desert and return to their employer to be sold to the next farmer hunting men; this performance would sometimes be repeated two or three times in the same day.

The law requires all licensed employment agents to make monthly reports to this Department, giving the number of applications for help, the number of applicants for employment, the sex and nativity of applicants for employment, the kind and number of positions furnished and the amount of fees charged.

It is an extremely difficult thing to get these agencies to make reliable reports, and many cases are found where the reports are incorrect both as to the number of people handled and the fees charged. It can be safely estimated that the number of people passing through the licensed agencies, as well as the amount of fees collected is very much larger than shown by the reports.

The following tables show only the amount of business reported to this office during the last biennial period:

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY RECORD FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1919.

Month.	No. Applications for		Positions Furnished, Male.			Positions Furnished, Female.			Total Positions Furnished.	Total Fees Collected.		Total Fees.
	Help.	Employment.	White.	Negro.	Mex.	White.	Negro.	Mex.		Men.	Women.	Men and Women.
September	.....	1,748	214	8	1,341	101	1	1	1,666	$ 1,612 00	$ 65 50	$ 1,677 50
October	.....	1,812	177	13	1,382	62	1	3	1,638	1,106 00	41 60	1,148 10
November	.....	1,610	120	11	1,215	36	3	3	1,388	1,002 50	46 25	1,048 75
December	.....	2,628	139	15	2,163	21	4	.....	2,372	1,492 50	39 30	1,531 80
January	.....	3,164	192	12	2,716	23	1	.....	2,944	330 40	17 50	347 90
February	.....	2,131	222	12	1,860	6	2	4	2,106	765 00	17 50	782 50
March	.....	3,217	368	38	2,605	33	5	2	3,051	1,058 50	11 75	1,070 25
April	.....	3,508	448	18	2,898	44	.....	8	3,416	2,072 00	22 45	2,094 45
May	.....	4,837	493	31	4,143	46	2	31	4,746	4,016 50	44 00	4,060 50
June	.....	5,796	460	76	5,114	8	1	128	5,787	5,367 00	154 50	5,521 50
July	.....	7,289	693	68	6,335	4	9	134	7,243	6,748 35	214 00	6,962 35
August	.....	6,595	903	104	5,470	2	16	76	6,571	6,211 60	122 00	6,333 60
Total for year	.....	44,338	4,429	406	37,242	416	45	390	42,928	$ 31,782 85	$ 796 35	$ 32,579 20

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY RECORD FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1920.

Month.	No. Applications for		Positions Furnished, Male.			Positions Furnished, Female.			Total Positions Furnished.	Total Fees Collected.		Total Fees.
	Help.	Employment.	White.	Negro.	Mex.	White.	Negro.	Mex.		Men.	Women.	Men and Women.
September	.....	8,484	681	244	7,369	20	22	80	8,416	$ 7,210 50	$ 203 50	$ 7,414 50
October	.....	6,907	1,486	161	5,144	26	40	35	6,892	6,759 05	177 50	6,936 55
November	.....	5,446	1,195	35	4,073	14	.....	57	5,374	6,640 31	140 50	6,780 81
December	.....	5,705	662	70	4,702	18	2	94	5,548	4,816 50	131 50	4,948 00
January	.....	7,237	860	74	6,129	25	5	2	7,095	5,524 65	81 72	5,606 37
February	.....	10,080	984	73	8,328	65	.....	43	9,493	9,130 95	385 00	9,515 95
March	.....	14,510	1,016	122	11,581	65	4	81	12,869	14,659 80	410 12	15,069 92
April	.....	14,067	1,218	129	11,729	67	2	93	13,238	16,292 75	438 00	16,730 75
May	.....	14,565	887	215	12,288	30	2	191	13,613	19,437 50	399 00	19,836 50
June	.....	12,641	939	310	8,151	27	.....	208	9,635	12,343 50	350 10	12,693 60
July	.....	10,166	1,448	341	7,923	51	19	166	9,948	13,296 75	535 00	13,831 75
August	.....	11,319	957	599	9,328	44	11	235	11,174	15,298 60	506 00	15,804 60
Total for year	.....	121,127	12,333	2,373	96,745	452	107	1,285	113,295	$ 131,410 86	$ 3,757 94	$ 135,168 80

A study of the foregoing tables will show the enormous increase in business done by licensed agencies for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1920, over that of 1919. According to reports received by the Department, positions were secured for 42,928 people in 1918-1919, against 113,295 for 1919-1920, an increase of 70,267, or 263.9 per cent.

Reports show fees collected from applicants for employment for 1918-1919 amounting to $32,579.20, as against $135,168.80 for 1919-1920; an increase of $102,589.60, or 411.8 per cent.

Of the total number of positions secured during the fiscal year of 1918-1919, 37,632, or 87.5 per cent were Mexican; 451, or 1.1 per cent negro; and 4845, or 11.4 per cent, were white. During 1919-1920, 98,030, or 86.9 per cent were Mexican; 2480, or 2.4 per cent negro; and 12,333, or 10.7 per cent, white. These figures show conclusively that Mexican labor is fast driving common or unskilled white and negro labor out of the State.

The figures also show that the percentage of women handled by licensed agencies is very small. For the biennial period ending August 31, 1920, positions were secured for 153,528 men and 2695 women. Of the women securing positions, 868 were white, 152 negro, and 1675 Mexican.

Because of the meager nature of the reports on the amount charged the employers for laborers, no attempt has been made to include the figures in this report. There is no way to get definite figures on the cost to the employer, but it would be conservative to estimate the average at $3.00 per head. Practically none fall below $2.00, and in many instances they pay as high as $10 per head. Assuming the average cost to be $3.00 per head, it cost the employers of the State the sum of $468,669 to get them, to say nothing of transportation and other necessary expenses. When we add to this immense sum the cost to the labor in fees paid the agencies, we have the sum of $636,417, which it cost to put these jobless people in touch with the manless job, or about $4.07 per head, exclusive of transportation and other expenses.

There is no way by which we can accurately estimate the number of people passing through the hands of unlicensed agents and man-catchers, but it is generally conceded, by those in a position to know best, that there are operating in the State from four to six times as many of these illegal employment agents as there are licensed agencies. Assuming that the minimum estimate of four times as many to be correct, we think this is very conservative. Some idea can be gleaned of the tremendous amount of money for which our industries and agricultural interests are being taxed. If these estimates are anywhere near correct, and we have used the minimum estimate in order to be conservative, it has cost the employers and laborers not less than $3,181,885 to place this labor in productive employment.

There were issued under the Employment Agency Law, during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1919, licenses as follows:

Total number licenses issued	58
Renewals	32
New licenses	26
Expired without renewal	24
Licenses in force September 1, 1919	56

For fiscal year ending August 31, 1920—

Total number licenses issued	97
Renewals	40
New licenses	57
Expired without renewal	18
Licenses in force September 1, 1920	97

Emigrant agency licenses issued for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1919—

Total number licenses issued	21
Renewals	11
New licenses	10
Expired without renewal	15
Licenses in force September 1, 1919	25

For fiscal year ending August 31, 1920—

Total number licenses issued	45
Renewals	16
New licenses	29
Expired without renewal	5
Licenses in force September 1, 1920	45

There was collected for the sale of licenses and blank books to employment and emigrant agencies for the biennial period the following amounts:

Employment Agency

September 1, 1919	$1,748.62
September 1, 1920	2,915.73

Emigrant Agency

September 1, 1919	1,050.00
September 1, 1920	2,250.00

REGULATION OF COMPRESSES IN RE-BALING COTTON

Under the law it is required that all cotton compressed in the State must be free from all exposed ends of bands or ties, protruding parts of buckles, splices, metal ties or other metal parts used in re-baling such cotton, which would be liable to injure the worker handling the cotton, and a penalty is imposed for delivery to a common carrier for shipment of any such defectively baled cotton.

During the cotton season of 1919-1920, the percentage of "spiders," the term commonly used to designate any of the defects mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, has been rather excessive, running considerably higher than the previous season.

The injuries to workers handling cotton on the wharves at Texas ports has increased proportionately, and some of them have been of a very serious nature.

The increase in the number of "spider bales" reaching ports for shipment can be attributed principally to difficulty on the part of the com-

presses in securing competent and experienced labor, though many cases of gross carelessness on the part of the presses have been found.

Negro labor seems to be peculiarly adapted to this work, and the fact that our negro labor is fast disappearing and is being supplanted by Mexican labor, which is far inferior to the negro, is one of the causes why the cotton is turned out in such bad condition.

The Department has no means of determining the percentage of "spiders," arriving at ports, on cotton for coastwise shipment, as no inspection is made of such cotton, and it is impossible for the Department to maintain an inspection force for this class of cotton.

An arrangement has been made with the Maritime Inspection Bureau to inspect all cotton arriving at the port of Galveston for spiders, and report all spider bales to this Department. This arrangement enables the Department to keep an accurate record of all spider bales arriving at Galveston for foreign shipment.

There were received at the port of Galveston during the season of 1919-1920, 2,200,208 bales of cotton. Of this 272,035 bales were for coastwise shipment, on which we have no record of spiders; 1,928,373 bales underwent an inspection by the Maritime Inspection Bureau, out of which 7263 bales were found to contain spiders.

It has been repeatedly claimed that most of the spiders appearing on cotton arriving at ports were made in transit, but this is apparently disproved by the fact that some presses, situated several hundred miles from the port, had practically a clear record, while others, much nearer, had an extremely large percentage of spiders on their cotton.

During about five or six months of the year, when the bulk of the cotton crop is being moved through the port of Galveston, it is necessary to keep a man there constantly. This takes practically all of his time, and we can, therefore, fairly estimate the cost on enforcing this law.

For the season of 1919-1920, the expenditures out of the appropriation for the Department applied to the enforcement of this law were approximately as follows:

Salary of deputy	$ 785.00
Expenses of deputy	375.00
Office expenses in filing, compiling, etc	75.00
Postage, stationery, etc	20.00
Total	$1,255.00

The benefits coming out of this law can be readily seen when we consider the fact that the percentage of spiders has been reduced since the passage of the law from more than 50 per cent to considerably less than 1 per cent, and the injuries to workers who handle this cotton have decreased in proportion.

Before the passage of this law, injuries to the men handling the cotton were of almost daily occurrence, and sometimes several would be injured more or less seriously in one day. Now the injuries for the entire season will run little higher than they did in some weeks before the law became effective.

It frequently happened that one injury of a serious nature, perhaps resulting in death, would cost more in damages than the cost of administering the law does in an entire season, to say nothing of the suffering which has been saved.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON LAWS COMING UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEPARTMENT

Our experience in handling the enforcement and administering these laws has given a clearer insight into the defects, as well as the strong points, contained in each. There are many reasons why laws of this character require different treatment than do ordinary laws for the punishment of criminals. It is practically impossible to secure enforcement through the same methods that are commonly used with other laws.

Although violations of these laws are much more common than of other laws, practically no effort is made to enforce them by local officers.

Only one case has come to our knowledge within the past biennial period where any effort has been made by county officials to punish offenders under these laws, except where information was furnished and cases filed through the activities of the members of this Department.

This condition is due to the fact that the offenders under most of these laws are men of wide influence in the community; that the laws are comparatively new, and the public mind has not yet adjusted itself to a realization of the fact that such laws are not only for the benefit of the workers, but are in the interest of the well-being of society in general; that many employers look upon any law of this kind as an unwarranted interference with their private business; and to the lack of information on the part of the public as to the effect upon the health, morals and general well-being of the workers of the conditions which these laws are designed to correct.

There is scarcely a single one of the so-called labor laws which does not contain defects which materially detract from their effectiveness. Laws, like all other things, must be tried before we can be sure of their effect. Even though a law may be near perfection when it is passed, we cannot make it fit constantly changing conditions and meet all the requirements of a progressive civilization, without changes or amendments to adapt it to new problems which will continue to arise.

NINE-FIFTY-FOUR-HOUR LAW

This law is violated more than any other with which we have to deal, and yet no law can be of more importance, applying as it does to the women and girls employed in our industry, the mothers and potential mothers of future generations.

No one in these enlightened times doubts for a moment that long hours of toil for women in industrial employment, if continued for any length of time, are fatal to health. Medical science is unanimous in that it is a fact that, because of physical structure and temperament peculiar to the sex, women are much more injuriously affected by long hours and the resultant excessive fatigue than are men.

The effect on the offspring of weak, overworked nervous mothers is so well known that it is not necessary to discuss it here. A mother

whose constitution has been undermined, who is a victim of overwrought nerves, and the inevitable impairment of both body and mind which always results from long sustained over-fatigue, cannot transmit to the child either the physical or mental qualities necessary to the making of a strong, morally, mentally and physically healthy citizen.

As a result we have today thousands of children who come into the world predisposed to the contraction of physical ills, mental derangements and moral depravity; who are hopelessly handicapped from birth in the battle of life; doomed to die in infancy or early childhood, go through life a physical or mental deficient, or become an inmate of some correctional or charitable institution.

Recent investigations invariably show that the infant death rate among children of mothers who are industrially employed before birth of child is many times greater than is that among children of mothers who are not so employed. It also bears a direct relation to the daily hours of employment and the wages received, increasing in proportion to the length of the work day, and decreasing as the wage increases.

In a very large percentage of cases where women are industrially employed the hours of labor in the factory, office, store or other place of employment, represents only a portion of the time she is actually at work. In most instances she has from one to two hours housework to do before going to work in the morning and as much or more after work time in the evening. This is true to a very much greater extent with women than with men, and yet we find as a whole the hours of men in industrial employment are shorter than are those of women.

The eight-hour day has come to be well-nigh universally recognized as the correct standard working day. The Federal government and most of the State governments have so recognized it, and have limited the hours of labor of State or government employes to eight per day. Our own State, recognizing the eight-hour standard, has limited by law the hours af labor of all employes of the State, county or municipality, in the construction or repair of buildings, bridges, roads, etc., to eight per day.

In practically all lines of skilled labor where men are generally employed, the eight-hour standard has been established, not by law, but because the shorter hours have been found to be conducive to higher efficiency, increased production per hour, more cordial relations between employer and employe, higher physical, mental and moral standards and greater opportunities for enjoyment of home life.

This is not the case with the great majority of women employed in industry. Nine hours is the standard generally adopted, which, in most cases, means from eleven to thirteen hours labor, and in some occupations, such as laundries and cotton mills, even longer, the law making exceptions in these particular occupations.

We are, therefore, confronted with the anomalous condition of those who are least suited to long hours of toil, whose physical and sexual functions make them more susceptible to the ill effects of over-fatigue, actually working longer hours than does her physically stronger brother, man.

The enactment of a "nine-hour law" for women has been of untold

benefit to those who are called upon to go out in the world to earn a living, as well as to society in general. It has reduced the average number of hours of toil for women from one to two hours per day, and future generations will be stronger, healthier and better citizens because of it.

Yet nine hours a day is too long for any woman to labor at industrial employment. Her health may hold out a little longer, her home life be a little more worth the living when working nine hours than when working ten or eleven, but the sustained nervous strain and fatigue from even nine hours a day, one day after another, will ultimately break the strongest constitution and make a physical wreck of any woman who remains with it for any great length of time.

It is argued by those who are exploiting female labor that the picture that is drawn of women broken in health and mind because of long hours of work is exaggerated, that the hours of the housewife or the domestic servant are sometimes much longer than those of the industrial worker, and that no serious effects can be shown as a result of long hours to them.

Everyone knows that the work of the housewife, while it may be spread over a long period of hours, is not of the monotonous, nerve-racking character of the average industrial employment. That she is at liberty to take rest periods when fatigue begins to be felt, that she is changing from one kind of work to another, that she is at liberty to perform her work either sitting, standing or in any other posture which is most restful, and that her mind is not burdened with the consciousness ever present to the mind of the industrial worker that she is laboring under a task master.

The number of women employed in industry is constantly increasing, the increase for the period during the war being tremendous, by far the larger portion of whom remain so employed. As the proportion of women increases, the need of adequate laws for the protection of their health becomes more imperative. Our present laws, practically all of which were enacted under conditions very much less acute than those which confront us today, are necessarily inadequate to meet the changed conditions.

The present "Nine-Fifty-four-Hour Law" contains a number of exceptions and exemptions which should be removed. As an example: Exceptions are made in favor of laundries and cotton mills. Laundries are permitted to work their women a maximum of eleven hours per day, though they are limited to fifty-four hours per week. Cotton mills have a ten-hour day and sixty-hour week.

It is hard for the mind to conceive of employment more trying to both body and mind than work in a laundry or cotton mill. No matter what precautions are taken in a laundry to insure safety, ventilation and sanitary conditions, the processes used and the nature of the work done, the heat from machines and the fumes arising from soiled and dirty clothing, all combine to make it practically impossible to eliminate noxious odors and gases and an over-humid atmosphere and excessively high temperature. Such surroundings, coupled with over-fatigue from

long hours of toil, predispose the worker to contract colds and other ills which are bound to have serious effects.

In cotton mills the process of manufacture requires a very high degree of humidity, which, combined with floating particles of lint and dust with which the atmosphere is permeated, and the necessity of maintaining a high degree of humidity, make it one of the most unhealthy occupations in which women are extensively employed. Statistics show that cotton mill operatives are extremely susceptible to tuberculosis and other diseases of the respiratory organs.

Stenographers and pharmacists are exempt from the provisions of the law, and yet it is generally conceded that long hours at a typewriter, which constitutes the greater part of the work of a stenographer, is extremely nerve-racking, and frequent instances are found where the health of girls employed in this work has been permanently broken down.

I would therefore recommend that the present "Nine-Fifty-four-Hour Law" be so amended as to limit the hours of labor of females to eight hours in any one day, and not to exceed forty-eight hours in any calendar week, that no female be employed for more than six consecutive days without one day of rest, and that all exceptions now contained in the law be removed and its application be made general.

CHILD LABOR LAW

It has been truly said that "our children are our greatest asset." It therefore follows that the protection of our children is of the first degree of importance. No laws for the protection and conservation of childhood can take precedence of child labor laws, laws which will make impossible economic slavery and industrial exploitation of children.

It is unfortunately true that parents, in ignorance of the disastrous consequences resulting from their actions, often become the willing agents of those who would exploit their children, coin their innocent blood into dollars, stunt their bodies, dwarf their minds and deprive them of the educational advantages which should be the heritage of every American child. Frequent instances have been found in the inspection work of this Department where parents, in order to get the pitiful earnings of the child, have made false statements, and in some cases false affidavits regarding the age of the child, with the view of obtaining employment even around dangerous machinery, where its life would be in constant danger, or where the conditions surrounding it in its employment were unsanitary or immoral. Many cases of able-bodied parents seeking work permits for children under the lawful age limit have come to our attention.

One of the most serious handicaps in the work of protecting the child is the failure to distinguish between "child labor" and "children's work." All play is almost as bad for the child as all work. Child labor is one thing, child training is another. Three things are necessary for the proper development of the child, not one of which can be denied without leaving it defective in some way. These are health, play and schooling; one is necessary to the other. Health is dependent upon a proper amount of wholesome recreation and the knowledge which is acquired through the school. Play or recreation is dependent both upon health

and the knowledge acquired in school to enable the child to properly direct its efforts in its play. The benefits coming out of school are dependent on health and the proper amount and kind of recreation. These three essentials must be safeguarded, and any work done by the child must be of such a nature as not to interfere with them.

Child labor is the deadly enemy of all three of these essential things in the proper upbringing of the child. It impairs the health by placing a strain upon the muscular structure of the child which can only result in injury because its muscles are immature and undeveloped. The fatigue resulting from labor renders the child unfit to play and takes from it the time which should be devoted to the proper amount and kind of recreation. It takes it from school and deprives it of the opportunity to acquire an education, without which it is hopelessly handicapped in the struggle of life.

Children's work is highly beneficial to the child, but must be done under careful direction and a thorough knowledge of the necessities of proper development. It must be work which attracts the interest of the child, affords proper diversion, does not deprive him of the opportunity for play and study and does not expose him to danger, unsanitary surroundings or immoral influences.

It is a rather peculiar fact that in this day and time when everyone is clamoring for better educational facilities; when millions of dollars are being appropriated for our schools and for improvements in our educational system, that the greatest menace to education in all the land, "child labor," which means child slavery, is receiving so little attention. We may spend our millions of dollars for the best teachers and instructors, for palatial school buildings, for the establishment of institutions of higher education, for free text-books and all the other necessities of the greatest educational system in the world, and yet we have failed in the battle with illiteracy and ignorance so long as industrial child slavery is permitted.

It is essentially wrong that the child should be made to assume any of the wage-earning functions of the family. It is the duty of the State to see to it that this heritage of the child—that of freedom of responsibility which interferes with its development and fitness for useful citizenship—is protected. The reasons why we have child labor are: The poverty or cupidity of the parent, lack of natural protectors for orphan children and the greed and self-interest of employers. The reason why the merchant does not consider the work the child does in his store as child labor is, because his mind is more concerned with his balance sheets than with the welfare of the child. The newspaper man does not consider the work of the newsboy on the streets, lugging great loads of papers many times too heavy for his frail body, child labor, because he is busy with thoughts of increasing his circulation. The farmer does not consider the work done in the field child labor, because his thoughts are occupied with the volume of his crops.

They will all point out to you some eminent man, one who has attained a high station in life, and tell you that he began his career as a newsy, or as a messenger boy, or perhaps as a boot black, and offer his case as proof that child labor is beneficial to the child. They overlook the fact

that where one possesses the stamina and the physical and mental ability to withstand the effects of such labor and the vicious influences with which he was surrounded, that a thousand fail and never amount to anything in life, if they do not become actual physical or mental deficients, or moral degenerates.

Child labor is a vital factor in our national economy. It is low-wage labor, and is unfair to both the adult and to the child. It makes for inefficiency, deprives the child of an education and limits its opportunity for advancement. It increases liability to accident and physical deterioration. It materially affects the quantity and quality of production. It is conducive to poverty because of lessened earning capacity resulting from retardation of physical and mental development.

Our present child labor law, while it has been the means by which thousands of our children have been saved from the dire effects of industrial child slavery, is far from perfect. It contains many defects and omissions which should be remedied. Some of the most harmful occupations for young children are not touched by the law at all, and others are afforded indifferent protection. The provisions for its enforcement are inadequate, and it has come to be generally believed by the most advanced thinkers that the system of invoking the taxing power of the State is far more effective than the system of attempting to enforce penalties through court procedure.

Some of the most glaring defects are: Children engaged in messenger service in cities and towns of less than fifteen thousand population, or in rural communities, are wholly exempt from the law. Children under fifteen years of age who are permitted to work can be employed a maximum of ten hours per day, and no limitation whatever is placed upon the hours of work of children over fifteen years of age. No limitation, either as to age or hours, is provided for newsboys or street vendors. It permits the issuance of work permits under certain conditions, but prescribes no means by which these conditions can be enforced and indiscriminate issuance of permits stopped. It permits children of any age to be employed between June 1st and September 1st, and contains no provision against night work for children.

No good reason can be assigned why boys engaged in messenger service in cities and towns of less than fifteen thousand population, newsboys, street vendors and other street trades should not be protected by the law the same as are those in other occupations, in many cases less harmful.

While it may be true that the street trades for children present a lesser degree of physical hazard than do some other occupations in which children are employed, it is also true that the moral hazard is extremely high. Among the vices acquired by young boys in street trades, as found in a number of investigations in other States, are: Gambling, stealing, begging and visiting immoral resorts. The percentage of boys brought into juvenile courts and committed to correctional institutions is larger from the street trades than from any other occupation.

The ill effects of night work on children are so great that it should not be permitted under any conditions. No child under eighteen years

of age should be permitted to work more than eight hours per day, nor after 7 o'clock in the evening or before 6 o'clock in the morning.

Work permits for children under fifteen years of age should be abolished. Children of widowed or dependent mothers, invalid fathers and orphan children are, and should be, considered wards of the State, and provisions should be made by the State for their support and education until they pass the age at which children can be legally employed.

The physical, moral and mental effect of child labor is the same between June 1st and September 1st as it is during any other season of the year, but no regulation except the inadequate provisions regulating the hours of children are effective during that period.

Under the present law it is made a misdemeanor for an employer to employ a child in violation of the Child Labor Law, and it is necessary to prosecute through the courts, which is always an expensive, slow and uncertain system. This is especially true with this and kindred laws, because of the unwillingness of most county officials to enforce them. The Federal government has adopted the system of resorting to the taxing power of the government, instead of making it a criminal offense, taxing the employer for working children below a certain age, or under certain conditions. The advantages of this system are: Elimination of the expense, delay and uncertainties in criminal prosecutions, relieving our courts of considerable congestion now experienced and assuring a better and more universal enforcement of the law.

I would therefore recommend that the law be amended so as to remove all present exemptions and exceptions; that no child under eighteen years of age be permitted to work more than eight hours per day, nor more than six consecutive days in any one week; that work permits for children under fifteen years of age be abolished, that provisions for the care of indigent or dependent children be made by the State through a mothers' pension or some similar law; that all children under eighteen years of age be required to undergo a physical examination by a health officer or school physician before being employed, to determine if such child is physically fitted for such employment; that night work between the hours of 7 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. be prohibited for all children under eighteen years of age; and that for night messenger service the age limit be fixed at twenty-one years.

I would further recommend that the present provision of the law, making it a misdemeanor to violate the provisions of the act be repealed. and that a tax of 10 per cent upon the net profits of any business or institution, where children are employed in violation of the provision of the act, be levied for the taxable year in which such child or children are employed, such tax to be collected by the Comptroller of Public Accounts; and that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or any of his deputies or inspectors, to report all cases of violations of the act to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, together with all evidence showing that such employer is subject to the tax.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND COMFORT LAW

Texas occupies a somewhat peculiar position in regard to laws of this kind, our law applying only to places where women are employed. Most

of the States have a law of this kind, but in all but Texas it applies to all places of employment regardless of the sex of employes.

During the war the necessity for a law of this kind arose because of the tremendous increase in the number of women entering industrial pursuits, but in the enactment of the law the Legislature limited its application to places where females are employed.

No provisions are made in this law for proper seating of female employes. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that either constant standing or sitting while at work is injurious to women, that a change of posture from standing to sitting, or from sitting to standing, is restful, and that the effects of fatigue are greatly lessened by having seats so arranged that the worker can change her posture at will. Due regard should also be given in providing seats to have them so constructed as to conform as nearly as possible to the correct position which must be assumed by the worker, to present as little interference as possible to free movement required by the process or kind of work being done, and that they be provided with back and foot rests wherever practicable to do so.

The Nine-Fifty-four Hour Law requires that seats be furnished for females while not actually engaged in their employment, but it is a very rare case where they are permitted to avail themselves of it. It is generally understood that to be found sitting will stamp them as idlers, and as a result place them under the ban of the displeasure of the employer, and in the majority of cases there is no time to use the seats, as they are kept busy during the entire working period.

I would therefore recommend that the provisions of the law be extended to apply to all places of employment regardless of the sex of employes, and that wherever practicable the employer be required to furnish suitable seats adapted to the kind of work to be done, and that such seats be so arranged that the worker may use them at will.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AND EMIGRANT AGENCY LAWS AND STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

The rapid growth of private employment agencies and the unscrupulous methods generally used by them, as well as the great number of curbstone operators and man-catchers operating without a license in defiance of the law, emphasizes the necessity for some system of free employment bureaus.

The fee charging employment agency business is one which presents greater opportunity for crookedness and graft than perhaps any other business. It is one which cuts both ways. In times of labor shortage the employer becomes the prey of the employment agent, and his necessity is used to exhort exorbitant fees for securing labor; while in times of unemployment the laborer is the one upon whom he exercises his talents in relieving him of whatever money he may possess.

But worst of all is the irresponsible man-catcher who plies his business in defiance of the law, under some kind of subterfuge, which makes it impossible to get at him under our present laws.

The fact that Mexican labor has displaced white and negro labor to such a great extent in nearly all lines of unskilled employment; that

the average Mexican laborer is of a roving disposition, seldom staying in one place for any length of time; and that owing to the fact that he is usually of the ignorant, uneducated class and of a credulous nature and becomes an easy prey to the employment shark, has attracted many hundreds of unscrupulous people and induced them to enter the employment business. Approximately 50 per cent of these immigrants are women and children.

During the last biennial period common or unskilled labor has been in great demand in Texas, and it has cost the employers and laborers several millions of dollars to bring the jobless man in touch with the manless job. The lack of some orderly system of securing a proper and uniform distribution of labor has cost several more millions through lowered production.

It is the usual custom of the private employment agent or man-catcher to charge the employer who is seeking labor from two to ten dollars a head for labor, the amount being gauged by the need of the employer. In addition to the fees collected from the employer the laborer is fleeced out of all that he can get out of him. Then if it is necessary to transport the laborers to the place of employment the employer must advance railroad fare and cost of meals to get the laborers to the place where they are to work. It is rarely the case that the employer reaches the place of employment with all the men he pays the agent for, and in some cases brought to our attention the entire crew will desert before reaching their destination. Other cases have come to our notice where a crew of Mexicans are furnished an employer one day and the next day an agent will get among them and offer better pay on some other job, taking them away from the man who has paid an exorbitant fee for them the day before.

The private fee-charging agency is of no benefit in securing a uniform distribution of labor. Each agency or man-catcher is acting independent of the others, and does not hesitate to rob a district or locality of its labor even though an acute shortage may exist, and ship them into a district where a surplus of labor is on hand. While much has been said of the labor shortage for the past two years, the greatest loss has resulted from an unequal distribution, and not from any real shortage, if some way had been provided for keeping the idle labor in touch with the job.

I would therefore recommend that the present system of fee-charging agencies be abolished; that a law be enacted placing a penalty upon any person, firm or corporation who shall charge or receive, either directly or indirectly, any compensation, either in money or other things, for furnishing employment or giving information leading thereto, or for the sale of any article or thing with the understanding that the purchaser will be furnished employment; and that municipal free employment bureaus, charitable organizations, labor unions and other societies who do not charge any fee, to be exempt from the law.

I would further recommend that a law be enacted authorizing the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to establish State free employment bureaus in the principal labor centers in the State, such law to provide for the establishment of a central labor clearing house

in the Labor Department at Austin; that the State be divided into employment districts, and each bureau to keep in close touch with labor conditions in the district, making a daily report to the central office at Austin. This, to enable the Department to maintain the equilibrium in the labor supply, and prevent the useless waste in lost time by bringing the laborer in touch with the job as speedily as possible.

RELATED LAWS

We have several laws on our statute books which are so closely related to the law, the enforcement of which comes under the jurisdiction of this Department, that it becomes necessary for the members of the Department to give considerable time to them.

Among such laws are the "Compulsory School Attendance Law," the "Widows' Pension Law" (generally known as the Mothers' Pension Law), and the "Federal Child Labor Tax Law."

Our Compulsory School Attendance Law is very defective in many respects, and its enforcement in a majority of the counties in the State is never seriously attempted. The method provided for its enforcement is cumbersome and ineffective, and, except in some of the larger cities of the State, it has had no appreciable effect in raising the percentage of attendance in school of children within the compulsory age.

Child labor and compulsory school attendance laws must go hand in hand. Neither can be made fully effective without the other. Experience has proven that local authorities cannot be wholly depended upon to enforce either law, that the responsibility and authority for enforcement must be removed from local influences.

Child labor laws usually precede compulsory school laws. In the earlier days of such laws they were always regarded as separate and distinct in character, but the tendency to link them together in one general class is becoming stronger with each passing year. As a State gradually emerges from being an agricultural State solely, and as its industries grow and expand as they are now doing in Texas, the importance of child labor laws becomes more and more apparent, that the child may be protected from the blighting influences of industrial employment away from the home and its protection.

It is different among an agricultural population. On the farm the child is employed under the direction of parents or relatives. It is not taken from home influences to the extent of the child employed in industry, and while the child on the farm may, and in most cases is overworked to its lasting detriment, its condition does not so readily arouse public sympathy as does the child in industry, hence child labor laws are seldom or never applied to children in agriculture.

Compulsory education laws afford a much better solution of the child labor problem on the farm than do child labor laws. The State cannot, and it is doubtful if it has the right to say to the parent, you cannot employ your child in your own field, under your own direction and management. It does, however, have the right to say to that same parent, you must not deprive that child of its right to an education, its right to prepare itself to more effectively cope with the problems of life, to turn aside from itself the handicap of ignorance and illiteracy.

The State has the right, as a matter of protection to its future citizenship, to go further and say to the parent or guardian, the responsibility rests upon you to see to it that the child is not deprived of its rights.

It is from the rural population that most opposition comes to both child labor and compulsory school laws. This is accounted for by the lower standards of education in rural districts, and the isolation and consequent failure of the rural population to come into close and intimate contact with the evils attending child labor. Illiteracy is not so serious a handicap to the farmer as it is to the urban citizen, and its importance is minimized in the same proportion.

We hear much of the negro and Mexican problems in connection with compulsory school laws. It is argued that we cannot force the white child into school without also bringing in the negro and the Mexican. This is true, but does it constitute a legitimate argument against such laws? Is it right that we condemn thousands of white children to the curse of illiteracy and ignorance, that we may keep the negro and Mexican there? We have them with us, and it becomes the plain duty of the State, so long as they are admitted and allowed to remain, to Americanize them and fit them for the duties of useful citizenship.

A hiatus of one year exists between the maximum age fixed for compulsory school attendance under the school laws, and the minimum age at which a child may be employed in industry under the child labor law. This creates a condition which gives the inspectors in the Labor Department endless trouble and renders the enforcement of both laws much more difficult.

When an inspector finds a child between the ages of fourteen and fifteen illegally employed he must remove such child to be turned loose on the streets if the parents are unwilling or unable to put it into school, which is about as injurious to the child as the work it was doing.

After a careful study of the conditions existing in this State, I would recommend a revision of the Compulsory School Attendance Law so that the enforcement of the law is brought under the direct supervision of the Educational Department of the State; that all local attendance officers, whether in rural or independent school districts be subject to instructions of the State Department in the matter of enforcing attendance; that the compulsory age be raised to at least fifteen years, with a provision for part time attendance up to seventeen years; that the compulsory period be extended to run coincident with the school term; that each county and independent school district in the State be required to have at least one attendance officer; and that the present limitation on the salary of attendance officers be removed, the salary to be fixed by the school trustees of the county or independent school district in which such attendance officer is elected or appointed.

MOTHERS' PENSION LAW

The necessity for an effective mothers' pension law becomes more imperative with the enactment of child labor and compulsory school attendance laws. If compulsion is to be applied to the parent who is able to send his children to school, but who is indifferent to the importance of it to the child's future welfare, or who is willing to and ac-

quiesces in the exploitation of his child that the family income may be increased, then is it not just as necessary that the State make provisions whereby the child of the poverty-stricken mother may not be exploited and penalized because of that poverty?

The education of the orphan and the child of poverty is a profitable investment to the State. Society must bear the burden in one way or another. It is false economy on the part of the State to withhold the aid necessary to give to every child the advantages of a common school education. Such a course tends to increase poverty by denying to the child the opportunity for advancement, fosters vice and crime, helps to populate our correctional institutions and prisons and lowers the standard of citizenship.

The present Mothers' Pension Law of Texas is practically worthless. There are not a half dozen counties in the State where any disposition has been shown to carry out the provisions of the law. It is in reality a "Widows' Pension Law" and not a "Mothers' Pension Law." It is in the nature of a local option pension law, and may be entirely disregarded by the counties.

A *Mothers' Pension Law* to be effective must be administered and supervised by the State. Any law embodying local option features will always be practically useless.

I would therefore recommend that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people of the State which would enable the Legislaure to enact a law requiring the State to pay to the widowed or dependent mothers of children under sixteen years of age, and to guardians of orphan children, a pension sufficient to enable such mother or guardian to keep such child in school; proper supervision being exercised over the expenditure of such pension by the State to insure its judicious use.

SURVEY ON WAGES AND HOURS

In the statistics given in the following tables a considerable increase in wages is shown over the figures of two years ago, especially the wages paid men. The increase in wages paid women is not nearly so great as it is of men.

It will be found that comparatively few men are paid less than twelve dollars per week, while very few women outside of office employes receive more than twelve dollars.

In making the survey it has been attempted to make it as representative as possible. While it was impossible with the force at the command of the Department to survey more than a small percentage of the industries in any particular city or locality, the work was always so distributed as to get statistics from all classes of establishments from the largest to the smallest, and practically every section of the State is represented.

The larger cities have been compiled by cities, but the smaller towns have been thrown together in one table, as, on account of the small number of employes involved, it was impracticable to compile them separately.

There were surveyed 1873 establishments, with 31,699 male employes and 27,138 female employes, making a total of 58,837.

AUSTIN.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00-UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid Weekly.	No. Paid Semi-Monthly.
Candy and Confection Factories.																																	
Candy workers	F	$ 1 00	$ 1 00	$ 1 00				6																					9	54	312	6	
Confectionery and soft drink workers	M	1 50	3 50	2 54						1		1	1	1		1													10	60	312	5	
Foremen	M	5 90	5 90	5 90																					1				10	60	312	1	
Stenographers	F	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													9	54	312		1
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 50	$ 5 90					6		1		1	1	1		2									1							12	1
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	3 00																														
Department Stores.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 5 90	$ 5 90	$ 5 90																					1				9	54	312	1	
Cashiers	F	1 66	1 66	1 66						2																			9	54	312	2	
Chauffers	M	2 66	2 66	2 66										1															9	54	312	1	
Janitors	M	2 00	2 00	2 00								1																	9	54	312	1	
Salesmen	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					9	54	312	1	
Saleswomen	F	2 08	3 08	2 80								2	4		2	9													9	54	312	17	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 00	$ 5 90							2		3	4	1	2	9								1	1							23	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 66	3 08																														
Foundries and Machine Shops.																																	
Machine operators	M	$ 1 25	$ 2 50	$ 1 87					1				1																9	54	312		2
Machine operators	F	1 25	1 25	1 25					1																				9	54	312		1
Metal workers	F	1 23	1 23	1 23				8																					9	54	307		8
Packers	F	1 00	1 25	1 08				2	1																				9	54	312		3
Superintendents	M	2 41	2 41	2 41									1																9	54	312		1
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 25	$ 2 50					10	3				2																				15
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	1 25																														
Laundries.																																	
Clerks	F	$ 1 67	$ 1 67	$ 1 67						1																			9	54	312	1	
Chauffeurs	M	3 67	4 15	3 97											1			4	8										9	54	312	13	
Foremen	M	2 50	4 16	3 33									1							1									9	54	312	2	
Laundry and dry cleaners	M	1 10	4 83	2 77				1		1		5		2	1	3			1	2			1						9	54	312	17	
Laundry and dry cleaners	F	92	2 50	1 34			14	17	14	5		7		1															9	54	312	58	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 10	$ 4 83				14	18	14	7		12	1	3	2	3		4	9	3			1									91	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	92	2 50																														

BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

Laundries.

Bookkeepers	M	$ 5 85	$ 6 66	$ 6 26																							1	1			10	60	312	2	
Clerks	F	2 00	2 00	2 00									2																		9	54	312	2	
Foremen	M	4 90	4 90	4 90																					1						10	60	311	1	
Foreladies	F	3 75	3 75	3 75																	1										9	54	312	1	
Janitors	M	3 35	3 35	3 35															1												9	54	312	1	
Laundry and dry cleaners	M	2 50	10 00	4 82											5		5		1			3		1	3	1	8	5		1	10	60	312	33	
Laundry and dry cleaners	F	1 25	7 50	1 75					82	19		4			5	1	3		3							5		1	1		9	54	312	124	
Secretaries	F	6 66	6 66	6 66																								1			9	54	312	1	
Stenographers	F	3 33	3 35	3 34															3												9	54	312	3	
Superintendents	M	9 25	14 30	10 93																										8	10	60	312	3	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 50	$14 30						82	19		6		10	1	8	8		1	3		1	4	6	9	8	1	4						171	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 25	6 66																																

Mercantile Establishments.

Bookkeepers	M	$ 5 33	$ 6 66	$ 6 11																							2	1			9	54	312	3	
Bookkeepers	F	2 50	2 83	2 66												1	1														9	54	306	2	
Cashiers	F	2 00	2 50	2 13									3	1																	9	54	306	4	
Chaffeurs	M	4 16	4 16	4 16																1											9	54	306	1	
Elevator operators	M	2 50	2 50	2 50											1																9	54	306	1	
Elevator operators	F	1 16	1 16	1 16					1																						9	54	306	1	
Dressmakers	F	3 33	3 33	3 33															2												9	54	306	2	
Messengers	M	1 16	1 66	1 41					1		1																				9	54	306	2	
Miscellaneous	M	3 50	5 00	4 25															1			1									9	54	306	2	
Porters	M	1 66	3 33	2 42							2		1	3	1		1		1												9	54	312	9	
Porters	F	1 16	1 16	1 16					1																						9	54	312	1	
Salesmen	M	2 00	8 33	5 22									1								1		3	6		3	2	5	6		1	9	54	312	28	
Saleladies	F	1 16	5 83	2 06					8	8	15	3	23	5	14		1		3				1						2			9	54	306	83	
Stenographers	F	2 00	3 33	2 61									1	1					1												9	54	306	3	
Superintendents	M	5 00	14 16	8 61																						1				8	9	54	312	9	
Tailors	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																						1					9	54	306	1	
Telephone operators	F	2 00	2 00	2 00									1																		9	54	306	1	
Wrappers	M	1 50	5 00	3 60							1	1								1						1					9	54	306	4	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 50	$14 16						11	8	19	4	30	10	16	1	3	8	1	7	6		3	5	7	9		9						157	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 16	5 83																																

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Automobile Industries.

Blacksmiths	M	$ 6 40	$ 6 40	$ 6 40																								1			8	48	306		1
Bookkeepers	M	5 87	6 80	6 34																							1	1			8	48	306		2
Bookkeepers	F	3 33	3 33	3 33														1													8	48	306		1
Clerks	M	3 00	9 87	5 77													2	2	4		4		2			2		27	1	1	8	48	306		45
Clerks	F	2 50	6 16	3 29											3	4		2	1									1			8	48	306		11

DALLAS, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0–$0 50	$0 50–$0 75	$0 75–$1 00	$1 00–$1 25	$1 25–$1 50	$1 50–$1 75	$1 75–$2 00	$2 00–$2 25	$2 25–$2 50	$2 50–$2 75	$2 75–$3 00	$3 00–$3 25	$3 25–$3 50	$3 50–$3 75	$3 75–$4 00	$4 00–$4 25	$4 25–$4 50	$4 50–$4 75	$4 75–$5 00	$5 00–$5 50	$5 50–$6 00	$6 00–$7 00	$7 00–$8 00	$8 00 UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Automobile Industries—Continued.																																	
Chauffeurs	M	3 33	3 33	3 33													1												8	48	306		1
Cashiers	M	6 40	6 40	6 40																					1				8	48	306		1
Cashiers	F	3 12	6 16	4 22												2	2	1		2					1				8	48	306		8
Carpenters	M	3 65	6 40	5 02														1							1				8	48	306		2
Electricians	M	6 40	6 40	6 40																					1				8	48	306		1
Elevator operators	M	6 00	6 00	6 00																					1				8	48	306		1
Foremen	M	6 40	7 20	7 01																					9	13			8	48	306		22
Janitors	M	2 50	6 00	4 62										2								3			3				8	48	306		8
Mechinists	M	6 40	6 40	6 40																					87				8	48	306		87
Millrights	M	6 40	6 40	6 40																					1				8	48	306		1
Machine operators	M	6 40	6 40	6 40																					1				8	48	306		1
Miscellaneous	M	2 67	6 80	6 30										1											18				8	48	306	18	1
Painters	M	6 00	6 80	6 30																					34				8	48	306	34	
Packers	M	6 00	6 00	6 00																					12				8	48	306	12	
Salesmen	M	6 87	8 32	7 16																					4	1			8	48	306	4	1
Stenographers	M	6 00	6 00	6 00																					2				8	48	306		2
Stenographers	F	3 12	6 00	4 16									2	1						2					1				8	48	306		6
Superintendents	M	7 92	9 87	8 90																						1	1		8	48	306		2
Telegraph and telephone operators	F	2 50	6 00	4 25										1											1				8	48	306	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 50	$ 9 87										2	8	4	4	8	7		8		5		2	1	208	16	2				70	205
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	6 16																														
Box Factories.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 5 57	$ 5 57	$ 5 57																					1				10	60	307		1
Bookkeepers	F	3 50	4 16	3 83													1			1									9	50	307		2
Chauffeurs	M	2 50	4 00	3 19										1			2			1									9	54	307	4	
Cutters	M	2 00	3 75	3 32								1	1	2		8			1										9	54	307	13	
Engineers	M	3 50	5 00	4 25													1							1					9	54	307	1	1
Firemen	M	3 33	3 33	3 33													1												9	49	307	1	
Foremen	M	4 00	5 57	4 69																1	1				1				10	60	307	2	1
Forceladies	F	2 67	2 67	2 67										1															9	54	307	1	
Helpers	M	2 50	2 50	2 50									1																9	54	307	1	
Janitors	M	2 00	3 00	2 54								1		1	1														9	54	307	3	
Machinists	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																					1				10	60	307		1
Millwrights	M	3 85	3 85	3 85															1										9	54	307	1	
Machine operators	M	2 37	5 00	3 95									6	1	3	2		2		10				15					9	54	307	39	
Machine operators	F	1 66	3 00	1 95						1	2	2	1			1													9	50	307		

Miscellaneous	F	1 50	2 49	1 77					1	10	6	1	1	1	1													9	50	307	21	
Miscellaneous	M	1 50	3 50	2 43					2	1		4	10	4			3											9	54	307	24	
Presumen	M	2 00	2 50	2 25								1		1														9	54	307	2	
Salesmen	M	5 00	10 00	7 50																			1				1	9	54	307	2	
Sawyers	M	2 70	3 00	2 95										2		3												9	54	307	5	
Secretaries	F	4 16	4 16	4 16																		1						9	54	307	1	
Stenographers	F	3 16	3 16	3 16														1										9	48	307	1	
Superintendents	M	4 16	16 10	7 16																1							1	9	51	307	2	
Teamsters	M	3 50	3 50	3 50														1										9	54	307	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 50	$10 16						3	12	8	10	20	14	5	14	8	4	2	14	1	1		17	3			2				132	6
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 50	4 16																															
Candy and Confectionery Factories.																																		
Bookkeepers	M	$ 4 15	$ 6 85	$ 5 35																2				3	2	2		9	54	309	9	
Bakers	M	2 00	5 87	3 38							1			10		9	4		3	5					1			8	48	307	33	
Cashiers	M	3 33	7 37	5 37												1						1			1		1	9	54	307	4	
Cashiers	F	3 33	5 00	3 72												4		1						1				8	45	307	6	
Carpenters	M	5 00	7 00	6 00																				1			1	8	48	307	2	
Clerks	F	1 87	5 50	3 07							1		2	3	1	1	1	1		1					1			8	48	307	12	
Clerks	M	2 16	7 50	3 63									2	5		6		8	6	6		2		4	1		1	8	48	307	41	
Chauffeurs	M	2 50	4 16	3 68									1		1	3	2			10								9	54	307	17	
Coopers	M	5 55	6 00	5 78																					1	1		8	48	307	2	
Cooks	M	4 00	4 50	4 25																1	1							7	44	307	2	
Confectionery and soft drink workers	M	1 50	5 00	3 22						3		4	3	8	4	24		62		1			4					10	60	307	113	
Confectionery and soft drink workers	F	1 66	4 25	3 09						5		8	3	10		4		3			4							9	54	307	37	
Elevator operators	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												3												9	54	307	3	
Engineers	M	2 00	7 08	4 87										1			1	1	1		4	1		2		3	1	9	54	307	15	
Firemen	M	3 00	3 50	3 41												1	1	4										9	54	307	6	
Foremen	M	3 33	6 87	5 58													1			1		2		8	4	3		9	54	307	19	
Foreladies	F	2 50	3 33	2 70										3				1										9	54	307	4	
Helpers	M	1 50	3 75	2 35						6		7		3	2	4		1										9	54	307	23	
Janitors	M	1 66	3 00	2 36						1		1		2		1												10	60	307	5	
Machinists	M	2 00	5 00	3 69								1			4	1	1	4		1				2				8	48	307	14	
Machine operators	M	3 87	4 16	3 23											2	4		3		1								9	54	307	10	
Miscellaneous	M	1 50	5 00	3 19						11		4	14			3		11			14	4		4				9	54	307	77	
Miscellaneous	F	1 50	3 75	2 10					99	58	34				2	3												9	54	307	196	
Porters	M	1 87	2 50	2 35								1		2	4													10	60	307	7	
Packers	M	2 00	3 00	2 40									8	1	12		2											9	54	307	23	
Packers	F	1 50	3 50	2 46						19	15	9		19		4	2											9	54	307	68	
Salesmen	M	3 00	10 00	4 79												2	7			3		2	2	1	3		2	9	50	307	22	
Saleladies	F	2 00	2 87	2 43								1	1		1													9	50	307	3	
Secretaries	M	16 66	16 66	16 66																							1	9	54	307	1	
Stenographers	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1				9	54	307	1	
Stenographers	F	2 50	3 33	2 90										2		1	1											8	48	307	4	
Superintendents	M	5 00	24 00	10 04																				2		1	1	9	54	307	4	
Teamsters	M	1 00	3 00	2 00				1								4												8	46	307	5	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	1 50	$24 00					100	69	68	22	53	15	91	17	85	21	100	10	32	23	12	6	29	14	10	6	2				788	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 50	5 50																															

DALLAS, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00-UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours 1 Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Clothing and Duck Factories.																																	
Bag and fiber workers	M	$ 2 50	$ 4 16	$ 3 11									3	8	4	7		3	3	4									9	50	306	32	
Bag and fiber workers	F	1 17	3 50	2 45				3		2	6	1		4	3	5		4											9	50	306	28	
Bookkeepers	M	2 00	7 25	4 39								1	1		3	1				1			1	3			1		8	44	281	9	3
Bookkeepers	F	2 08	6 00	3 44								1	1	4			7			3					1	1			8	44	281	18	
Clerks	M	2 50	6 62	4 10										1	1	1								1		1			9	54	281	4	1
Clerks	F	1 45	3 15	2 37						1	1	1	2		4		2												9	54	281	11	
Chauffeurs	M	3 75	4 16	3 96																2									9	54	281	2	
Cutters	M	2 27	7 50	4 55									1	2			1	2	1	1	3	2	1		5	3	1	2	9	50	313	25	
Canvas workers	M	2 50	4 66	3 59										2		2			3	4									8	48	313	11	
Compositors	M	2 82	4 55	3 68												8													9	50	306	8	
Carpenters	M	4 16	4 16	4 16																	7								9	54	306	7	
Garment workers	F	1 27	5 50	2 45					24		12			24		4		4					2		2	10			10	54	306	82	
Elevator operators	M	2 40	2 60	2 50									2	1															9	54	306	3	
Engineers	M	5 50	5 50	5 50																						1			9	54	306	1	
Foremen	M	3 00	6 00	4 44												1		1	2	2	1	8		2		2			9	54	281	19	
Foreladies	F	2 50	5 00	3 39										3	2	1	4	1		1				2					9	54	281	14	
Firemen	M	3 00	3 75	3 38												2		2											10	60	281	4	
Helpers	M	1 35	6 00	2 73						3		3	4	23	3	15	7									1			9	54	306	59	
Machine operators	M	2 10	5 00	2 88								2	5	12	8	14								2					9	54	306	43	
Machine operators	F	1 00	5 50	2 68			3	33	37	91	82	81	82	73	13	82	53	40	38	46		5	13	14	1				8	44	281	787	
Machinists	M	3 00	6 62	4 34												5	3	1	4	6	4	3		1	2	2			8	44	281	30	1
Porters	M	1 00	3 50	2 37			1		1	1		5	7	2		4	1	1											9	54	281	23	
Painters	M	2 75	4 00	3 10											2		2				1								9	54	281	5	
Press feeders	F	2 14	2 82	2 48								1	3	2	2														9	50	281	8	
Stenographers	F	2 14	8 33	3 94								1	1	1	2	2	2		2	2	1	1						1	8	44	281	16	
Superintendents	M	6 86	27 78	10 36																						2	2	5	9	54	281	7	2
Teamsters	M	2 50	3 00	2 75										10	3	2	6												9	54	281	21	
Textile mill workers	M	2 75	3 50	3 30										30				89											10	60	307		119
Textile mill workers	F	2 50	3 00	2 76										40		44													10	60	307		84
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 35	$27 78				4	36	62	98	101	98	115	240	58	193	87	150	54	78	8	20	14	32	18	10	5	6				1277	210
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	8 33																														
Foundries and Machine Shops.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 78	$ 8 25	$ 5 96															3			4		2				2	8	48	307	9	2
Bookkeepers	F	5 16	5 16	5 16																				2					8	48	307	2	
Blacksmiths	M	2 50	6 00	4 41										4		3					24					14			9	54	307	22	23
Carpenters	M	2 50	6 00	3 93										8		22			48							14			9	54	307	30	52

Cashiers	M	1 50	5 00	3 25						2															2					9	54	307	4	
Chauffeurs	M	3 00	4 00	3 60												2			6	4										9	54	307	12	
Clerks	M	4 16	5 50	4 83																3		2		3						9	54	307	3	5
Helpers	M	1 60	4 00	2 61						10		42		8		8	16	16		4	4									9	54	307	50	58
Janitors	M	2 50	3 00	2 80										3	5	2	1													9	54	307	11	
Leather workers	M	4 50	4 50	4 50											2												2			9	54	307	4	
Foremen	M	3 37	7 75	6 45													5								3	3	4			9	54	307	15	
Machine operators	M	3 33	7 50	3 58													38	2	4		6								2	9	54	307	8	44
Machine operators	F	2 16	3 00	2 36								2	4			2														9	54	307	2	6
Machinists	M	5 60	6 40	5 84																					26	20				8	48	307	46	
Painters	M	2 00	6 50	4 65								4				4	4	2							6	10				9	54	307	10	20
Stenographers	F	3 05	4 83	3 85												3							4							8	48	307	3	4
Superintendents	M	8 16	10 08	8 83																									6	9	54	307	2	4
Salesmen	M	4 16	7 97	6 21																3					4	3	4			8	48	307	3	11
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 50	$10 08							12		48	4	23	7	46	64	20	61	14	24	6	4	9	39	66	8	10				236	229
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 16	5 16																														
Hotels and Restaurants.																																	
Bakers	M	$ 5 33	$ 5 37	$ 5 37																			2		2					12	72	312	4	
Clerks	M	4 16	4 16	4 16																2										9	63	365	2	
Clerks	F	1 33	2 28	1 80						2			2																	6	40	312	4	
Cashiers	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										2																9	54	312	2	
Cooks	M	2 50	5 87	4 67														2	2	2	4	2		2	3	3				10	60	312	20	
Cooks	F	1 66	3 33	2 22						4							2													9	54	312	6	
Hotel and restaurant workers	M	1 66	4 16	2 44						4	2	4	2	18		2			1	1	1									10	60	312	35	
Hotel and restaurant workers	F	1 25	2 87	2 41					8			8	14	16																9	54	312	46	
Porters	M	1 66	2 23	1 95						4		16	2																	12	84	312	22	
Superintendents	M	5 00	5 37	5 12																				3						12	70	312	6	
Waitresses	F	1 33	2 50	1 93					12	12		6		18																9	54	312	48	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 66	$ 5 37						22	24	2	34	20	54		2	2	2	3	5	5	2	2	8	5	3							195	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 25	3 33																														
Laundries.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 50	$ 6 25	$ 4 97														2				1		4	1		1			9	49	306	9	
Bookkeepers	F	2 50	4 16	3 41											1		1			1	1									9	54	306	4	
Clerks	M	3 00	5 16	4 22												1						1		1						9	54	306	3	
Clerks	F	2 00	4 16	2 59							1	6	1	4		7				1										9	54	307	20	
Cashiers	M	7 20	8 00	7 60																							2			9	50	307	2	
Drivers	M	2 00	8 33	5 22								1			3	5	7	2	3	15		5	8	15	4	4	3	19		9	54	307	94	
Engineers	M	3 00	6 67	4 54												1	1	3		5				1	2	2				9	54	307	15	
Foremen	M	3 00	5 87	4 50												2								5	1					9	48	307	8	
Foreladies	F	1 67	5 00	3 18						1				1										1						9	49	307	3	
Laundry workers	M	1 67	5 83	3 46						2		3	3	25	2	17	18	4	4	14	8	3	2	12	3					9	49	307	120	
Laundry workers	F	1 00	5 00	1 86					57	223	96	65	111	33	18	18	15	10	14	2	2	1			1					9	49	307	666	
Machinists	M	4 50	4 50	4 50																			4	5						9	50	307	9	
Managers	M	33 30	33 30	33 30																									1	9	54	307	1	
Machine operators	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										1																9	45	307	1	

DALLAS, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY.																											Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.	
					$0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00 UP				Weekly. Semi-	Monthly.
Laundries—Continued.																																				
Porters	M	2 00	3 33	2 59								5		9	2	3	3												9	49	307	22	
Stenographers	F	2 50	3 75	3 14										1		1			1										9	49	307	3	
Superintendents	M	6 25	12 50	7 66																						3	5	3	9	49	307	11	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 67	$33 30					57	223	99	66	126	37	59	26	52	40	25	10	38	10	14	15	40	11	9	11	23				991	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	5 00																														
Mercantile Establishments.																																				
Apprentices	M	$ 2 00	$ 4 00	$ 3 15								3		5			7		2										9	54	306	17	
Bookkeepers	M	3 00	6 66	4 58												6	6	12						6	12				9	54	306	42	
Bookkeepers	F	2 75	6 60	4 03										6				24	12	6			12	6	6				8	48	301	72	
Buyers	M	6 66	19 00	11 75																						6	3	20	9	54	301	29	
Buyers	F	8 33	8 33	8 33																								1	8	48	301	1	
Cashiers	M	3 30	5 50	4 55													5		7					12		7			9	54	301	31	
Cashiers	F	1 42	6 66	2 26					12	12	36	174	48	18			18	6			6					6			8	48	301	336	
Clerks	M	2 00	6 83	3 97								6		6		6	12	18		24	6			6	6	18			8	48	301	108	
Clerks	F	1 83	6 83	3 64							6	42		36	18		48	18		30	6	18			6				8	48	301	228	
Chauffeurs	M	2 50	5 84	3 81										6	3	3				12	9			3	3				8	48	301	39	
Carpenters	M	4 80	4 80	4 80																			1						8	48	301	1	
Cooks	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												2													8	48	301	2	
Dressmakers	F	2 75	3 85	3 15											12		6		6										8	48	301	24	
Elevator operators	M	1 50	3 00	2 45						6	3		9				7												8	48	301	25	
Elevator operators	F	2 41	3 33	2 80										30	12	7	6												8	48	301	55	
Foremen	M	3 17	9 13	7 30												12										6	18	42	9	54	301	78	
Foreladies	F	2 50	6 50	4 16								6			6				12	6		6		18	12	6			8	48	301	72	
Firemen	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					9	54	301	1	
Janitors	M	2 50	3 00	2 75										6		6													9	54	301	12	
Machine operators	M	2 75	2 75	2 75											5														9	54	301	5	
Machine operators	F	2 00	3 50	3 01									3		4		9	6											8	48	301	22	
Managers	M	7 69	11 54	9 74																							4	8	9	54	301	12	
Packers	M	2 00	3 33	2 44								12	8	40			2												9	54	301	62	
Packers	F	1 50	1 67	1 51						28																			9	54	301	28	
Painters	M	7 30	7 30	7 30																							1		8	48	301	1	
Porters	M	2 50	3 75	2 80										9	24	15													9	54	301	48	
Salesmen	M	3 30	6 73	4 74												6	6		12	30		6	18	90	6	24			8	48	301	198	
Salesladies	F	2 00	5 50	2 91								210	366	192		168	126	42	36	36	12	18		48					8	48	301	1254	
Superintendents	M	3 00	6 67	5 22												3										6			9	54	301	9	
Stenographers	F	2 50	5 41	4 42										6					12		6		12		18				8	48	301	54	

Telephone operators	F	2 50	3 50	3 00										6		8		8											8	48	301	22	
Miscellaneous	M	2 08	7 10	3 34							6		66		12						12			12		6			9	54	301	114	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 50	$19 00						12	46	45	459	434	432	84	254	258	134	99	144	45	60	43	190	81	79	32	71				3002	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 42	8 33																														
Newspaper and Printing Offices.																																	
Apprentices	M	$ 1 37	$ 3 75	$ 2 56					3				6					3											8	48	306	12	
Bookkeepers	M	2 00	13 16	6 35								1				1					1		2	6	2	3	1	3	8	44	306	20	
Bookkeepers	F	2 00	3 43	2 79								1		1		1	2												8	48	306	5	
Cashiers	M	1 66	7 50	4 58						1																	1		8	48	305	2	
Chauffeurs	M	3 33	3 33	3 33													2												9	54	305	2	
Cooks	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					8	48	305	1	
Compositors	M	2 16	10 40	6 85								1				1				4		1	1		8		24	6	8	48	305	46	
Cutters	M	1 50	5 25	3 97					1	1				1		2				1				2					8	48	305	8	
Clerks	M	1 25	8 33	4 95					1				1	1		2	5		1	6	3		1	9	5	3	5	2	8	44	305	45	
Clerks	F	1 00	4 17	2 91				1	1	2	1		2	2	3	1	13	4		1									8	44	305	31	
Carpenters	M	3 25	3 25	3 25													1												8	48	305	1	
Engineers	M	5 00	7 92	6 30																				4	1		1		9	49	306	6	
Elevator operators	M	2 50	2 50	2 50										1															8	48	306	1	
Firemen	M	3 50	3 75	3 62														1	1										8	48	306	2	
Foremen	M	3 25	3 66	5 48										1			2					1		2	5	4	1		8	48	306	16	
Foreladies	F	1 65	3 00	2 31						1				2		1													8	48	305	5	
Helpers	M	1 50	2 00	1 75						4	2	2																	9	49	306	8	
Janitors	M	2 00	7 08	3 79								1		1		1			1					1			1		9	49	305	6	
Linotype operators	M	4 16	15 00	11 71																1								39	8	48	305	40	
Lithographers	M	3 33	6 33	4 68														3						2	1	1			8	48	305	7	
Machine operators	M	1 50	5 33	2 52						3	4	1	3			1								2					8	48	306	14	
Machine operators	F	1 16	2 50	1 52				2	26	1	5	5	3																9	49	305	42	
Miscellaneous	M	2 50	8 33	4 50										11	12		19	2	2	2	1			11	2		16	8	8	48	306	86	
Miscellaneous	F	1 16	4 08	1 61				25	37	35	45	2		5			1			1									8	48	306	140	
Machinists	M	4 16	9 85	6 33																1		1		2		1	1	2	9	50	306	8	
Messengers	M	1 25	2 58	1 95					3	1	2			2															8	48	306	8	
Newspaper and periodical workers	M	2 50	10 00	6 25										1			1			2	1			7	4	5	4	15	8	48	306	40	
Newspaper and periodical workers	F	2 50	6 66	4 30										1				2		1	3			1	1	1			8	48	306	10	
Pressmen	M	2 16	6 27	4 44								1		2		7	2	1		2	7	1		1	1	12			9	49	306	43	
Press feeders	M	1 66	4 16	2 83						1	2		1		4			3	3		1								8	48	306	15	
Press feeders	F	1 75	3 00	2 25							2	3		4	1	5	7												8	48	306	22	
Packers	M	1 66	2 87	2 35							2	3		4	1		1												8	48	306	11	
Porters	M	1 66	3 50	2 88						8			2	4	1	2	7	1											8	48	306	25	
Paper mill workers	M	1 16	2 00	1 53				9	10	4	6																		9	49	306	29	
Salesmen	M	1 50	10 16	6 36						2						4		1		4	3	5	7		1	6	2	13	9	54	306	48	
Saleladies	F	4 17	4 17	4 17																1									8	48	306	1	
Stenographers	M	3 25	6 66	4 86													2			2	2			2	1	2			8	48	306	11	
Stenographers	F	1 66	4 16	3 30						1					1	1	2	2	1	1	2								8	48	306	11	
Secretaries	M	7 00	9 50	8 25																							1	1	9	50	306	2	
Superintendents	M	3 33	13 16	7 75											1										2		3	5	9	49	306	11	
Telephone operators	M	2 85	2 85	2 85											2														8	48	306	2	
Telephone operators	F	3 00	3 75	2 88												1			1										8	48	306	2	
Teamsters	M	3 25	3 25	3 25														1											9	49	306	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 16	$15 00					37	82	65	61	21	18	44	26	31	67	24	10	30	24	9	11	53	34	44	61	94				846	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	6 66																														

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00-UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Oil and Refining Industry.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 4 16	$ 8 33	$ 6 44																1				1		5	9	1	8	48	300		17
Cashiers	M	3 12	12 00	6 40												1				1			1	9		6		2	8	48	300		20
Cashiers	F	2 50	3 12	3 81									1		1														8	48	300		2
Carpenters	M	5 00	11 25	8 50																2				11	7	70	37	9	8	48	300		136
Clerks	M	2 00	18 75	4 85							4	1	2	5	11		8	6	9	20	3	14	17	26	38	59	53	88	8	48	300		364
Clerks	F	2 70	7 29	5 15										2	1	4		2	11	7	3	6	9	3	6	8	3		8	48	300		65
Cooks	M	2 50	5 00	3 75									2	2		2				12				7					8	48	300		25
Chauffeurs	M	2 88	5 57	4 65										3	4	5	16	33	44	9	16	13	14	3					8	48	300		160
Electricians	M	5 00	8 50	6 15																				3	8	3	1	3	8	48	300		18
Engineers	M	4 40	7 79	6 60														1		1	2	1		9	44	64	22	5	8	48	300		149
Firemen	M	3 84	6 53	5 72												19	2		1	13		6	3	171	7	2			8	48	300		224
Foremen	M	4 25	15 00	9 75																	2	2		1	6	8	23	66	8	48	300		108
Guagers	M	3 46	8 11	6 12													1					1			19	6	1	17	8	48	300		45
Helpers	M	96	5 77	3 90			1	1			1		4	15	10	56	31	20	18	92	49	189	12	496	79	58			8	48	300		1132
Janitors	M	1 92	3 84	2 93							5	1	3				2		1										8	48	300		12
Laborers	M	1 20	6 80	3 75				4						33	2	40	1104	47	1	121		151	2	9	1	2	2		8	48	300		1519
Messengers	M	1 04	3 75	2 40				1	4		6	1	1	3	2		2	1											8	48	300		21
Machinists	M	2 00	13 50	7 75								2		1	1	25	1	1	12	47		217	67	240	151	196	136	227	8	48	300		1324
Miscellaneous	M	2 00	22 92	7 16								1	3	4	9	24	9	26	14	37	23	21	41	43	23	23	5	30	8	48	300		336
Oil refinery workers	M	4 00	5 00	4 90																10	24	30	38	38					8	48	300		140
Painters	M	4 23	7 00	5 61																1		1	1	9	7	2	3	1	8	48	300		25
Salesmen	M	3 84	10 41	7 63															1	1	4	2	8	9	16	35	18	20	8	48	300		114
Secretaries	M	9 37	9 37	9 37																								1	8	48	300		1
Stenographers	M	3 33	8 33	5 33													1	1			1	1		10	11	21	11	6	8	48	300		63
Stenographers	F	3 33	7 92	5 66													2	2	4	10	1	12	13	10	23	25	6		8	48	300		108
Stillmen	M	4 40	7 00	5 70																	4	6		64	4	38	3		8	48	300		119
Superintendents	M	6 05	23 96	17 06																						1		49	8	48	300		50
Telephone operators	F	2 20	8 75	5 48								1		2	1		1	1	1	1		2		1	34	3	5	3	8	48	300		56
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 96	$23 96				1	6	4		16	7	16	70	42	176	1180	141	117	386	132	675	226	1173	484	635	338	528					6353
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	8 75																														
EL PASO, TEXAS.																																	
Candy and Confectionery Factories.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 2 50	$ 6 33	$ 4 42										1												1			9	54	300		2
Clerks	M	4 50	4 50	4 50																		1							9	54	300		1
Chauffeurs	M	2 64	3 50	2 90										1		2	3	3											10	60	300		9
Confectionery and soft drink workers	M	1 75	2 50	2 12							3	9	1	1															9½	57	275		14

Confectionery and soft drink workers	F	1 25	2 00	1 40					12	3		1																9	54	250	16	
Foremen	M	3 30	5 00	4 15														1						1				9	54	300	2	
Janitors	M	67	67	67		1																						9	53	290	1	
Machine operators	M	2 00	5 37	3 21								5												3				9	54	300	6	2
Machinists	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1				9	54	300	1	
Miscellaneous	M	80	1 50	1 2			1	1		3																		9	54	200	5	
Packers	M	2 00	2 75	2 2								2			1													9	57	300	3	
Packers	F	83	1 33	1 06			4		5																			9	53	250	9	
Superintendents	M	10 00	10 00	10 00																							1	10	60	300		1
Stenographers	F	3 50	3 50	3 50													1											9	54	301	1	
Salesmen	M	4 16	7 00	5 10															2							1		10	60	300	3	
Saleladies	F	3 50	3 50	3 50													1											9	54	300	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 67	$10 00			1	5	1	17	6	3	17	1	3	1	2	4	5		2		1		5		1	1	1				48	29
Minimum and maximum paid	F	83	3 50																														
Clothing and Mattress Factories.																																	
Clerks	M	$ 3 75	$ 3 75	$ 3 75														1										9	51	300	1	
Foremen	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				2				9	51	300	2	
Foreladies	F	1 60	1 60	1 60						1																		9	53	300	1	
Machine operators	M	1 50	3 00	2 00						1		3				1												9	51	290	5	
Machine operators	F	75	2 50	1 15			7	3	5					1														9	51	290	16	
Mattress makers	M	3 00	4 17	3 58												3			4									9	51	290	7	
Superintendents	M	6 75	6 75	6 75																						1		9	54	300		1
Stenographers	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										1														8	45	300	1	
Secretaries	M	4 11	4 11	4 11															1									9	54	300	1	
Teamsters	M	2 00	2 50	2 25								1		1														9	51	300	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 50	$ 6 75				7	3	5	2		4		3		4		1	5					2		1						36	1
Minimum and maximum paid	F	75	2 50																														
Foundries and Machine Shops.																																	
Apprentices	M	$ 0 75	$ 1 12	$ 0 88			4	3																				9	54	300	7	
Bookkeepers	M	5 75	7 00	6 25																					1	1	1	10	60	300	1	2
Bookkeepers	F	3 27	4 23	3 88													1		2									8	48	300	3	
Boilermakers	M	5 40	6 30	5 80																					1	1		9	54	300	2	
Clerks	M	3 50	4 63	3 75														1	1	1			1					9	54	300	3	1
Clerks	F	2 00	2 00	2 00								1																8	48	300	1	
Carpenters	M	2 70	3 00	2 90										1		2												10	60	300	3	
Cupalo tenders	M	2 25	2 25	2 25									1															9	54	300	1	
Chauffeurs	M	2 92	3 50	3 21											1			1										10	60	300	2	
Electricians	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1				10	60	300	1	
Engineers	M	7 50	7 50	7 50																						1		10	60	300	1	
Foremen	M	4 17	7 69	5 90															1						6	4	3	9	54	300	8	6
Firemen	M	2 00	3 00	2 20								4				1												10	60	300	5	
Helpers	M	1 20	3 15	1 60				1	106	13	3	7	2		1	2												10	60	300	135	
Machinists	M	3 00	6 30	4 60												3			2	1	1			2	3	3		9	54	300	15	
Millwrights	M	5 50	5 50	5 50																					1			10	60	300	1	
Machine operators	M	83	3 50	2 03			2			1		33	8	10	6		12											10	60	300	72	

EL PASO, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0–$0 50	$0 50–$0 75	$0 75–$1 00	$1 00–$1 25	$1 25–$1 50	$1 50–$1 75	$1 75–$2 00	$2 00–$2 25	$2 25–$2 50	$2 50–$2 75	$2 75–$3 00	$3 00–$3 25	$3 25–$3 50	$3 50–$3 75	$3 75–$4 00	$4 00–$4 25	$4 25–$4 50	$4 50–$4 75	$4 75–$5 00	$5 00–$5 50	$5 50–$6 00	$6 00–$7 00	$7 00–$8 00	$8 00–UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Foundries and Machine Shops—Continued.																																	
Moulders	M	3 60	6 30	4 60															2	2	2		3			1			9	54	300	10	
Miscellaneous	M	1 57	1 98	1 72						8	2	1																	9	54	300	11	
Porters	M	2 00	2 00	2 00								1																	8	48	300	1	
Packers	F	66	1 00	85		4		5																					9	53	300	9	
Stenographers	M	2 50	4 50	3 20										1		1				1		2							8	48	300	3	2
Superintendents	M	5 77	8 00	6 88																					1			1	9	54	300	1	1
Sheet metal workers	M	3 00	4 50	3 55												1		6		1		1							10	60	300	9	
Salesmen	M	4 00	7 69	5 80																1				1			2		10	60	300	3	1
Saw and planing mill workers	M	1 75	1 75	1 75							33																		10	60	300	33	
Teamsters	M	1 50	1 50	1 50						1																			10	60	300	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 75	$ 8 00			4	6	9	106	23	38	47	11	12	8	10	14	8	3	10	3	5	3	4	13	10	7	1				342	13
Minimum and maximum paid	F	66	4 23																														
Laundries.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 2 50	$ 5 00	$ 3 34									2					1		1				2					8	48	300	6	
Bookkeepers	F	3 33	5 00	3 70														3		1				1					8	48	300	5	
Chauffeurs	M	3 00	5 83	3 95												6		9	1	18		1	1	4	1				10	60	300	41	
Clerks	M	2 00	4 58	3 60								1				1					1	1							9	54	300	4	
Clerks	F	2 00	3 33	2 50								1		5			1												9	54	300	7	
Engineers	M	2 50	6 00	4 30										1		1				1				2	1		1		10	60	300	7	
Elevator operators	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													9	50	300	1	
Foremen	M	2 50	7 00	4 70										2						2		1		3	2	1	1		9	54	300	12	
Foreladies	F	1 58	2 91	2 05						2	3			1	2										1				9	54	300	9	
Firemen	M	2 00	3 00	2 15								2		2		2													10	60	300	6	
Helpers	M	1 50	2 00	1 84						14		3																	9	54	300	17	
Janitors	M	2 00	3 00	2 35								2				1													12	84	300	3	
Laundry workers	M	1 60	4 16	2 60						2		2		5		5	1			5									8	50	300	20	
Laundry workers	F	67	5 00	1 58		11	37	21	32	5	1	2	1	1		2		1	1					1					9	54	300	116	
Machine operators	M	1 33	4 50	2 35					8			1		4		1	1	1		4		1							9	54	300	21	
Machine operators	F	67	6 00	1 68		37	52	26	2	4	5	7														11			9	54	300	144	
Machinists	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													9	54	300	1	
Miscellaneous	M	4 00	5 00	4 44																2				1					9	54	300	3	
Miscellaneous	F	75	1 00	84			6	3																					9	54	300	9	
Superintendents	M	5 00	6 67	5 88																				2		3			9	54	300	5	
Telephone operators	F	2 00	2 50	2 25								1		1															8	48	300	2	
Tailors	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												3													9	53	300	3	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 33	$ 7 00			48	95	50	42	27	9	22	3	22	2	24	3	15	2	34	1	4	1	17	4	15	2					442	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	67	6 00																														

Mercantile Establishments.

Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 00	$11 53	$ 5 58												1	2			1		1			2	4		1	10	60	300	12	
Bookkeepers	F	2 08	12 50	4 10								1		1			1	1						1	1			1	9	54	300	7	
Clerks	M	1 66	8 33	3 15				1		3		3		3		2	3		2	7		1	1	2		1		2	9	54	300	31	
Clerks	F	1 33	6 25	2 78					2	2		6	1	11	8		2	2	4	6		1		1		1			8	48	300	47	
Cashiers	M	1 00	1 66	1 22				15	1	2																			9	54	300	18	
Cashiers	F	1 16	5 00	2 43				2	4	3	3	14	2	13	3	1	2			1				1					9	53	300	49	
Carpenters	M	3 00	6 66	4 83												1										1			10	60	300	2	
Chauffeurs	M	3 00	3 17	3 09												2													10	60	300	2	
Dressmakers	F	1 00	7 29	2 51				7	4	9	9	9	6	1			2			2						3	1		8	51	300	53	
Engineers	M	9 61	9 61	9 61																								1	9	54	300	1	
Elevator operators	M	2 08	3 33	2 51								2	2	5			2												9	54	300	11	
Foremen	M	4 16	13 33	7 19																2		2	1	1	4	2	2	6	9	54	300	20	
Foreladies	F	1 75	6 73	3 00							2	1				3											1		9	54	300	7	
Helpers	M	83	4 16	1 75			3	6	1					1	1	1	1			1									9	54	300	15	
Janitors	M	66	3 66	2 51		1			1			2		8	2	5		2											9	54	300	21	
Messengers	M	83	1 66	1 45			2	2	3	3	3			1															8	48	300	14	
Musicians	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										2															8	48	300	2	
Miscellaneous	M	1 00	10 41	3 25				1		3		6	5	8	4	27	6	2			1	2		1	2	1	3	4	9	54	300	76	
Miscellaneous	F	1 00	3 33	1 38			3	2	5	2	1		2	1		1	1												9	54	300	18	
Packing and canning plant work	M	1 50	4 00	2 30						16				26		6				5									9	54	90	53	
Packing and canning plant work	F	1 25	2 50	1 55					28					18															9	54	90	46	
Packers	M	3 33	3 33	3 33													1												10	60	306	1	
Sawyers	M	2 00	2 00	2 00								2																	9	54	306	2	
Salesmen	M	1 00	17 08	3 60				1	2	3		7	2	8	3	11	4	4		16	1	6		32	8	12	3	6	9	54	306	129	
Saleladies	F	83	10 00	1 80			2	10	68	39	13	30	30	32	16	3	18	4		11		4		17	2	4		2	9	54	306	305	
Superintendents	M	4 00	32 05	8 28																1		1		1		1	2	27	9	54	306	33	
Stenographers	F	1 91	6 25	3 60							1				1		1		1			1				1			8	48	306	6	
Telephone operators	F	2 50	2 50	2 50											2														9	54	306	2	
Tailors	M	3 33	5 41	4 30													2			1		1		1					8	48	306	5	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 66	$32 05			1	10	47	119	85	32	83	50	141	38	64	48	15	7	54	2	20	3	58	18	31	12	50				988	
		83	10 00																														

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Establishments.

Bookkeepers	M	$ 5 00	$ 9 27	$ 6 50																				2	3	3	2	1	9	50	300	11		
Bookkeepers	F	3 00	5 00	4 33												1								2					9	50	300	3		
Carpenters	M	3 20	6 40	3 65												6		1		4						1			8	48	300	24		
Cashiers	M	4 17	7 69	5 93															1								1		8	48	306			2
Cashiers	F	2 50	3 50	3 00										1				1											8	48	300			2
Chauffeurs	M	2 25	4 00	3 12									1	4		5	2	1		1									10	60	300	14		
Clerks	M	3 50	4 17	3 81													1		1	3									9	50	306	1		4
Clerks	F	1 75	1 75	1 75							2																		8	48	300	2		
Cigar and tobacco workers	M	2 50	3 45	2 98									18	16		3	1												9	54	300	38		
Cigar and tobacco workers	F	70	1 37	80		10			1																				9	54	300	11		
Confectionery and soft drink workers	M	2 50	3 00	2 75											1		1												10	70	300	2		
Engineers	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																					2				10	60	300	2		
Elevator operators	M	1 25	1 60	1 52						3	4																		9	54	300	7		
Foremen	M	4 00	6 67	5 11																2		1		8		3			9	54	300	8		6

EL PASO, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0–$0 50	$0 50–$0 75	$0 75–$1 00	$1 00–$1 25	$1 25–$1 50	$1 50–$1 75	$1 75–$2 00	$2 00–$2 25	$2 25–$2 50	$2 50–$2 75	$2 75–$3 00	$3 00–$3 25	$3 25–$3 50	$3 50–$3 75	$3 75–$4 00	$4 00–$4 25	$4 25–$4 50	$4 50–$4 75	$4 75–$5 00	$5 00–$5 50	$5 50–$6 00	$6 00–$7 00	$7 00–$8 00	$8 00 UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Miscellaneous Macufacturing Establishments—Continued																																	
Firemen	M	2 75	4 16	3 41											3					1									10	60	300	4	
Glaziers	M	1 75	3 50	2 60							1	2		4		1		2											8	48	300	10	
Helpers	M	1 33	3 30	2 12					1	22	2	4	2	5		1													9	54	300	37	
Janitors	M	1 50	3 00	2 25						2	1			1		1													9	54	300	5	
Machine operators	M	83	1 62	95			5			1																			9	54	300	6	
Miscellaneous	M	2 25	7 20	3 44									1			5									1	2	1		9	54	306	10	
Painters	M	4 50	4 50	4 50																		1							8	44	300	1	
Packers	M	2 00	2 00	2 00								6																	9	54	300	6	
Packers	F	1 50	1 50	1 50						4																			9	54	300	4	
Porters	M	1 75	1 75	1 75											2														9	54	300	2	
Packing and canning workers	M	2 00	3 00	2 30								11	7		5	3													9	54	290	26	
Salesmen	M	2 50	10 57	5 90										1						1		1	1	1	4		1	2	9	54	300	12	
Stenographers	F	2 00	3 33	2 47								3					1												8	48	300		4
Superintendents	M	5 00	9 61	6 67																					1	1		1	8	48	300	2	1
Saw and planing mill workers	M	4 50	6 50	5 50																		2		2	1	1			8	48	300	6	
Telephone operators	F	2 08	2 50	2 29								1		1															9	54	300	1	1
Teamsters	M	2 80	3 60	3 20											1			1											10	70	306	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 83	$10 57			10	5		2	32	10	17	29	33	12	26	6	18	1	13		5	1	17	10	11	5	4				257	20
Minimum and maximum paid	F	70	5 00																														
Newspaper and Printing Offices.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 4 00												3				2				3					8	48	300	8	
Bookkeepers	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										2															8	48	300	2	
Clerks	F	1 85	2 25	2 05							1		1																8	48	300	2	
Compositors	M	3 00	5 50	3 83												4	4							6					8	48	300	14	
Cutters	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												4													8	48	300	4	
Foremen	M	6 00	6 00	6 00																						2			8	48	300	2	
Janitors	M	2 00	2 00	2 00								3																	8	48	300	3	
Linotype operators	M	5 00	5 25	5 12																			2	2					8	48	300	4	
Messengers	M	1 15	1 35	1 25				2	2																				8	48	300	4	
Miscellaneous	M	1 35	10 00	3 25				2	6					2		2				2								2	8	48	300	16	
Miscellaneous	F	1 50	5 00	2 75						2	6													2					8	48	300	10	
Press feeders	M	2 00	5 00	2 75								6		4		2		4						2					8	48	300	18	
Press feeders	F	1 75	1 75	1 75							2																		8	48	300	2	
Secretaries	M	7 00	7 00	7 00																							1		8	48	300	1	
Superintendents	M	6 00	6 00	6 00																						2			8	48	300	2	

Salesmen	M	6 00	6 00	6 00																					4			8	48	300	4	
Saleladies	F	3 00	3 00	3 00												1												8	48	300	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 15	$10 00					4	8	2	9	9	1	8		16	4	4		4			2	15		8	1	2				97	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 50	5 00																														
Telegraph and Telephone Companies.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 5 35	$ 9 61	$ 7 11																				4	3			2	8	48	300		9
Bookkeepers	F	4 63	5 35	4 90																	2			5					8	48	300		7
Clerks	M	2 50	3 17	2 80										23	6	1													8	48	300		30
Clerks	F	4 17	4 50	4 33																4	6	2							8	48	300		12
Cashiers	M	4 17	6 50	5 01																2				1		1			8	48	300		4
Cashiers	F	3 33	4 33	3 87													7		1	2	2								8	48	300		12
Chauffeurs	M	3 00	4 00	3 66												1				2									8	48	300		3
Electricians	M	5 00	5 75	5 41																				24	2				8	48	300		26
Foremen	M	5 75	8 00	7 00																					3		1	1	8	48	300		5
Foreladies	F	3 00	4 00	3 66											1			1	1										8	48	300		3
Helpers	M	2 50	3 25	2 70										18		14													8	48	300		32
Hotel and restaurant workers	F	1 25	2 00	1 55					1		2	3																	8	48	300		6
Janitors	M	2 00	3 00	2 25								3				2													8	48	300		5
Machinists	M	5 75	5 75	5 75																					2				8	48	300		2
Machine operators	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													8	48	300		1
Machine operators	F	2 50	3 00	2 75									7			1													8	48	300		8
Miscellaneous	M	6 00	7 50	6 20																						3	1		8	48	300		4
Secretaries	M	7 50	7 61	7 55																							2		8	48	300		2
Stenographers	M	4 50	5 00	4 66																	2			1					8	48	300		3
Stenographers	F	3 87	4 33	4 08															4		3								8	48	300		7
Superintendents	M	6 50	9 71	8 31																						1		5	8	48	300		6
Telegraph operators	M	5 50	7 61	6 56																					2	2	1		8	48	300		5
Telephone operators	F	1 75	3 50	2 66							26	64	59	8		18	3	5											8	48	300		183
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 00	$ 9 71						1		28	70	66	49	6	39	10	5	6	11	11	6		35	12	7	5	8					375
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 25	5 35																														

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Bakeries.																																	
Apprentices	M	$ 2 50	$ 2 67	$ 2 58								2		2															8	48	300	4	
Bookkeepers	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				3					9	54	307	3	
Bookkeepers	F	4 17	4 17	4 17																2									9	54	307	2	
Bakers	M	2 50	5 00	3 88										3		4		2		10		3	1	4					9	57	307	27	
Bakers	F	1 50	2 00	1 67						4		2																	9	54	307	6	
Clerks	M	4 60	4 60	4 60																		2							9	54	307	2	
Drivers	M	3 00	6 14	5 80												2				2						26			10	60	307	30	
Foremen	M	5 00	8 17	6 20																				1	1	1		1	9	54	307	3	1
Foreladies	F	2 25	2 25	2 25									2																9	54	307	2	
Helpers	M	1 50	2 00	1 71						4	2	4																	9	54	307	10	
Janitors	M	2 65	2 65	2 65										2															10	60	307	2	
Machinists	M	5 83	5 83	5 83																					1				9	54	307	1	
Packers	M	2 50	5 00	3 10										2		3				3				4					9	54	307	12	

FORT WORTH, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$2 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00-UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Bakeries—Continued.																																	
Packers	F	1 40	2 00	1 55					3	24		9																	8½	51	300	36	
Porters	M	1 67	3 00	2 33						2						4													9	54	307	6	
Stenographers	F	4 17	4 17	4 17																3									8	48	300	3	
Superintendents	M	8 33	8 33	8 33																								1	9	54	307	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 67	$ 8 33						3	34	2	17	2	9		13		2		20		5	1	12	2	27		2				150	1
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 40	4 17																														
Candy and Confectionery Factories.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 33	$ 7 70	$ 4 85													3					1		4		1	4		8½	51	307	10	3
Bookkeepers	F	3 45	4 24	3 84													2		1										9	49	307	2	1
Blacksmiths	M	4 00	4 00	4 00															1										8	48	300	1	
Clerks	M	3 10	6 67	4 60												2	2			4	2	2		2		4			9	54	300	2	16
Clerks	F	1 73	5 86	2 95						2		2	4	4	6	10		2						2	2				9	51	307	22	12
Cashiers	M	5 00	5 58	5 19																				2	1				8	52	307	3	
Cashiers	F	4 17	6 73	5 45																1							1		9	49	307	2	
Chauffeurs	M	2 42	5 00	2 98									1	3	1	9	2							1					10	60	307	17	
Carpenters	M	5 20	5 20	5 20																				1					8	48	307	1	
Candy makers	M	1 67	6 00	3 42						6	13	2		4	2		1	2		12	2	6		1		1			9	54	307	52	
Candy makers	F	1 50	3 15	2 15						4		14		4	1	2													9	54	300	25	
Candy wrappers	F	1 50	2 66	1 87						21	3		4	3	1														9	54	300	32	
Creamery workers	M	3 00	4 17	3 65												22	6	29	1			2							8	56	307	60	
Drivers	M	4 00	6 00	4 78																11				9		8			10	70	307	28	
Engineers	M	4 00	5 00	4 60																1		2		1					8	48	307	4	
Firemen	M	3 94	3 94	3 94															1										10	60	307	1	
Foremen	M	3 33	6 67	4 38													2			6				6	10	4			9	54	307	26	2
Foreladies	F	2 00	3 00	2 44								2	2	4		2													9	54	307	10	
Janitors	M	1 50	3 00	2 15						3		1	10			1													10	60	307	15	
Machinists	M	3 35	5 55	4 40													1			1				1	1				10	60	300	4	
Miscellaneous	M	1 67	3 00	2 37						2	4	4		2		8													10	60	307	20	
Miscellaneous	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										4															9	54	300	4	
Nut pickers	F	1 50	1 50	1 50						8																			9	54	307	8	
Oilers	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																3									8	48	300	3	
Packing and canning workers	M	3 75	4 00	3 50															3	2									9	54	300	5	
Packing and canning workers	F	2 00	2 00	2 00								2																	9	54	300	2	
Packers	M	1 67	4 00	2 60						2		4		4	4		2	2		2									10	60	307	20	
Packers	F	1 55	3 25	2 33						46	37	23	1	12		9													9	54	307	128	
Salesmen	M	3 00	18 00	8 23												2				3				2		10		31	10	60	307	30	

Stenographers	F	2 50	4 50	3 50										1		1	3		1	2		2							8½	51	307	5	5
Superintendents	M	8 00	9 50	8 30																								5	8½	51	307	3	2
Telephone operators	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										1															9	54	307	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 67	$18 00							94	57	54	22	46	15	68	24	35	7	49	4	15		32	14	28	5	18				546	41
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 50	6 73																														
Clothing and Bag Factories.																																	
Bag and Fiber workers	M	$ 3 50	$ 3 50	$ 3 50														2											8	46	300	2	
Bag and fiber workers	F	2 00	4 00	3 25								2						1		1									4	40	300	4	
Bookkeepers	M	5 75	6 00	5 87																					1	1			9	54	300	2	
Clerks	M	3 40	4 00	3 70													2			2									9	54	300	4	
Cutters	M	3 00	7 75	4 35												2	2			1	8	1		4			1		8	44	300	19	
Foremen	M	5 00	12 25	7 75																				1		1		1	8	46	307	2	1
Foreladies	F	3 00	5 25	4 20												2				3		1		1					8	44	300	7	
Garment workers	F	1 33	5 00	3 22					18	17		65	10	66		8	80	6		10	57			25					8	44	300	362	
Machinists	M	7 00	7 00	7 00																							2		8	44	300	2	
Miscellaneous	M	2 50	5 00	3 90										1		2							1	1					8	44	300	4	1
Miscellaneous	F	1 33	2 25	1 45					7				1																8	44	300	8	
Porters	M	1 50	3 65	2 61						5				2		2		2											8	44	300	11	
Salesmen	M	6 75	11 66	7 70																						6		2	9	54	307	8	
Saleslades	F	6 67	6 67	6 67																						1			9	54	307	1	
Stenographers	F	2 00	5 00	3 03								1		1	2									1					8	44	300	5	
Superintendents	M	5 75	10 00	7 58																					1		1	1	9	54	300	3	
Tailors	M	3 00	5 00	4 33						1				1			2							3					9	52	300	7	
Tailors	F	1 67	3 34	2 50						2					1		3												9	52	300	6	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 50	$12 25						25	25		68	11	71	3	16	89	11		17	65	2	1	36	2	9	4	4				457	2
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 33	6 67																														
Furniture and Cabinet Makers.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 75	$ 5 75	$ 4 83															1					1	1				9	54	300	1	2
Bookkeepers	F	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													9	54	300	1	
Clerks	M	3 75	5 00	4 06													1			2				1					9	54	300	1	3
Cabinet makers	M	2 00	6 00	4 62								2						4	2	6		4		6		6			9	54	300	30	
Cabinet makers	F	1 62	2 60	1 88						2	2			1															9	54	300	5	
Chauffeurs	M	2 75	4 00	3 25											2		1		1										9	54	300	4	
Engineers	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																1									9	54	300	1	
Foremen	M	3 75	4 00	3 90															4	12									9	54	300	16	
Foreladies	F	2 50	2 70	2 60									1	1															9	54	300	2	
Firemen	M	4 20	4 20	4 20																1									12	72	306	1	
Glaziers	M	6 00	6 00	6 00																						1			9	54	300	1	
Helpers	M	3 00	4 60	3 57												2		4				2							9	54	300	8	
Janitors	M	2 70	2 70	2 70										1															9	54	300	1	
Machinists	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				3					9	54	300	3	
Mattress makers	M	3 25	5 00	4 12													4							4					9	54	300	8	
Miscellaneous	F	1 75	2 00	1 87							1	1																	9	54	300	2	
Miscellaneous	M	1 75	4 50	3 19							2	4	8	2	16	3	11	2		2	8								9	54	300	58	
Machine operators	M	1 80	6 50	3 16						4	4		3		1	5				3				2	1	2			9	54	300	25	

FORT WORTH, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	$0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00 Up.	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Furniture and Cabinet Makers—Continued.																																	
Machine operators	F	1 60	2 25	1 84						4	4		2																9	54	300	10	
Packers	M	2 60	3 25	2 88						2				2		2													9	54	300	6	
Packers	F	1 60	1 80	1 70						2	2																		9	54	300	4	
Salesmen	M	3 35	5 00	4 17													1							1					9	54	300	2	
Saw and planing mill workers	M	3 00	6 00	5 02												2		2	3	3	2			2		6			9	54	300	20	
Stenographers	F	2 25	3 50	3 10									2	1	5		4	2											9	54	300	14	
Teamsters	M	3 25	3 25	3 25													1												9	54	300	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 75	$ 6 00							14	15	7	16	8	24	15	23	14	11	30	10	6		20	2	15						225	5
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 60	3 50																														
Hotels and Restaurants.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 50	$ 7 75	$ 5 22														3		2	4	1		9	2		2		9	63	307	23	
Bakers	M	3 00	4 50	4 15												2	1	5	3	1	2								9	54	307	14	
Clerks	M	2 00	4 15	3 29								2		3	1		4		2	2									9	54	307	14	
Clerks	F	2 00	3 50	2 75								3			4	1	2	3											9	51	307	13	
Cooks	M	2 25	5 00	4 62									3	4	2	1				3	2			4					9	54	307	19	
Engineers	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					8	48	300	1	
Elevator operators	M	2 50	2 50	2 50										2															9	54	300	2	
Hotel and restaurant workers	M	2 00	5 50	3 75								3	4	11	2	5	7	16	9	6	2	3		2	1				9	63	307	71	
Hotel and restaurant workers	F	1 17	3 33	1 25				16	19	49	2		1				1												9	54	307	88	
Salesladies	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										2															7	49	300	2	
Telephone operators	F	1 67	3 00	2 25						3	1	5	2			2													7½	51	300	13	
Porters	M	2 50	3 00	2 62										8	12	8													10	70	307	28	
Waitresses	F	3 00	5 00	3 75												10	28	9	3	14				4					7	45	307	68	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 00	$ 7 75					16	19	52	3	13	10	30	21	29	43	36	17	28	10	4		20	3		2					356	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 17	5 00																														
Laundries.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 6 00	$ 7 50	$ 6 75																						1	1		10	60	307	2	
Bookkeepers	F	3 00	7 50	3 75												1	1	1	2	1	1						1		8	48	307	8	
Clerks	M	4 80	4 80	4 80																			1						9	54	307	1	
Clerks	F	2 00	4 50	3 00								2		6		1		1		2		1							9	54	307	13	
Cashiers	M	4 17	4 17	4 17																1									9	54	307	1	
Cashiers	F	1 05	2 33	1 95						1	1		1																9	54	307	3	
Chauffeurs	M	3 40	3 40	3 40													5												10	60	307	5	

Engineers	M	5 00	6 50	5 87																				1		3			8	48	307	4	
Foremen	M	5 00	8 35	5 25																				5	1	1		1	9	54	307	8	
Foreladies	F	1 65	5 00	3 52						1						1		2	1	1				1					9	54	307	7	
Firemen	M	3 00	4 17	3 54												2				2									9	54	307	4	
Laundry workers	M	1 50	6 67	3 95						2		5	1	20	7	11	20	17	2	27	2	8		18	2	12			9	54	307	154	
Laundry workers	F	1 25	4 16	1 87					86	175	17	61	9	27	1	13	2	4		1									9	54	307	395	
Porters	M	1 00	2 50	1 98				1			2	4		1															9	54	307	8	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 00	$ 8 33					1	86	179	20	72	11	54	8	29	28	25	5	35	3	9	1	25	3	17	2	1				614	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 25	7 50																														
Machine Shops.																																	
Apprentices	M	$ 2 75	$ 5 00	$ 3 68											1	1	1	7						1					8	44	307	11	
Blacksmiths	M	5 50	5 50	5 50																					1				8	48	307	1	
Bookkeepers	M	4 00	8 00	5 50																1				2				1	9	54	307	4	
Bookkeepers	F	2 50	5 00	3 50										1		1								1					8	48	307	3	
Clerks	M	3 67	4 00	3 88															1		1								8	44	300	2	
Engineers	M	4 00	5 00	4 50																1				1					8	48	300	2	
Firemen	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																2									8	48	300	2	
Foremen	M	7 00	10 00	8 25																							2	2	8	44	300	4	
Gas and steam fitters	M	9 00	9 00	9 00																								4	8	48	300	4	
Iron workers	M	4 00	7 00	5 54																3	1			1		5	2		8	48	300	12	
Janitors	M	3 00	3 50	3 25												1		1											8	44	300	2	
Packers	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													8	48	300	1	
Plumbers	M	9 00	9 00	9 00																								25	8	48	300	25	
Miscellaneous	M	2 50	6 50	4 48										1	1	1				14		6	2	14	1	2			8	48	300	42	
Machinists	M	7 00	7 00	7 00																							5		8	48	300	5	
Machine operators	M	2 50	7 50	4 55										4						24			10		22	11	6		8	48	300	77	
Sheet metal workers	M	8 00	8 00	8 00																								11	8	44	300	11	
Stenographers	F	2 75	5 00	3 54											2	1	1			1				1					8	48	300	2	4
Superintendents	M	6 00	6 50	6 25																						9			9	54	300		2
Teamsters	M	3 00	3 50	3 25												1		1											8	48	300	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 50	$10 00											6	4	7	2	9	1	46	2	6	12	21	24	20	15	43				212	6
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	5 00																														
Mercantile Establishments.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 2 00	$ 7 50	$ 5 25								1				3	5			7				4	2	3	1		9	54	307	26	
Bookkeepers	F	2 50	4 00	3 25										3		2				5									9	54	307	10	
Carpenters	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				4					9	54	307	4	
Chauffeurs	M	3 50	4 17	3 83														4	18	5									9	54	307	27	
Clerks	M	3 50	4 17	3 43													4	9	10	22									9	54	307	45	
Clerks	F	1 33	4 17	3 18					2			5	7		11	3	9	14	6	1									9	54	307	58	
Cashiers	F	2 33	3 60	2 97									5					4											9	54	307	9	
Foremen	M	4 17	4 17	4 17																4									9	54	307	4	
Janitors	M	1 29	1 29	1 29					11																				9	54	307	11	
Secretaries	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				2					9	54	307	2	
Stenographers	F	1 50	4 00	2 68						2				4	2					2									9	54	307	10	
Salesmen	M	1 50	15 66	3 66						1	2	4		10	5	14	6	22	8	9		16	2	12	32			8	9	54	307	151	

FORT WORTH, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	$0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00 Up	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Furniture and Cabinet Makers—Continued.																																	
Machine operators	F	1 60	2 25	1 84						4	4		2																9	54	300	10	
Packers	M	2 60	3 25	2 88						2				2		2													9	54	300	6	
Packers	F	1 60	1 80	1 70						2	2																		9	54	300	4	
Salesmen	M	3 35	5 00	4 17													1							1					9	54	300	2	
Saw and planing mill workers	M	3 00	6 00	5 02												2		2	3	3	2			2		6			9	54	300	20	
Stenographers	F	2 25	3 50	3 10									2	1	5		4	2											9	54	300	14	
Teamsters	M	3 25	3 25	3 25													1												9	54	300	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 75	$ 6 00							14	15	7	16	8	24	15	23	14	11	30	10	6		20	2	15						225	5
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 60	3 50																														
Hotels and Restaurants.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 50	$ 7 75	$ 5 22														3		2	4	1		9	2		2		9	63	307	23	
Bakers	M	3 00	4 50	4 15												2	1	5	3	1	2								9	54	307	14	
Clerks	M	2 00	4 15	3 29								2		3	1		4		2	2									9	54	307	14	
Clerks	F	2 00	3 50	2 75								3			4	1	2	3											9	51	307	13	
Cooks	M	2 25	5 00	4 62									3	4	2	1				3	2			4					9	54	307	19	
Engineers	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					8	48	300	1	
Elevator operators	M	2 50	2 50	2 50										2															9	54	300	2	
Hotel and restaurant workers	M	2 00	5 50	3 75								3	4	11	2	5	7	16	9	6	2	3		2	1				9	63	307	71	
Hotel and restaurant workers	F	1 17	3 33	1 25				16	19	49	2		1				1												9	54	307	88	
Salesladies	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										2															7	49	300	2	
Telephone operators	F	1 67	3 00	2 25						3	1	5	2			2													7½	51	300	13	
Porters	M	2 50	3 00	2 62										8	12	8													10	70	307	28	
Waitresses	F	3 00	5 00	3 75												10	28	9	3	14				4					7	45	307	68	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 00	$ 7 75					16	19	52	3	13	10	30	21	29	43	36	17	28	10	4		20	3		2					356	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 17	5 00																														
Laundries.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 6 00	$ 7 50	$ 6 75																						1	1		10	60	307	2	
Bookkeepers	F	3 00	7 50	3 75												1	1	1	2	1	1						1		8	48	307	8	
Clerks	M	4 80	4 80	4 80																			1						9	54	307	1	
Clerks	F	2 00	4 50	3 00								2		6		1		1		2		1							9	54	307	13	
Cashiers	M	4 17	4 17	4 17																1									9	54	307	1	
Cashiers	F	1 65	2 33	1 95						1	1		1																9	54	307	3	
Chauffeurs	M	3 40	3 40	3 40													5												10	60	307	5	

Engineers	M	5 00	6 50	5 87																				1		3			8	48	307	4	
Foremen	M	5 00	8 35	5 25																				5	1	1		1	9	54	307	8	
Forceladies	F	1 65	5 00	3 52						1						1		2	1	1				1					9	54	307	7	
Firemen	M	3 00	4 17	3 54												2				2									9	54	307	4	
Laundry workers	M	1 50	6 67	3 95						2		5	1	20	7	11	20	17	2	27	2	8		18	2	12			9	54	307	154	
Laundry workers	F	1 25	4 16	1 87					86	175	17	61	9	27	1	13	2	4		1									9	54	307	396	
Porters	M	1 00	2 50	1 98				1			2	4		1															9	54	307	8	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 00	$ 8 33					1	86	179	20	72	11	54	8	29	28	25	5	35	3	9	1	25	3	17	2	1				614	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 25	7 50																														
Machine Shops.																																	
Apprentices	M	$ 2 75	$ 5 00	$ 3 68											1	1	1	7						1					8	44	307	11	
Blacksmiths	M	5 50	5 50	5 50																					1				8	48	307	1	
Bookkeepers	M	4 00	8 00	5 50																1				2				1	9	54	307	4	
Bookkeepers	F	2 50	5 00	3 50										1		1								1					8	48	307	3	
Clerks	M	3 67	4 00	3 88															1		1								8	44	300	2	
Engineers	M	4 00	5 00	4 50																1				1					8	48	300	2	
Firemen	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																2									8	48	300	2	
Foremen	M	7 00	10 00	8 25																							2	2	8	44	300	4	
Gas and steam fitters	M	9 00	9 00	9 00																								4	8	48	300	4	
Iron workers	M	4 00	7 00	5 54																3	1			1		5	2		8	48	300	12	
Janitors	M	3 00	3 50	3 25												1		1											8	44	300	2	
Packers	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													8	48	300	1	
Plumbers	M	9 00	9 00	9 00																								25	8	48	300	25	
Miscellaneous	M	2 50	6 50	4 48										1	1	1				14		6	2	14	1	2			8	48	300	42	
Machinists	M	7 00	7 00	7 00																							5		8	48	300	5	
Machine operators	M	2 50	7 50	4 55										4						24			10		22	11	6		8	48	300	77	
Sheet metal workers	M	8 00	8 00	8 00																								11	8	44	300	11	
Stenographers	F	2 75	5 00	3 54											2	1	1			1				1					8	48	300	2	4
Superintendents	M	6 00	6 50	6 25																						9			9	54	300		2
Teamsters	M	3 00	3 50	3 25												1		1											8	48	300	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 50	$10 00											6	4	7	2	9	1	46	2	6	12	21	24	20	15	43				212	6
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	5 00																														
Mercantile Establishments.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 2 00	$ 7 50	$ 5 25								1				3	5			7				4	2	3	1		9	54	307	26	
Bookkeepers	F	2 50	4 00	3 25										3		2				5									9	54	307	10	
Carpenters	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				4					9	54	307	4	
Chauffeurs	M	3 50	4 17	3 83														4	18	5									9	54	307	27	
Clerks	M	3 50	4 17	3 43													4	9	10	22									9	54	307	45	
Clerks	F	1 33	4 17	3 18					2			5	7		11	3	9	14	6	1									9	54	307	58	
Cashiers	F	2 33	3 60	2 97									5					4											9	54	307	9	
Foremen	M	4 17	4 17	4 17																4									9	54	307	4	
Janitors	M	1 29	1 29	1 29					11																				9	54	307	11	
Secretaries	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				2					9	54	307	2	
Stenographers	F	1 50	4 00	2 68						2				4	2					2									9	54	307	10	
Salesmen	M	1 50	15 66	3 66						1	2	4		10	5	14	6	22	8	9		16	2	12	32			8	9	54	307	151	

FORT WORTH, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00-UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Mercantile Establishments—Continued.																																	
Salesladies	F	1 33	9 67	2 36					11	84	71	9	13	17	22	3	1	18	34	9	8	10	9	6	3			11	9	54	307	339	
Painters	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													9	54	307	1	
Packers	M	1 50	4 81	2 15						12				2									2						9	54	307	16	
Porters	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												2													9	54	307	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 2[illegible]	$15 66						24	99	73	19	25	36	40	28	25	71	76	64	8	26	13	28	37	3	1	19				715	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 33	9 67																														
Miscellaneous Manufacturing.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 4 25	$ 6 11	$ 5 38																1					1		1		9	54	300	2	1
Bookkeepers	F	4 00	4 00	4 00																1									9	54	300		1
Blacksmiths	M	7 50	7 50	7 50																							1		10	60	300	1	
Clerks	M	3 25	4 80	4 06													1			1			1						9	54	300		3
Cashiers	M	4 80	4 80	4 80																			1						9	54	300		1
Chauffeurs	M	3 2[illegible]	3 2[illegible]	3 2[illegible]													2												10	60	300	2	
Engineers	M	4 2[illegible]	6 6[illegible]	[illegible]																2		2			1	1			10	60	300	3	3
Firemen	M	3 50	3 50	[illegible]														2											12	84	300		2
Foremen	M	4 00	11 50	5 66																1			1	1		3		1	9	54	300	1	6
Helpers	M	4 00	4 20	[illegible]																8									9	54	300		8
Miscellaneous	M	3 50	4 50	[illegible]						1						151		2		10		2							9	54	300	151	15
Machinists	M	5 00	25 00																					20		15		15	8	48	250	50	
Rubber Workers	M	2 75	4 00										2	2				3		4									10	60	300	11	
Rubber workers	F	2 25	2 70	2 48									2	2															9	54	300	4	
Superintendents	M	5 00	8 25	7.35																				1		1		2	9	54	300	4	
Secretaries	M	6 25	6 25	6 25																						1			9	54	300		1
Stenographers	F	2 50	4 00	3 2[illegible]										1			6			2									8	[illegible]8	300	9	
Teamsters	M	3 50	3 50	[illegible]														3											9	6	300	3	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 75	$11 50											[illegible]			9	[illegible]0		[illegible]0		4	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]1	2	18				[illegible]1	41
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 2[illegible]	4 00																														
Newspaper and Printing Establishments.																																	
Apprentices	M	$ 3 00	$ 3 00	$ 3 00												1													8	48	307	1	
Bookbinders	M	1 60	6 00	3 15						1[illegible]	5	3														10			8	48	307	30	
Bookbinders	F	3 00	3 00	3 00												11													8	48	307	11	
Bookkeepers	M	3 00	7 70	5 33												1								1			1		8	44	307	3	
Clerks	M	3 00	9 60	4 67												2		1		2		1		2	1		2	2	8	48	307	13	

Clerks	F	1 67	4 00	3 10						1		1		1		3				1								8	44	307	7	
Chauffeurs	M	3 33	3 33	3 33													2											9	54	307	2	
Compositors	M	2 33	7 83	5 50										1			1								8	2		8	48	307	12	
Compositors	F	2 33	2 33	2 33									2															8	48	307	2	
Engineers	M	5 00	7 60	6 30																			1			1		8	44	307	2	
Foremen	M	6 66	8 05	7 41																					1	3	1	8	48	307	4	
Foreladies	F	4 00	4 00	4 00																1								8	48	307	1	
Linotype operators	M	7 50	8 50	8 00																						1	1	8	48	307	2	
Lithographers	M	3 17	7 45	4 71												1	2			1					3	1		8	48	307	8	
Machinists	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																			3					8	48	307	3	
Pressmen	M	5 83	5 83	5 83																								8	48	307	6	
Pressfeeders	M	2 00	4 59	3 20								2		2		8	4	14		4		4						8	8	307	38	
Pressfeeders	F	2 00	3 33	2 65								3		2		4	2											8	48	307	11	
Porters	M	2 50	4 17	3 13										2		6				2								8	48	307	10	
Stenographers	F	3 25	5 00	4 10												3		3		5			4	4				8	48	300	19	
Superintendents	M	12 50	12 50	12 50																							1	8	48	300	1	
Salesmen	M	3 00	10 00	7 60												1						2			4	1	8		48	300	16	
Telephone operators	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										4														8	44	307	4	
Teamsters	M	3 17	4 17	3 67												1				1								8	[illegible]	307	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 60	$12 50							13	5	9	2	12		42	11	18		17		7	4	11	7	26	12	13				208	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 67	5 00																														
Oil Industry.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 7 50	$10 00	$ 8 75																						1	1	7½	42	300		2
Clerks	M	3 30	8 25	4 74												1	2			1		1		9		2	1	8	48	300		17
Cooks	F	2 00	5 00	4 00								1								1				1				12	72	307		3
Cashiers	M	5 85	13 86	8 02																					2	1	1	7½	42	300		4
Carpenters	M	10 00	10 50	10 25																							2	8	48	300		2
Chauffeurs	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				2				8	48	300		2
Drillers	M	14 00	17 00	15 33																							3	12	72	300		3
Engineers	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				12				12	72	300		12
Foremen	M	5 00	10 80	7 20																				2		5	1	4	8	48	300		12
Gaugers	M	4 33	6 80	5 20																	2			2		2			8	48	300		6
Janitors	M	4 25	4 75	4 60																1		3						10	70	300		4
Machinists	M	4 20	6 66	5 70																1		2			1	3		8	48	300		7
Miscellaneous	M	4 67	14 00	7 25																		3	1	31	6	2	3	16	8	48	300		62
Superintendents	M	6 66	20 00	12 10																						1		3	8	48	300		4
Stenographers	M	3 40	5 67	4 25													2			5					1				8	48	300		8
Teamsters	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				8					8	48	300		8
Telegraph operators	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													7½	42	300		1
Waitresses	F	4 00	4 00	4 00																4								12	72	300		4
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 00	$20 00									1				2	4			13	2	9	1	67	10	16	6	30					161
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 00	5 00																														

FORT WORTH, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00 UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Packing Plants.																																	
Blacksmiths	M	$ 4 46	$ 5 82	$ 5 12																	1				1				8	48	307	2	
Bookkeepers	M	4 17	5 83	5 35																2				6	3				8	48	307	11	
Bookkeepers	F	4 67	4 67	4 67																		1							8	44	307	1	
Clerks	M	2 50	7 50	5 08										12			11		1	27		2		40	5	8	2		8	44	307	108	
Clerks	F	2 50	5 00	3 48										16		1	13			10				3					8	44	307	43	
Cashiers	M	4 17	7 50	5 39																		1			1		1		8	44	307	3	
Carpenters	M	4 56	5 98	5 01																		2	5	3	13				8	48	307	23	
Cabinet makers	M	6 42	6 42	6 42																						2			8	48	307	2	
Cooks	F	3 00	3 46	3 20												3	1												8	48	307	4	
Coopers	M	1 75	5 33	4 11							1								2		2			6					8	48	307	11	
Chauffeurs	M	4 66	5 17	4 91																		1	8	10					8	48	307	19	
Electricians	M	3 85	6 42	4 92															1		5	4		4	3	1			8	48	307	18	
Engineers	M	5 08	5 83	5 35																				3	1				8	48	307	4	
Elevator operators	M	3 80	3 80	3 80															12										8	48	307	12	
Foremen	M	3 64	8 33	5 53														1	2	2		1		5	9	15	9	4	8	48	307	48	
Firemen	M	4 86	5 10	5 00																			1	3					8	48	307	4	
Gas and steam fitters	M	3 80	6 10	4 75															13				3		11	2			8	48	307	29	
Helpers	M	3 80	5 34	4 50															1	3	5	7	1	4	3				8	48	307	24	
Janitors	M	2 82	3 50	3 05											13			4											8	48	307	17	
Laundry workers	M	3 80	3 94	3 84															9										8	48	307	9	
Lanudry workers	F	3 00	3 00	3 00												2													8	48	307	2	
Machinists	M	4 06	6 52	5 29																1						1			8	48	307	2	
Millwrights	M	4 06	6 02	5 40																2		2	1	6	16	8			8	48	307	35	
Machine operators	M	3 24	4 96	4 08													1	2		3			2						8	48	307	8	
Miscellaneous	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																4									8	48	307	4	
Oilers	M	4 42	4 42	4 42																	25								8	44	300	25	
Painters	M	5 26	5 26	5 26																				3					8	48	300	3	
Plasterers	M	9 00	9 00	9 00																								2	8	44	300	2	
Packing and canning plant workers	M	2 53	7 20	3 94										5	80	308	138	117	130	315	210	120	30	60	22	18	11		8	48	300	1564	
Packing and canning plant workers	F	2 36	5 83	2 93									34	98	20	35	40	147	73	15	3	7			2				8	44	300	474	
Stenographers	M	4 17	5 00	4 45																2				1					8	44	307	3	
Stenographers	F	3 33	5 83	4 37													12			7		2		6					8	44	307	28	
Superintendents	M	6 67	8 33	7 50																						1	1	2	8	48	307	4	
Sheet metal workers	M	4 06	5 98	5 02																1	3			2	4				8	48	307	10	
Salesmen	M	3 33	8 66	5 50													1			2		4		13	10	8	7	4	8	44	300	49	
Sawyers	M	4 90	5 54	5 22																			1		1				8	44	307	2	
Teamsters	M	3 80	3 80	3 80															6										8	44	307	6	
Telegraph operators	M	5 83	5 83	5 83																					1				8	44	307	1	
Telephone operators	F	3 17	3 17	3 17												2													8	44	300	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 75	$ 9 00								1		34	131	113	351	217	271	250	397	254	153	52	197	106	64	31	12				2616	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 36	5 83																														

Railroad Offices.

Apprentices	M	$ 2 96	$ 4 24	$ 3 10											20	20				4									8	48	307		44
Bookkeepers	M	4 90	6 67	5 70																				4	8	2			8	48	307		14
Boilermakers	M	4 60	5 76	5 18																		11			11				8	48	307		22
Blacksmiths	M	5 36	6 17	5 80																				2	8	3			8	48	307		13
Clerks	M	3 25	9 15	4 75												51				23		24		49		12		3	8	48	307		162
Clerks	F	1 96	4 95	3 94								1		1	3	2	8		2		1	5	3						8	48	307		26
Cashiers	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					8	48	307		1
Carpenters	M	4 25	4 33	4 28																	15								8	48	307		15
Cooks	M	2 67	2 67	2 67										2															10	70	307		2
Call boys	M	3 20	3 43	3 32												4	5												8	48	307		9
Carmen	M	3 60	6 67	3 95														27		8				29	12	1			8	48	307		77
Engineers	M	3 00	6 87	5 11												11		4		8				5	3	13			8	48	307		44
Foremen	M	3 33	8 67	6 39													18	1						5	1	43	14	5	8	48	307		87
Secretaries	M	3 18	5 85	3 88												2	1	2			1				1				8	48	307		7
Stenographers	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																1									8	48	307		1
Stenographers	F	2 00	4 25	3 45								1			1	14	2	2	1	8									8	48	307		29
Superintendents	M	5 25	9 17	7 22																				4				4	8	48	307		8
Telegraph operators	M	4 16	4 50	4 20																28		4							8	44	307		32
Telegraph operators	F	3 00	3 00	3 00												3													8	44	307		3
Hostlers	M	3 60	4 25	3 65														12			1								8	48	307		13
Janitors	M	2 50	3 00	2 65										7		2													8	48	307		9
Machinists	M	3 92	5 76	4 72															30						26				8	48	307		56
Messengers	M	2 00	2 00	2 00								4																	8	48	307		4
Miscellaneous	M	2 96	6 30	3 15											298	8					1			1		7			8	48	307		315
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 00	$ 6 15									1	5	1	9	322	117	34	48	33	80	19	44	3	100	70	81	14	12					993
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 96	4 95																															

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Clothing Factories.

Bookkeepers	M	$ 6 95	$ 6 95	$ 6 95																						1			8	48	300		1
Bookkeepers	F	5 83	5 83	5 83																					1				8	48	300		1
Clerks	M	5 83	5 83	5 83																					1				8	48	300		1
Cutters	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				2					8	48	292		2
Foremen	M	7 30	7 30	7 30																							1		8	48	292		1
Foreladies	F	4 03	6 96	5 05																2						1			8	48	292	1	2
Garment workers	F	33	4 11	2 24	1		3	3	16	14		11	47	7	2		3	4	2	1									8	48	292	114	
Janitors	M	2 83	3 33	3 08											1		1												7½	44	292	2	
Packers	M	1 35	2 00	1 67					1			1																	8	48	292	2	
Stenographers	F	2 50	4 16	3 54									1				1			2									8	48	292		4
Teamsters	M	4 50	4 50	4 50																		1							8	48	292	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 35	$ 7 30		1		3	3	17	14		12	48	7	3		5	4	2	5		1		2	2	2	1					120	12
Minimum and maximum paid	F	33	5 83																															

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY.																															Hours Per Day.	Hours 1 Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.	
					$0–$0 50	$0 50–$0 75	$0 75–$1 00	$1 00–$1 25	$1 25–$1 50	$1 50–$1 75	$1 75–$2 00	$2 00–$2 25	$2 25–$2 50	$2 50–$2 75	$2 75–$3 00	$3 00–$3 25	$3 25–$3 50	$3 50–$3 75	$3 75–$4 00	$4 00–$4 25	$4 25–$4 50	$4 50–$4 75	$4 75–$5 00	$5 00–$5 50	$5 50–$6 00	$6 00–$7 00	$7 00–$8 00	$8 00–UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.
Laundry.																																								
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 75	$ 5 44	$ 4 60															2					2					9	54	300	4	
Bookkeepers	F	2 75	2 75	2 75											2														9	54	300	2	
Clerks	F	2 08	2 08	2 08								2																	9	54	300	2	
Engineers	M	3 75	7 50	4 12															1							1	1		9	54	300	3	
Foremen	M	12 50	12 50	12 50																								1	9	54	300	1	
Laundry workers	M	2 83	7 50	4 01											3	3	1	6	1	2	1	5	1	2	2	1	1		9	54	300	29	
Laundry workers	F	1 50	3 00	1 96						47	10	6	4	5	1			1											9	54	300	74	
Machinists	M	5 83	5 83	5 83																					1				9	54	300	1	
Porters	M	2 50	3 08	2 71									1	2		1													9	54	300	4	
Stenographers	F	2 83	3 83	3 00												2			3										9	54	300	5	
Superintendents	M	3 00	10 00	7 92												1								2		1		2	9	54	300	6	
Superintendents	F	2 83	2 83	2 83											1														9	54	300	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 50	$12 50							47	10	8	5	7	7	7	1	7	7	2	1	5	1	6	3	3	2	3				132	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 50	3 83																														
Mercantile Establishments.																																								
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 75	$ 8 33	$ 5 00														6								12		6	9	54	300	24	
Bookkeepers	F	1 66	3 83	2 15						6		12			6														9	54	300	24	
Clerks	M	2 00	2 91	2 55								6			12														9	54	300	18	
Clerks	F	1 33	2 00	1 64					6			12																	9	54	300	18	
Cashiers	M	3 33	3 33	3 33													2												9	50	300	2	
Cashiers	F	1 66	3 00	2 33						12			6		6	6	6												9	50	300	36	
Chauffeurs	M	2 50	3 00	2 65											6		3												9	54	300	9	
Dressmakers	F	1 50	3 33	2 31						6	6	2	4	6		2	2	8											8	48	300	36	
Elevator operators	M	1 50	1 50	1 50						1																			9	54	300	1	
Elevator operators	F	1 41	1 41	1 41					2																				9	54	300	2	
Foremen	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					8	48	300	1	
Forcladies	F	5 83	5 83	5 83																					1				8	48	300	1	
Janitors	M	1 41	3 00	2 20					2							2													10	60	300	4	
Messengers	M	1 00	1 33	1 17				6	4																				9	54	300	10	
Messengers	F	1 00	1 00	1 00				1																					8	48	300	1	
Miscellaneous	M	1 00	11 60	4 10					2	2	6		2	18	4		4		8		14	4	8	10	14	6		4	9	54	300	106	
Miscellaneous	F	1 16	2 50	1 84				4	10	2				2															9	54	300	18	
Porters	M	2 00	4 16	3 08								4	4	2	4			2		2									10	60	300	18	
Packers	M	1 65	2 50	2 07						2		2		2	2														9	54	300	8	
Salesmen	M	1 83	11 66	4 01							4			8	12		12	12		28	8		4	28	8	12	8	16	9	54	300	160	
Saleslaidies	F	1 00	6 00	2 21				57	57	42	42	60	42	9	36	6	9	3		3						6			9	54	300	372	

Stenographers	F	2 83	3 33	2 90										3	6		4	5										8	48	300	18	
Tailors	M	5 00	7 50	6 25																				1			1	8	48	300	2	
Telephone operators	F	1 66	1 66	1 66						3																		9	54	300	3	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 00	$11 66					68	83	76	58	98	58	50	94	16	42	36	8	33	22	4	12	40	23	36	9	26				892	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	6 00																														

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Clothing Factories.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 4 66	$ 3 08	$ 4 87																		1		1				8	51	305		2
Bakers	F	2 66	3 66	3 07											1	1		1										8	51	305	3	
Clerks	F	2 66	2 66	2 66										3														8	48	305		3
Cutters	M	3 33	5 83	4 45													1			3					1			8	48	305	5	
Foreladies	F	2 66	4 00	3 40										1	1			1			1							8	48	305	4	
Garment workers	F	2 84	2 84	2 84											125													7	44	305	125	
Superintendents	M	10 00	10 00	10 00																							1	8	48	305		1
Stenographers	F	2 33	3 83	2 90									1	2		1		1										7	44	305		5
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 33	$10 00										1	6	127	2	1	3		4		1		1	1			1				137	11
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 33	3 33																														
Laundries.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 5 00	$ 5 00	$ 5 00																				1				9	50	307	1	
Bookkeepers	F	3 26	3 33	3 30													2											9	54	307	2	
Clerks	M	3 33	3 33	3 33													3											9	54	307	3	
Clerks	F	1 66	2 91	2 22						6		3	1	3	1													9	50	307	14	
Cashiers	M	4 58	5 83	5 45																		1			2			10	60	307	3	
Carpenters	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1				9	54	307	1	
Engineers	M	3 33	6 25	4 15													1	1				1		1	1			10	60	307	5	
Foremen	M	5 00	8 33	6 66																				2	1	1		9	50	307	5	
Firemen	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												2												10	60	307	2	
Laundry workers	M	2 08	5 83	3 49								1	3	10		5	6	4		4	1	2		2	2			9	54	37	40	
Laundry workers	F	1 08	3 33	1 58				37	137	32	1	5	2	3			2											9	50	307	219	
Machinists	M	5 83	5 83	5 83																					2			9	54	307	2	
Machine operators	F	3 00	3 25	3 12												1	1											9	54	307	2	
Porters	M	2 50	3 00	2 66										2				1										10	60	307	3	
Stenographers	F	3 00	4 00	3 40												1	1			1								9	50	307	3	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 08	$ 8 33					37	137	38	1	9	6	18	1	9	16	6		5	1	4		7	8	1		1				305	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 08	4 00																														
Mercantile Establishments.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 75	$10 85	$ 6 30														1		3		1		3	1	1		3	8	51	305	13	
Bookkeepers	F	1 16	5 42	2 86				1		1		1	3	3	2	4				1		2			1				8	51	305	19	
Carpenters	M	6 41	6 41	6 41																						1			9	54	300	1	
Cooks	M	2 33	5 00	3 33									1	1										1					9	54	300	3	
Chauffeurs	M	2 91	3 00	3 12											1	4	1												9	54	305	6	
Clerks	M	2 50	7 50	3 11										2		1	1	1		1					1		2		8	51	305	9	

HOUSTON, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY.																														Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week	Days Worked	No. Paid.	
					$0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00 UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.
Mercantile Establishments—Continued.																																							
Clerks	F	1 00	5 00	2 99				1	10	12	1	13	1	13	2	1	5			7				1					8	51	305	67	
Cashiers	F	83	5 00	1 91			6		2	21	2	6	4			2				1				1					8	51	305	45	
Dressmakers	F	2 00	4 16	2 73								3	4		1			1		1									8	51	305	10	
Electricians	M	3 33	3 33	3 33													1												9	54	305	1	
Elevator operators	F	2 00	2 33	2 17								2	5																8	51	305	7	
Engineers	M	5 83	5 83	5 83																					2				9	54	305	2	
Foremen	M	2 41	8 33	3 80									1		1	4				1				1	1			1	8	51	305	10	
Foreladies	F	2 00	6 83	3 15								15			1	6			3	1	1			1					8	51	305	28	
Garment workers	F	1 83	2 00	1 92							1	3																	8	51	305	4	
Machine operators	F	2 08	3 00	2 54								2				2													8	51	305	4	
Machinists	M	4 16	4 16	4 16																1									9	54	305	1	
Miscellaneous	M	66	8 33	2 84			2	4		4	1	1	3	4	4	5	1	1	1	4		1			2	6	2	1	8	51	305	47	
Miscellaneous	F	50	10 85	2 15		2		33	20	26	7	11	7	5	7	7	3								6	1		2	8	51	305	137	
Painters	M	6 41	6 41	6 41																						1			8	48	305	1	
Porters	M	1 33	4 16	2 62				4					13	12	4	8	1			1									9	54	305	43	
Secretaries	M	8 33	8 33	8 33																								1	8	51	305	1	
Stenographers	M	5 77	6 66	6 22																					1	1			8	51	305	2	
Stenographers	F	2 00	4 50	3 90								1				1		1		1	1								8	51	305	5	
Salesmen	M	1 67	6 66	3 22						16	2	10	14	20	14	2	3	31	21	18	12	10	14	9	3	6			8	51	305	205	
Salesladies	F	83	8 34	2 09			7	8	10	48	17	95	83	26	13	25	27	25	7	14		9	3	12		4	2	2	8	51	305	437	
Tailors	F	2 50	5 83	3 40										1		1									1				9	54	305	3	
Telephone operators	F	1 66	2 00	1 83						1		1																	8	51	305	2	
Waitresses	F	1 25	2 00	1 35					19			3																	8	51	305	22	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 66	$10 85			2	15	51	61	119	31	167	139	87	50	73	43	61	32	55	14	23	17	29	19	21	6	10				1125	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	50	10 85																														

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Candy and Confectionery Factories.																																							
Bakers	M	$ 6 00	$ 6 00	$ 6 00																						2			9	54	313	2	
Bookkeepers	M	3 83	15 62	7 55															1	1				2		2		2	9	54	312	8	
Bookkeepers	F	4 00	4 16	4 08															2										9	54	312	2	
Cashiers	M	4 58	8 33	5 90																	1	1						1	9	54	312	3	
Cashiers	F	1 88	1 88	1 88							2																		8	48	306	2	
Candy workers	M	5 50	5 50	5 50																					1				9	54	306	1	
Confectionery and soft drink workers	M	3 25	3 50	3 33													2	1											9	63	306	3	
Confectionery and soft drink workers	F	1 66	2 10	1 94						1		5																	8	48	306	6	

Cooks	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					9	54	306	1	
Clerks	M	2 50	7 29	4 25										3			3	1		5		5		3	1		1		9	54	306	22	
Clerks	F	2 50	3 75	2 74										5	1				1										9	54	306	7	
Carpenters	M	7 00	7 00	7 00																							5		9	54	306	5	
Coopers	M	5 00	7 00	6 00																				5			5		9	54	306	10	
Dressmakers	F	7 00	7 00	7 00																							3		9	54	306	3	
Chauffeurs	M	2 50	5 50	3 66										3		2	23	7		13		3		1	1				10	60	312	53	
Elevator operators	M	3 33	3 33	3 33													1												9	54	306	1	
Engineers	M	5 83	7 29	6 30																					3		1		8	44	306	4	
Firemen	M	4 66	4 66	4 66																		4							8	44	306	4	
Foremen	M	4 16	7 30	5 57																2	1			1	1	2	1		9	54	306	8	
Helpers	M	1 00	4 16	3 26				2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	14		1	17	1									10	60	312	47	
Helpers	F	83	1 33	1 04			4	2	2																				9	54	300	8	
Laundry workers	M	2 66	3 50	3 20										1			1	1											9	54	300	3	
Laundry workers	F	1 66	3 00	1 94						4		1				1													9	50	300	6	
Machinists	M	4 66	6 00	5 60																		3				8			8	44	306	11	
Miscellaneous	M	1 66	7 50	4 16						1					2	1	5	4	2	11	31	5	1	9			1		9	54	306	73	
Oilers	M	4 33	4 33	4 33																	3								9	54	306	3	
Packers	M	3 86	4 16	3 34											1	1				1									9	54	306	3	
Packers	F	2 16	2 83	2 65								2	1	1	2				3										9	54	306	9	
Porters	M	1 66	3 00	2 33						1	1					2													9	54	306	4	
Saleladies	F	1 50	3 25	1 98						5		2			1				1										9	54	306	9	
Stenographers	F	3 33	4 58	3 95													1					1							9	50	306	2	
Superintendents	M	9 58	9 58	9 58																								1	9	54	306	1	
Telephone operators	F	2 50	3 33	3 01										2			3												9	54	306	5	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 00	$15 62				4	4	3	14	4	12	2	17	10	21	39	15	27	34	35	22	2	22	7	14	17	4				329	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	83	7 00																														
Cigar and Tobacco Factories.																																			
Bookkeepers	M	$ 4 16	$ 4 16	$ 4 16																1									9	54	306	1	
Bookkeepers	F	3 50	3 50	3 50															1										9	54	306	1	
Clerks	M	3 76	5 77	4 20															4						1				9	54	306	5	
Clerks	F	1 50	3 00	2 20						1	1			1		1													9	54	306	4	
Cashiers	F	4 66	4 66	4 66																		1							9	54	306	1	
Cooks	F	3 33	3 33	3 33													1												9	54	306	1	
Chauffeurs	M	2 83	5 00	3 35											3			1						1					9	54	306	5	
Cigar and tobacco workers	F	50	5 50	1 67		4	23	490	79	68	64	66	42	52	32	24	18	16	6		1	1	2						9	54	306	988	
Foremen	M	3 83	7 50	5 03											1		1		1		1			4		2	1		9	54	306	11	
Foreladies	F	1 66	6 00	2 85						1		1	1	1	1	1		1		1				3					9	54	306	11	
Helpers	M	1 66	3 66	2 95						2		9		10	10	5		2											9	54	306	38	
Stenographers	F	3 33	3 33	3 33													1												9	54	306	1	
Telephone operators	F	2 33	2 33	2 33									1																9	54	306	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 66	$ 7 50			4	23	490	79	72	65	76	44	64	47	31	21	21	11	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	1					1068	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	50	6 00																														

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY.																												Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.	
					$0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$2 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00-UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.
Clothing Factories.																																					
Bookkeepers	M	$ 5 50	$ 7 68	$ 6 64																				2		1	1		9	50	306	4	
Bookkeepers	F	1 66	4 16	3 08						1						1			1										9	50	306	3	
Clerks	M	4 23	14 42	6 45															1		3	2		4	3	4	3		9	50	306	20	
Clerks	F	1 15	3 84	2 95				1		4	3		20	8	9	3	5	8											9	44	306	61	
Cutters	M	2 00	6 40	4 40								3							1				1	2	1				8	44	306	8	
Cooks	F	1 33	2 00	1 67					1			1																	8	44	306	2	
Elevator operators	M	1 35	1 35	1 35					2																				9	50	306	2	
Foreladies	F	2 00	4 66	2 80								3		2							1								9	50	306	6	
Garment workers	F	1 00	4 66	1 79			20	5	36	42	41	4	23	21	15	3	5	4	1		1	1							8	44	306	222	
Garment workers	M	1 50	2 25	1 83					2			2																	9	50	306	4	
Machinists	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																			1						8	48	306	1	
Miscellaneous	M	2 00	2 00	2 00								3																	8	44	306	3	
Miscellaneous	F	1 00	3 80	2 10				1	3		2	8		6				1											8	44	306	21	
Porters	M	1 00	3 00	2 00				1				1				1													9	54	306	3	
Stenographers	M	3 30	4 10	3 88													1			2									9	50	306	3	
Stenographers	F	2 80	4 15	3 65											1					3									8	48	306	4	
Superintendents	M	9 60	9 60	9 60																								1	8	44	306	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 00	$14 42				20	8	44	47	46	25	43	37	25	7	12	13	1	8	2	4	2	4	6	5	5	4				368	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	4 66																														
Hotels and Restaurants.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 4 15	$11 45	$ 7 28																1						1		1	9	54	365	3	
Bookkeepers	F	3 75	3 75	3 75															1										9	54	306	1	
Clerks	M	2 08	8 33	5 10									2			2			1	3						1		2	9	54	365	11	
Clerks	F	1 88	3 75	2 51							3	1				2			1										9	54	306	7	
Cashiers	F	1 50	6 25	3 62						1	2								2							1			9	54	365	6	
Carpenters	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					9	54	306	1	
Cooks	M	1 00	11 46	3 90				4	1	2	1	4		1		1		3			1	3		3	1			1	9	54	365	26	
Cooks	F	1 00	5 62	1 35				16	4	3															1				9	54	365	24	
Engineers	M	4 79	9 37	6 85																			1	1		1		1	9	54	365	4	
Elevator operators	M	1 25	2 08	1 89					2			1																	9	54	306	3	
Elevator operators	F	1 25	2 08	1 65					3		3	1																	9	54	306	7	
Foremen	M	5 83	15 62	12 10																					1			4	9	54	365	5	
Foreladies	F	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					*9	54	365	1	
Firemen	M	3 54	4 37	4 20														1			2								9	54	306	3	
Hotel and restaurant workers	F	1 14	1 85	1 70				2		28	4			2															9	54	306	36	
Hotel and restaurant workers	M	1 14	1 14	1 14				4																					9	54	306	4	

Laundry workers	M	1 88	2 50	2 10							2			1														9	54	306	3	
Laundry workers	F	1 25	1 75	1 37				9		1																		9	54	306	10	
Miscellaneous	M	83	7 29	1 95			12	15	11	2	4	10	3	3	1						1					1	1	9	54	306	64	
Miscellaneous	F	1 00	3 54	1 98				7				2		2					1									9	54	306	12	
Porters	M	1 00	3 95	1 81				6			2		2							1								9	54	306	11	
Painters	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																					3			9	54	306	3	
Tailors	M	2 08	5 00	3 45								1					1									1		9	54	306	3	
Telephone operators	F	2 08	3 12	2 45								4		2		1												9	54	306	7	
Waiters	M	1 33	6 21	1 99					14	9	3														1			9	54	306	27	
Waitresses	F	1 66	1 83	1 72						10	3																	9	54	306	13	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 83	$15 62	.....			12	54	44	55	28	24	7	11	1	6	1	5	6	4	4	3	1	11	3	5	1	9	....	....	....	295	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	6 25	.....																													
Laundries.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 50	$ 5 00	$ 4 25														1						1				9	54	313	2	
Bookkeepers	F	2 50	4 25	3 20										2			1			1								8	48	313	4	
Clerks	M	1 17	4 00	2 79				1								2				1								9	54	313	4	
Clerks	F	1 33	3 00	2 45					1			1		4		1												9	54	313	7	
Drivers	M	3 25	13 35	3 85												2		17	4	9							1	9	54	313	33	
Engineers	M	3 30	4 25	3 77													1											9	54	313	2	
Foremen	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				2				9	54	313	2	
Foreladies	F	2 50	3 00	2 75										1		1												9	54	306	2	
Firemen	M	2 60	3 00	2 80										1		1												10	60	313	2	
Laundry workers	M	1 00	8 25	3 15				14	1	14	1	4	5	7		6	3		2	5				1			1	9	54	313	64	
Laundry workers	F	1 00	4 50	1 43				78	35	7		13	2	5	1	3	4					2						9	54	313	150	
Machine operators	M	2 50	4 15	3 33										1						1								9	54	313	2	
Machine operators	F	1 00	9 00	1 80				6	3	2	1																1	9	54	313	13	
Machinists	M	3 50	3 75	3 62														2										9	54	313	2	
Porters	M	1 00	2 00	1 56				1		1	1	1																9	54	313	4	
Stenographers	F	2 08	2 13	2 10								2																8	48	306	2	
Superintendents	M	4 16	8 33	6 38																1				1	1		2	9	54	313	5	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 00	$13 33	.....				100	40	24	3	21	7	21	1	16	9	20	6	18	1	2		5	1		5	....	....	....	300	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	9 00	.....																													
Mercantile Establishments.																																	
Bakers	M	$ 2 00	$ 3 12	$ 2 56								1				1												9	54	313	2	
Bookkeepers	M	1 66	8 33	4 22						1				1		2	1	1		1	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	9	54	306	18	1
Bookkeepers	F	1 33	5 00	3 15					1	5	2	3	5	7	6	3	5	2	1	3	2	1		2				8	48	306	48	
Carpenters	M	7 00	7 00	7 00																							1	8	48	306	1	
Cooks	F	1 12	2 12	1 43				1	1			1																9	54	306	3	
Clerks	M	1 43	6 67	2 95					6		6	10	5	2	8		2	3		6	1		7	6		4		9	54	306	66	
Clerks	F	1 33	6 08	2 66					20	18	13	15	10	3	2	6	7	4	1	3	1	1	1	2		1		9	54	306	108	
Chauffeurs	M	1 43	3 33	3 04					1			1	6	2	5	3	9		1									9	54	306	28	
Cashiers	M	1 50	4 87	3 31						1					1								1					9	54	306	3	
Cashiers	F	83	4 16	2 38			1		5	13	7	7	2	2	3		2			1								9	54	306	43	
Dressmakers	F	1 00	5 16	2 04				13	20	34	29	12	3	9	5	3	7	1	2	2		1		3				9	54	306	144	
Electricians	M	5 83	8 33	6 55																					2		1	9	54	306	3	

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00 UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Mercantile Establishments—Continued.																																	
Elevator operators	M	1 17	2 75	1 82				1	2	4	3	4	3	2	2														9	54	306	21	
Elevator operators	F	1 35	2 00	1 68					3	7	2	1																	8	52	306	13	
Foremen	M	3 35	19 25	6 11													1		3	7	2	1		13	6	7	3	7	9	54	306	50	
Foreladies	F	1 66	9 65	4 05						1					1	1	1	3		1		1		2	3		2	2	9	54	306	18	
Firemen	M	2 50	2 50	2 50										1															9	54	306	1	
Messengers	M	50	4 16	1 44		5	2	20	15	4				2						1									9	54	306	49	
Musicians	F	1 66	1 66	1 66										2															9	54	306	2	
Miscellaneous	M	1 00	14 16	2 97				10	12	10	4	14	19	4	12	4	3		1	4			1	1	3			10	9	54	306	112	
Miscellaneous	F	50	10 00	1 38		3	19	12	7	6	7	1		3	1	5	7	1		1	1			2	1	1	1	2	8½	52	306	81	
Porters	M	1 07	3 35	2 01				1		4	2	21	20	2	3	4	1												9	54	306	58	
Press feeders	M	1 90	2 71	2 35							1	1	1	2															9	50	300	5	
Salesmen	M	65	10 85	4 18		1				7		8	8	20	14	12	14	15	10	32	1	14	2	25	10	9	4	9	10	60	306	199	16
Saleladies	F	50	7 50	1 72			1	8	1	09	176	18	783	74	50	40	36	24	14	3		17	1		9	4		1	9	54	306	837	
Superintendents	M	2 82	10 00	7 16												1	2		1								1	4	9	54	306	8	1
Secretaries	M	17 35	17 35	17 35																								1	8½	52	306	1	
Stenographers	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					9	54	306	1	
Stenographers	F	1 33	4 15	3 01					1	1		3		4	7	2	3	6	1	1									9	54	306	29	
Telephone operators	F	1 65	2 86	2 20						1	2	2	1	2	1														9	54	306	9	
Tailors	M	2 50	6 65	3 66										2		3		5		1					1	1			8½	52	306	13	
Waitresses	F	1 00	2 00	1 56				1		1		1																	9	54	306	3	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 50	$19 25			10	30	168	270	305	161	180	133	112	108	75	77	45	20	81	11	21	13	68	31	26	13	37				1977	18
Minimum and maximum paid	F	50	10 00																														
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Establishments.																																	
Apprentices	F	$ 1 00	$ 1 33	$ 1 13				90	10																				9	50	305	100	
Blacksmiths	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					9	54	305	1	
Box makers	M	1 08	6 91	3 10				10	6	8	7	6		6	2	1	2	1		1	1		1			2			9	51	300	54	
Box makers	F	88	3 16	1 78			1	10	4	4		8	1	1		1													8	51	300	30	
Bookkeepers	M	1 05	6 72	4 35				1								1			1	1				5	3	1			9	54	305	13	
Bookkeepers	F	2 00	2 90	2 56								1		1	1														9	54	305	3	
Chauffeurs	M	2 10	4 17	3 25								2		6		5	11			3									10	60	313	27	
Creamery workers	M	2 00	5 00	3 25								7		2		2			1	3				1					10	60	313	16	
Cigar and tobacco workers	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										50															9	54	305	50	
Clerks	M	1 66	6 34	3 60						1		4	10	5		7	1	6	3		5		8		3	1			9	54	305	54	
Clerks	F	1 33	4 80	2 80					2		12	6	1	8		1	1			1			1						9	54	305	33	
Cashiers	F	3 50	3 50	3 50														1											9	54	305	1	
Elevator operators	M	1 50	2 70	2 05						1		1		1															9	49	305	1	

Engineers	M	6 66	6 66	6 66																					1			9	54	305	1	
Firemen	M	3 00	3 00	3 00													1											9	54	305	1	
Foremen	M	3 33	13 45	7 26														1							3	4	1	6	9	54	305	15	
Foreladies	F	3 33	4 00	3 66														1			1								9	54	305	2	
Helpers	M	1 50	3 00	2 12						2	1	2		2	1	4													9	54	305	12	
Lithographers	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1					9	54	305	1	
Leather workers	M	1 50	8 50	4 06						7	2	10	3	7	5	1	5	4		2	2	2	1	9	7	11	9	2	9	54	300	89	
Machine operators	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													9	54	305	1	
Machine operators	F	2 00	2 00	2 00								2																	9	54	305	2	
Miscellaneous	M	2 00	6 25	3 68								1	1	1		2	2		1	1		1				1			9	54	305	11	
Miscellaneous	F	1 33	5 75	2 85						16	3	8		4			1	1											9	54	305	33	
Machinists	M	2 00	2 61	2 35								1	1	1															9	54	305	3	
Messengers	M	1 00	1 83	1 41					1	1		1																	9	54	305	3	
Packers	M	83	6 66	3 11			2													1						1			9	54	305	4	
Packers	F	55	1 66	90		3	3	2		1																			9	54	305	9	
Porters	M	2 00	2 35	2 21								1	4																9	54	305	5	
Stenographers	M	3 53	3 84	3 67														1	1										9	49	305	2	
Stenographers	F	1 66	3 85	2 87						1		1		2			1		3										9	54	305	8	
Superintendents	M	8 33	8 33	8 33																								1	9	54	305	1	
Salesmen	M	4 80	5 08	4 94																			1	1					9	54	305	2	
Telephone operators	F	2 10	2 65	2 37								1	1	1															9	54	305	3	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 83	$13 45			3	6	114	23	41	26	62	22	98	9	27	26	14	10	14	8	3	12	18	16	22	10	9				593	
Minimum and maximum said	F	55	5 75																														
Telephone Companies.																																	
Clerks	M	$ 1 65	$ 6 34	$ 3 90						3				2		3	1	1	4		1			1	1	1			8	48	313		18
Clerks	F	2 00	3 65	2 84								5	2	10	3	10	4	3											8	48	313		37
Cooks	F	1 23	2 37	1 70				1	1	1			1																8	48	313		4
Foremen	M	3 80	7 30	5 55															1	1			1	1		2	1		8	48	313		7
Hotel and restaurant workers	M	4 87	4 87	4 87																			1						8	48	313		1
Hotel and restaurant workers	F	1 16	1 16	1 16				4																					8	48	313		4
Janitors	M	1 50	2 50	2 10						1	1		8	5															8	48	313		15
Miscellaneous	M	2 00	6 13	3 81								1	5	17	8	11		5	3	5	2	9	1	23	5	8	1		8	48	313		104
Miscellaneous	F	4 03	4 35	4 19																1	1								8	48	313		2
Machinists	M	3 65	3 65	3 65														2											8	48	313		2
Stenographers	F	2 58	3 80	3 10										1	2	1		1	1										9	54	313		6
Telephone operators	M	3 65	5 85	4 55														2		2					2				8	48	313		6
Telephone operators	F	1 81	4 50	2 82							7	212	45	51	21	16	12	28	5	4		4							8	48	313	405	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 50	$ 7 30					5	1	5	8	218	61	86	34	41	17	42	14	13	4	13	3	25	8	11	2					405	206
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 16	4 50																														

WACO, TEXAS.

Bakeries and Confectionery Establishments.																																	
Bakers	M	$ 2 50	$ 5 41	$ 3 91										1		1		1	7	1				2					9	54	309	13	
Bookkeepers	M	4 75	5 41	5 08																			1	1					9	54	309	2	
Bookkeepers	F	2 00	2 50	2 25								1		1															8½	51½	309	2	
Confectionery and soft drink workers	M	3 66	6 66	3 87											3		1	1		1						1			9	54	309	7	

WACO, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	$0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00-UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY.																																	
Bakeries and Confectionery Establishments—Continued.																																	
Confectionery and soft drink workers	F	1 44	3 00	1 99					1	1						1													7½	53	309	3	
Cooks	M	4 24	4 24	4 24																1									10	70	325	1	
Janitors	M	2 00	2 00	2 00								1																	9	54	309	1	
Porters	M	1 66	2 08	1 87						1		1																	9	54	309	2	
Salesmen	M	3 33	5 00	4 50													1						1	2					9	54	309	4	
Saleladies	F	1 25	2 50	1 77					2		1	1																	9	54	309	4	
Teamsters	M	2 33	6 00	3 30									2	1												1			9	54	309	4	
Waitresses	F	1 43	1 43	1 43					2																				7½	53	309	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 66	$ 6 66						5	2	1	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	7	3			2	5		2						45	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 25	3 00																														
Clothing Manufacturing Companies.																																	
Apprentices	M	$ 2 66	$ 3 66	$ 3 32										1				2											8	48	309	3	
Clerks	M	3 33	4 16	3 75													1			1									9	54	309	2	
Clerks	F	2 24	2 66	2 41								1	1	1															8	48	309	3	
Cutters	M	5 83	5 83	5 83																					1				8	48	309	1	
Garment workers	F	2 00	2 00	2 00								171																	8	48	309	171	
Porters	M	2 50	3 33	2 91									1				1												9	54	308	2	
Superintendents	M	7 12	7 12	7 12																							1		10	60	312	1	
Foreladies	F	2 66	2 66	2 66										3															8	48	312	3	
Stenographers	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										2															8	48	312	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 66	$ 7 12									172	2	7			2	2		1					1		1					188	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 00	2 66																														
Hotels and Restaurants.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 2 50	$ 3 33	$ 2 91										1			1												10	60	365	2	
Bakers	M	1 67	3 55	2 03						1				1				1											10	70	365	3	
Clerks	M	3 00	4 16	3 66												1			1	1									8	56	365	3	
Cashiers	M	2 50	2 50	2 50										2															8	56	365	2	
Cashiers	F	1 71	3 33	2 [illegible]2						3							3												9	54	360	6	
Cooks	M	1 35	7 14	3 5[illegible]					1		2						1	3				1			1		1		10	70	365	10	
Engineers	M	2 50	5 33	3 [illegible]5										2										1					10	70	365	3	
Laundry workers	F	1 00	2 08	1 31				7	2	1		2																	8½	51	312	12	
Hotel and restaurant workers	M	50	2 50	1 33		9		2	3	6		1	3	1			1												1[illegible]	70	365	26	
Hotel and restaurant workers	F	1 33	3 33	2 21					3	1	1		1				2												7[illegible]	53	365	8	

Tailors	M	2 00	2 00	2 00									1																	9	54	309	1	
Waiters	M	1 42	3 55	2 72						1				2	3	2			1											10	70	360	9	
Waitresses	F	1 14	1 71	1 33				2		1																				7	49	360	3	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 50	$ 7 14			9		11	10	13	3	4	6	10	2	1	8	5	1	1		1		1	1		1						88	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	3 33																															
Mercantile Establishments.																																		
Apprentices	M	$ 2 25	$ 4 16	$ 3 17								1			3	1	1	1		1										9	54	300	8	
Apprentices	F	1 50	1 50	1 50						1																				9	54	300	1	
Bookkeepers	M	3 90	8 33	6 79															1	1							3	2		9	54	295	7	
Bookkeepers	F	2 50	5 00	3 44									1	1	4		1	1	2	1			1	1						9	54	300	13	
Clerks	M	1 00	6 93	4 34			1	1			1	1		1	2	8	3	1				3	1	9	1	4				9	54	300	37	
Clerks	F	1 00	3 35	1 87			6	3	3	16	4	5	5		1		2													9	54	300	45	
Cashiers	M	2 50	6 65	4 27									1					1								1				9	54	300	3	
Cashiers	F	1 50	4 15	2 08					2	5	2	1				1	1				1									9	54	300	13	
Confectionery and soft drink workers	M	2 00	3 16	2 46								3		1		1														10	60	312	5	
Confectionery and soft drink workers	F	1 16	3 35	1 83				2		2		2					1													9	54	295	7	
Dressmakers	F	1 66	3 75	2 25						3	7	2	1				3		2											8½	51	295	18	
Elevator operators	F	1 35	1 66	1 56					1	2																				9	54	295	3	
Elevator operators	M	1 33	2 50	1 80					1	1				1																9	54	295	3	
Engineers	M	5 88	5 88	5 88																					1					9	54	295	1	
Foreladies	F	2 50	4 58	3 32									1		2							1								9	54	295	4	
Firemen	M	2 75	2 75	2 75										1																9	54	295	1	
Hotel and restaurant workers	F	2 00	2 00	2 00								1																		9	54	295	1	
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	N	1 50	3 00	2 33						1			1		1															9½	57	312	3	
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	F	1 66	2 50	2 05						1		1	1																	9	54	312	3	
Miscellaneous	M	1 25	8 00	2 66				5	8	4	4	11	4	8	1		5	1	2	1	1	1		1	3	2			1	9	54	300	63	
Miscellaneous	F	1 00	5 85	2 50				4		1			1	1											1					9	54	300	8	
Secretaries	M	7 80	7 80	7 80																							1			9½	57	300	1	
Secretaries	F	3 74	3 85	3 80															2											9	54	295	2	
Stenographers	F	1 65	4 20	3 27						1			1		1	1				3										9	54	29	7	
Salesmen	M	1 00	10 00	3 76				111	10	1	2		3	3	3	4			2	1	1	1	7	6	9	12	14	13		9	54	306	119	
Saleladies	F	1 00	8 33	2 23				22	25	18	4	41	27	8	19	5	12	2		4								1		9	54	306	188	
Superintendents	M	4 60	12 50	7 26																		2	1	2		2	3	4		10	60	300	14	
Foreladies	F	3 75	3 75	3 75														1												9	54	300	1	
Teamsters	M	2 00	4 16	2 85								2	1	1	1	2		1		1										10	60	312	9	
Telephone operators	F	1 65	2 00	1 84						1	2																			9	54	300	3	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 00	$12 50					45	51	67	25	73	45	26	38	22	33	13	11	13	14	8	10	19	15	21	21	21					591	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	8 33																															
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Establishments.																																		
Bookkeepers	M	$ 4 16	$10 00	$ 4 99																1					2			1		9	54	312	3	1
Clerks	M	1 66	5 83	4 03						1			2		2				1	2				3	5					9	54	312		16
Cashiers	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1						9	54	312		1
Chauffeurs	M	2 03	2 03	2 03								1																		9	54	312	1	
Cabinet makers	M	3 60	4 95	3 34														1			3	2	1	1						9	54	312	8	
Engineers	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				1						9	54	312		1

WACO, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00 UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Establishments—Continued.																																	
Elevator operators	M	1 80	1 80	1 80							1																		9	54	312	1	
Firemen	M	3 00	3 37	3 17											1	1	1												9	54	312	3	
Foremen	M	4 05	6 68	5 40																1				2		2			9	54	312	1	4
Glaziers	M	1 57	5 40	3 11						1		5		2				3		1	1		1	1					9	54	312		15
Leather workers	M	2 00	6 68	5 23								5	1		1		6		3				5	1		29			9	54	312	51	
Leather workers	F	1 83	2 00	1 91							1	1																	9	54	312	2	
Machinists	M	2 88	5 62	4 25											1										1				9	54	312	2	
Miscellaneous	M	2 48	4 00	3 18									14	14	5	2	1	2		2	1								9	54	312	41	
Miscellaneous	F	1 25	1 92	1 43				4	18	2	1																		9	54	312	25	
Packers	M	1 50	3 83	2 44					1				6	3			1	2	1										10	60	300	14	
Packers	F	1 00	1 50	1 35				3	3	4																			9	54	300	10	
Porters	M	1 46	2 66	2 27								1	1	3															9	54	300	5	
Pressmen	M	2 00	2 75	2 62								1		1															9	54	300	2	
Salesmen	M	9 50	9 50	9 50																								1	9	54	300		1
Stenographers	F	2 50	3 33	2 37									1		2		2												9	54	300		5
Superintendents	M	6 66	8 33	7 66																						1		2	9	54	312		3
Saw mill workers	M	1 12	5 18	3 22				1		1	2	16	12	8	9	5	5	1	2	2	5	2	4	1					9	54	312		76
Sweepers	M	2 25	2 25	2 25									3																9	54	312	3	
Teamsters	M	3 15	3 15	3 15												4													9	54	312	4	
Telephone operators	F	1 50	1 50	1 50						3																			8	48	312	3	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 12	$10 00					8	22	12	5	30	40	31	21	12	16	9	7	9	10	4	11	11	8	32		4				179	123
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	3 33																														
Printing and Newspaper Offices.																																	
Apprentices	F	$ 1 15	$ 2 50	$ 1 36				5	2				1																8	48	302	8	
Bookkeepers	M	2 00	5 00	3 50								1												1					9	54	312	2	
Clerks	M	4 83	4 83	4 83																			2						9	54	312	2	
Foremen	M	6 25	7 50	6 85																						2	2		8	48	302	4	
Linotype operators	M	5 83	5 83	5 83																					1				8	48	302	1	
Messengers	M	50	1 66	1 08		1				1																			8	48	302	2	
Printers	M	2 83	6 25	5 71											1											3			8	48	302	4	
Pressmen	M	1 66	5 00	3 04						1	1							1						1					8	48	302	4	
Porters	M	2 50	3 75	3 12										1					1										9	54	302	2	
Salesmen	M	4 83	10 00	6 71																			1	1		1	1	1	9	54	302	5	
Stenographers	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										2															8	48	302	2	
Superintendents	M	9 60	9 60	9 60																								2	9	54	302	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 50	$10 00			1		5	2	2	1	1	1	3	1			1	1				3	3	1	6	3	3				38	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 15	2 50																														

Theaters and Moving Picture Houses.																																		
Theater and amusement workers	M	$ 1 33	$ 6 66	$ 3 50					2	1		4											3	2	1			8	48	350	13	
Theater and amusement workers	F	1 00	1 16	1 05				3	3																			7	49	297	6	
Cashiers	F	1 43	7 00	2 22					1	3	1	2	1													1		7	49	350	9	
Janiors	M	1 28	2 00	1 65					1			1																12	72	312	2	
Lithographers	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																	2							8	48	312	2	
Musicians	M	4 12	6 88	5 21																		6						4½	31	312	16	
Machine operators	M	3 82	5 70	4 15															2	3	5	1		3	4	3		6	42	350	13	
Porters	M	1 20	2 57	2 11				1						2										1	1			8	56	350	3	
Managers	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																	2							5	35	325	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 20	$ 6 88					4	7	4	1	7	1	2					2	7	11	1		7	7	4	1				66	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	7 00																													
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.																																		
Brick and Tile Companies.																																		
Blacksmiths	M	$ 4 75	$ 4 75	$ 4 75																		2						10	60	307	2	
Clerks	M	4 50	4 50	4 50																		2						10	60	307	2	
Engineers	M	4 50	6 00	4 44																		2	1			1		12	84	307	4	
Foremen	M	4 50	5 50	5 08																		1		1	1			10	60	307	3	
Firemen	M	4 00	4 50	4 33																2		4						12	84	307	6	
Machine operators	M	4 50	4 50	4 50																		7						10	60	307	7	
Miscellaneous	M	4 00	5 00	4 46																45	1		4	23				10	60	307	73	
Superintendents	M	6 00	6 00	6 00																						1		10	60	307	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 00	$ 6 00																	47	1	18	5	24	1	2					98	
Compress Companies.																																		
Bookkeepers	M	$ 5 25	$ 9 80	$ 7 52																				1			1	10	60	307		2
Clerks	M	5 00	6 30	5 65																				1		1		10	60	307		2
Engineers	M	4 75	4 75	4 75																		1						10	60	307		1
Foremen	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				2				10	60	307	2	
Miscellaneous	M	5 00	5 50	5 21																				58				10	60	307	58	
Superintendent	M	6 50	6 50	6 50																						1		10	60	307		1
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 00	$ 9 80																			1		62		1					60	6
Glass Manufacturing Companies.																																		
Bookkeepers	M	$ 5 00	$ 5 00	$ 5 00																				1				8	48	307	1	
Engineers	M	4 40	4 40	4 40																	3							8	56	307	3	
Foremen	M	6 25	12 50	8 00																						1	3	1	10	60	365	5	
Machinists	M	7 50	7 50	7 50																							2		8	48	307	2	
Miscellaneous	M	3 00	15 00	4 88												1		7		13		12	5	12	1	5		1	10	60	307	57	
Miscellaneous	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										21															9	51	307	21	
Superintendents	M	15 00	15 00	15 00																								1	10	60	307	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 00	$15 00											21		1		7		13	3	12	5	13	1	6	5	3				90	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	2 50																															

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00-UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Hotels and Restaurants.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 8 32	$ 8 32	$ 8 32																								1	8	48	313	1	
Bakers	M	6 25	9 00	7 35																						2		1	10	70	365	3	
Carpenters	M	8 35	8 35	8 35																								1	8	48	313	1	
Cooks	M	7 50	12 00	8 33																							6	8	10	60	300	14	
Cashiers	F	2 40	3 75	3 08									2						2										7½	54	365	2	2
Clerks	M	9 75	10 75	10 42																								3	8	56	365		3
Elevator operators	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												2													12	84	365		2
Hotel and restaurant workers	M	3 00	4 15	3 45												4			4	6									12	84	313	14	
Hotel and restaurant workers	F	2 00	3 16	2 10								10				1													7½	54	280	22	11
Miscellaneous	M	4 70	4 70	4 70																		2							12	84	200	2	
Porters	M	1 50	1 50	1 50						7																			12	84	365	7	
Superintendents	M	7 16	15 00	11 08																							1	1	12	72	365	2	
Telephone operators	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										3															7½	54	280	3	
Waiters	M	4 00	7 50	4 12																17		7					1		10	60	280	25	
Waitresses	F	3 25	5 50	3 66													9	9						1					8	48	280	19	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 50	$15 00							7		10	2	3		7	9	9	6	23		9		1		2	8	15				104	7
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 00	5 50																														
Laundries.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 7 50	$ 7 50	$ 7 50																							1		10	60	307	1	
Clerks	M	4 16	5 00	4 78																1		1		2					9	54	307	4	
Clerks	F	2 50	3 66	2 98									1			2		1											9	54	307	4	
Engineers	M	6 50	6 50	6 50																						1			10	60	307	1	
Foremen	M	5 87	8 66	7 27																					1			1	10	60	307	2	
Laundry workers	M	2 50	11 66	6 80									1							2				1		4	1	12	9	54	307	30	
Laundry workers	F	1 66	4 17	2 29						3		40		19		7		4											9	54	307	73	
Porters	M	4 16	4 75	4 45																1			1						10	60	307	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 16	$11 66							3		40	2	19		9		5		4		1	1	12	1	5	2	13				117	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 66	4 17																														
Mercantile Establishments.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 50	$ 5 00	$ 4 25														1						1					9	54	307	2	
Bookkeepers	F	3 16	6 16	4 56												2				1									9	54	300	5	
Cashiers	F	2 50	3 00	2 70										4		1										2			9	54	300	5	
Foremen	M	7 50	10 00	8 00																							5	1	9	54	300	6	

Foreladies	F	6 00	7 50	7 00																					1	2		9	54	300	3	
Porters	M	3 00	3 50	3 16												3		1										9	54	300	4	
Salesmen	M	3 50	7 00	5 31																			1	1	1	6		9	54	300	9	
Salesladies	F	2 00	4 16	3 63								2	1	3	2	4	2	7							6			9	54	300	27	
Stenographers	F	4 16	4 16	4 16																1								9	54	300	1	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 00	$10 00									2	1	7	2	10	2	9		2				2	1	10	13	1				62	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 00	7 50																														
Machine Shops																																	
Apprentices	M	$ 4 50	$ 5 00	$ 4 75																	1			1				9	54	280	2	
Blacksmiths	M	8 50	13 50	11 50																							3	9	54	280	3	
Bookkeepers	M	6 66	6 66	6 66																					1			9	54	300	1	
Chauffeurs	M	6 00	6 00	6 00																					1			9	54	300	1	
Foremen	M	7 00	7 00	7 00																						1		8	58	407	1	
Helpers	M	5 50	6 75	6 28																				1	8			9	54	280	9	
Machinists	M	7 50	11 60	9 00																						1	6	9	54	280	7	
Stenographers	F	4 80	4 80	4 80																			1					8	48	307	1	
Sheet metal workers	M	4 00	8 00	6 00																1				2		6		2	8	48	300	11	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 00	$13 50																	1	1		1	3	1	16	2	11				36	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	4 80	4 80																														
Mill and Elevator Companies.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 4 70	$ 9 50	$ 6 66																		1			1			1	9	54	307		3
Clerks	M	4 25	11 50	7 50																1					5	2		4	8	48	307		12
Chauffeurs	M	4 45	5 00	4 87																	1		2	2					10	60	307	5	
Cereal mill workers	M	3 90	8 00	4 80															2	3	7	4	3	3	1		2	1	12	72	307	26	
Engineers	M	5 70	7 50	6 30																					2		1		12	72	307	3	
Millwrights	M	7 00	9 00	7 83																							2	1	9	54	307	3	
Miscellaneous	M	4 50	7 50	5 70																		35	21	14	2	11	2		10	60	307	85	
Oilers	M	4 80	5 00	4 92																			2	3					12	72	307	5	
Packers	M	4 00	6 00	5 12																1				30		1			10	60	307	32	
Sheetmetal workers	M	7 30	7 30	7 30																							1		10	60	307	1	
Stenographers	F	3 25	5 80	4 99													1			2		1			5				8	48	307		9
Superintendents	M	11 50	11 50	11 50																								1	10	60	307		1
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 90	$11 50														1		2	7	8	41	28	52	16	14	8	8				160	25
Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 25	5 80																														
Oil Refining Companies.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 9 55	$ 9 55	$ 9 55																								1	8	48	307		1
Clerks	M	5 25	5 25	5 25																				1					9	54	307		1
Chauffeurs	M	5 50	5 50	5 50																					1				9	54	300		1
Carpenters	M	8 00	8 00	8 00																								1	9	63	300	1	
Foremen	M	10 50	10 83	10 66																								4	9	63	365		4
Firemen	M	5 00	8 00	7 08																				4				9	9	63	280	13	
Miscellaneous	M	5 00	15 00	8 04																				4		8	15	26	9	63	280	53	
Stenographers	F	6 73	6 73	6 73																						1			9	54	307		1
Superintendents	M	16 60	16 60	16 60																								1	9	54	307		1
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 5 00	$16 60																					9	1	9	15	42				67	9
Minimum and maximum paid	F	6 73	6 73																														

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0–$0 50	$0 50–$0 75	$0 75–$1 00	$1 00–$1 25	$1 25–$1 50	$1 50–$1 75	$1 75–$2 00	$2 00–$2 25	$2 25–$2 50	$2 50–$2 75	$2 75–$3 00	$3 00–$3 25	$3 25–$3 50	$3 50–$3 75	$3 75–$4 00	$4 00–$4 25	$4 25–$4 50	$4 50–$4 75	$4 75–$5 00	$5 00–$5 50	$5 50–$6 00	$6 00–$7 00	$7 00–$8 00	$8 00 UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked	No. Paid. Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.
Saw and Planing Mills.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 5 75	$ 5 75	$ 5 75																				1				10	60	307		1
Clerks	M	5 50	5 50	5 50																				1				10	60	307		1
Saw and planing mill workers	M	2 00	7 65	5 65								1									5		9		4	9		9	54	280	28	
Salesmen	M	19 00	19 00	19 00																							1	10	60	300		1
Stenographers	F	5 50	5 50	5 50																				1				8	48	307		1
Superintendents	M	6 70	6 70	6 70																					1			9	54	307		1
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 00	$19 00									1									5		9	3	5	9	1				28	5
Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 50	5 50																													
Printing Offices.																																	
Apprentices	M	$ 2 08	$ 2 50	$ 2 36								1	2															8	48	307	3	
Bookbinders	M	8 33	9 16	8 75																							4	8	48	307	4	
Bookbinders	F	3 66	4 06	3 89														1		2								8	48	307	3	
Bokkeepers	M	6 42	6 50	6 46																					2			8	48	307	2	
Compositors	M	8 33	8 66	8 40																							5	8	48	307	5	
Clerks	F	3 66	4 17	3 92														2		2								9	54	307	4	
Foremen	M	7 00	9 16	8 40																						2	2	8	48	307	4	
Janitors	M	4 16	4 16	4 16																1								8	48	307	1	
Linotype operators	M	8 33	8 66	8 56																							7	8	48	307	7	
Pressfeeders	M	4 00	4 75	4 25																2		1						8	48	307	3	
Pressmen	M	6 00	7 50	6 34																					5	1		8	48	307	6	
Porters	M	3 50	3 50	3 50														1										8	48	307	1	
Salesmen	M	8 33	8 33	8 33																							1	8	48	307	1	
Superintendents	M	9 16	11 83	10 50																							2	8	48	307	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 08	$11 83										1	2				4		7		1			7	3	21				36	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 66	4 17																													
Railroad Companies.																																	
Clerks	M	$ 3 43	$ 6 86	$ 4 13													30	9	4	5		4	15	2	3	2		8	48	280		72
Electricians	M	4 00	5 76	4 88																	2				2			8	48	280		4
Foremen	M	3 33	6 06	5 80											19									66		17		8	48	280		102
Machinists	M	4 91	5 76	5 48																			22		25			8	48	280		47
Miscellaneous	M	2 75	5 36	3 39											74	33	13	29		34				15				8	48	280		198
Painters	M	4 35	4 50	4 48																	11							8	48	280		18
Telegraph operators	M	4 10	10 00	4 62																38			7				13	8	48	280		51
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 33	$10 00												74	57	43	38	4	77	13	4	44	83	30	19	13					494

Traction Companies.																																			
Carpenters	M	$ 9 00	$ 9 00	$ 9 00																								2	10	66	280	2	
Electricians	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																									10	70	280		2
Foremen	M	5 00	5 80	5 40																			1	1					10	60	300		2
General manager	M	6 66	6 66	6 66																					1				10	60	300		1
Machinists	M	6 60	6 60	6 60																					2				11	77	300		2
Miscellaneous	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																	10								10	70	280		10
Painters	M	6 60	6 60	6 60																					1				10	60	280		1
Street railway workers	M	4 40	5 00	4 51																		33	16		3				10	70	300		52
Superintendents	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																					2				10	70	300		2
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 4 00	$ 9 00																		10	33	16		8	1	4		2				2	72
Telegraph and Telephone Companies.																																			
Bookkeepers	F	$ 4 80	$ 4 80	$ 4 80																				1					8	48	307		1
Clerks	M	2 65	3 50	2 82											2	1		2											8	48	307		5
Clerks	F	2 25	6 00	2 99										7	1	23	4		2		1						1		8	48	307		39
Cashiers	F	3 00	4 80	3 40													2							1					8	48	307		3
Janitors	M	2 50	2 75	2 62											1	1													8	48	300		2
Managers	M	7 00	10 50	8 75																								1	8	48	307		2
Messengers	M	2 16	8 66	3 16									11															2	8	48	307		13
Messengers	F	2 75	2 75	2 75												18													8	48	307		18
Telegraph operators	M	2 10	6 17	3 66									1													2	3		8	48	300		6
Telegraph operators	F	2 10	5 67	3 22									4	6				9				3			1	2			8	48	300		25
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 10	$10 50										16	13	4	43	6	11	2		1	3		2	1	4	4	1	3					114
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 10	5 67																																

SUMMARY BY CITIES.

		Industries Surveyed.	Number Employes.		Average Hours.	
			Male.	Female.	Day.	Week.
Austin	Candy and Confectionery Factories	1	7	6	9:30	57:00
	Department Stores	2	4	19	9:00	54:00
	Foundries and Machine Shops	1	3	12	9:00	54:00
	Laundries	4	32	59	9:00	54:00
	Total	8	46	96	.....	.....
Beaumont	Laundries	8	40	131	9:15	55:30
	Mercantile Establishments	7	60	97	9:00	54:00
	Total	15	100	228	.....	.....
Dallas	Automobile Industries	3	247	28	8:00	48:00
	Box Factories	4	105	33	9:10	55:00
	Candy and Confectionery Factories	5	458	330	8:45	52:30
	Clothing and Duck Factories	7	438	1,049	8:10	49:00
	Foundries and Machine Shops	9	448	17	8:30	51:00
	Hotels and Restaurants	11	89	106	9:45	58:30
	Laundries	14	294	697	8:45	52:30
	Mercantile Establishments	37	834	2,168	8:30	51:00
	Newspaper and Printing Offices	12	577	269	8:00	48:00
	Oil and Refining Industry	2	6,122	231	8:00	48:00
	Totgl	104	9,612	4,928	.....	.....
El Paso	Candy and Confectionery Factories	5	50	27	9:10	55:00
	Clothing and Mattress Factories	2	18	19	8:45	52:30
	Foundries and Machine Shops	7	342	13	9:30	57:00
	Laundries	11	150	292	8:15	49:30
	Mercantile Establishments	27	446	542	8:40	52:00
	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Establishments	14	249	28	9:05	54:30
	Newspaper and Printing Offices	7	80	17	8:00	48:00
	Telegraph and Telephone Companies	2	137	238	8:00	48:00
	Total	75	1,472	1,176	.....	.....
Fort Worth	Bakries	6	102	49	8:50	53:00
	Candy and Confectionery Factories	5	328	259	9:00	54:00
	Clothing and Bag Factories	4	66	393	9:00	54:00
	Furniture and Cabinet Makers	7	192	38	9:00	54:00
	Hotels and Restaurants	11	172	184	9:10	55:00
	Laundries	17	187	427	9:00	54:00
	Machine Shops	12	209	9	8:00	48:00
	Mercantile Establishment	17	289	426	9:00	54:00
	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Establishments	15	208	14	9:10	55:00
	Newspaper and Printing Offices	14	153	55	8:00	48:00
	Oil Industry	1	154	7	8:15	49:30

	Packing Plants	1	2,062	554	7:45	46:30
	Railroad Offices and Yards	2	935	58	8:00	48:00
	Total	112	5,117	2,473	.....	.....
Galveston	Clothing Factories	2	12	120	8:00	48:00
	Laundry	9	48	84	9:00	54:00
	Mercantile Establishment	17	363	529	9:20	56:00
	Total	28	423	733	.....	.....
Houston	Clothing Factories	2	8	140	8:10	49:00
	Laundries	16	65	240	9:00	54:00
	Mercantile Establishments	18	335	790	8:50	53:00
	Total	36	408	1,170	.....	.....
San Antonio	Candy and Confectionery Factories	5	273	56	8:35	51:30
	Cigar and Tobacco Factories	1	60	1,008	9:00	54:00
	Clothing Factories	7	49	319	8:00	48:00
	Hotels and Restaurants	11	167	128	9:00	54:00
	Laundries	12	122	178	9:00	54:00
	Mercantile Establishments	47	657	1,338	9:00	54:00
	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Establishments	16	319	274	9:00	54:00
	Telephone Companies	1	56	555	8:00	48:00
	Total	100	1,703	3,856	.....	.....
Waco	Bakeries and Confectionery	7	34	11	9:00	54:00
	Clothing Manufacturing Companies	2	9	179	8:20	50:00
	Hotels and Restaurants	4	59	29	9:45	58:30
	Mercantile Establishments	42	274	317	9:15	55:30
	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Establishments	33	257	45	9:00	54:00
	Newspaper and Printing Offices	8	28	10	8:20	50:00
	Theaters and Moving Picture Houses	6	51	15	7:00	49:00
	Total	102	712	606	.....	.....
Wichita Falls	Brick and Tile Companies	2	98	.....	10:20	62:00
	Compress Companies	5	66	.....	9:30	51:00
	Glass Manufacturing Companies	1	69	21	9:20	50:00
	Hotels and Restaurants	13	74	37	9:45	58:30
	Laundries	5	40	77	9:40	58:00
	Mercantile Establishments	3	21	41	9:00	54:00
	Machine Shops	2	35	1	8:45	52:30
	Mill and Elevator Companies	4	176	9	10:15	61:30
	Oil Refining Companies	1	75	1	9:00	56:30
	Saw and Planing Mills	1	32	1	9:45	58:30
	Printing Offices	3	29	7	8:00	48:00
	Railroad Companies	1	494	.....	8:00	48:00
	Traction Companies	1	74	.....	10:00	65:00
	Telephone and Telegraph Companies	2	28	86	8:00	48:00
	Total	44	1,311	281	.....	.....

STATE AT LARGE.

The towns and cities included in these tables are: Abilene, Amarillo, Bryan, Bonham, Ballinger, Brownwood, Belton, Big Springs, Bridgeport, Corpus Christi, Cuero, Corsicana, Coleman, Cleburne, Childress, Del Rio, Dalhart, Denton, Eagle Pass, Eastland, Gonzales, Gainesville, Graham, Greenville, Georgetown, Hillsboro, Hamlin, Itasca, Jacksonville, Kingsville, Longview, Laredo, Lubbock, Lufkin, McAllen, Marlin, Marshall, Mineral Wells, McKinney, New Braunfels, Nacogdoches, New Castle, Navasota, Orange, Paris, Post City, Palestine, Ranger, Sherman, Seguin, San Marcos, Sweetwater, San Angelo, Stamford, Snyder, Strawn, Temple, Tyler, Taylor, Teague, Thurber, Texarkana, Uvalde, Waxahachie, and Yoakum.

STATE-AT-LARGE.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00-UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Box Factories.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 4 50	$13 35	$ 8 65																			2			4	2	2	10	60	300	10	
Bookkeepers	F	4 25	4 25	4 25																	2								9	50	300	2	
Blacksmiths	M	5 00	6 66	5 88																				4		4			10	60	300	8	
Clerks	M	1 95	9 61	5 35							2												3	3				3	10	60	300	11	
Carpenters	M	3 30	3 58	3 44													22	23											10	57	300	45	
Chauffeurs	M	4 10	6 05	4 75															12							11			10	57	300	23	
Foremen	M	3 85	15 88	7 68															1	2		2	3		3	2	3	9	10	60	300	25	
Firemen	M	4 40	6 00	5 01																	6		4	2		4			10	60	300	16	
Machinists	M	4 00	8 00	5 35																8	3			5		4		2	10	57	300	22	
Machine operators	M	3 00	5 00	3 85												18	16	15		11	9			3					10	60	300	72	
Miscellaneous	M	1 80	6 66	2 92							2	39	17	11	602	30		45		17	8		3	14	2	2			10	60	300	792	
Saw and plaining mill workers	M	2 50	4 00	3 25									21	1		142		33		2									10	57	300	199	
Sawyers	M	4 50	9 07	5 64																		12						4	8	48	280	16	
Sweepers	M	3 25	3 25	3 25													3												10	57	300	3	
Superintendents	M	5 70	15 38	10 54																					2			2	10	57	300	4	
Stenographers	F	3 25	6 50	5 22													3								8	5			8	51	307	16	
Secretaries	M	13 50	13 50	13 50																								1	10	57	300	1	
Teamsters	M	3 50	3 50	3 50														11											10	60	300	11	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 80	$15 88								4	39	38	12	602	190	44	127	1	52	28	14	15	31	15	36	5	23				1276	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 25	6 50																														
Candy and Confectionery Factories.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 6 70	$ 7 00	$ 6 85																						2	2		9	54	307	4	
Bookkeepers	F	2 00	5 00	3 00								4				3								2					9	54	307	9	
Chauffeurs	M	2 50	4 17	3 33									3	6			3			9									10	60	307	21	
Carpenters	M	5 75	5 75	5 75																					2				8	48	300	2	
Candy makers	M	4 17	5 00	4 40																8	7	5	13	3					10	60	307	36	
Clerks	M	2 50	5 00	3 70										2		3	2	3		3		4	1						9	54	300	18	
Clerks	F	1 75	3 00	2 12							8	4				5													9	54	300	17	
Cashiers	M	5 75	5 75	5 75																					2				10	60	307	2	
Confectionery and soft drink workers	M	1 25	6 50	3 41					6			24	4	13	6	21		9		16				3		11			9	54	300	113	
Confectionery and soft drink workers	F	1 50	1 50	501						5																			9	54	300	5	
Cream and dairy product workers	M	2 50	3 00	2 62										2		1													9	50	307	3	
Engineers	M	3 00	4 50	3 93												1					1	1							10	60	300	3	
Firemen	M	2 50	4 00	3 25										1						1									9	54	300	2	
Foremen	M	4 50	8 33	6 86																		2		2				6	9	50	307	8	2
Foreladies	F	2 00	3 00	2 44								2	2			2													9	50	307	6	

Helpers	M	2 00	2 50	2 17								6	5	4														9	54	307	15	
Helpers	F	1 67	2 00	1 88					6	8	7																	9	54	307	21	
Janitors	M	2 33	3 00	2 71								1	1		2													11	77	313	4	
Machine operators	M	75	3 33	1 81		1	3	1			2		1			1												9	54	307	9	
Miscellaneous	M	4 00	4 33	4 25															2	6								9	54	307	8	
Packers	M	2 00	2 50	2 26							2	3	2															9	54	307	7	
Packers	F	1 00	2 00	1 76					14	20	36																	9	54	307	70	
Salesmen	M	1 50	8 00	4 21					3				7		3						3		6		5	3	7	10	60	307	37	
Stenographers	F	1 92	4 00	2 78						3	9			3	3		1	5	2									9	54	307	26	
Superintendents	M	10 00	12 00	11 00																							9	9	54	307	6	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 75	$12 00			1	3	7	28	39	96	18	39	9	44	6	13	5	41	14	15	14	16	4	18	5	19				452	2
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 00	5 00																													
Clothing Factories.																																
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 33	$ 4 16	$ 3 71												5			4									8½	51	312	9	
Bookkeepers	F	2 00	3 75	2 87							3				2			3										8	46	312	8	
Cashiers	M	2 50	4 16	3 32									5		3	1			4									8½	51	312	13	
Clerks	M	2 75	2 75	2 75										4														8	48	312	4	
Clerks	F	5 25	5 25	5 25																			2					8	48	300	2	
Cooks	F	1 33	1 33	1 33				3																				6	30	300	3	
Cutters	M	4 00	7 50	4 91															8				3			3		8	44	300	14	
Foremen	M	8 00	10 00	9 00																							4	8	44	300	4	
Foreladies	F	2 66	4 16	3 37									5		4				5									8	44	300	14	
Garment workers	F	83	2 66	2 03		5	50			455	201	96	18															8½	51	300	825	
Miscellaneous	F	2 66	3 00	2 74								48			11													8	44	300	59	
Porters	M	1 42	3 00	2 33				3					4		3													8	44	312	10	
Superintendents	M	6 66	6 66	6 66																					2			8	48	312	2	
Saleladies	F	1 00	1 33	1 16			20	15																				8½	51	300	35	
Stenographers	M	3 00	3 50	3 35											3		5											8	48	307	8	
Stenographers	F	2 00	3 16	2 66							4		3		5	1												8	48	307	13	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 42	$10 00			5	70	21		455	208	144	35	4	31	7	5	3	21				5		2	3	4				1023	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	83	5 25																													
Cotton Gins and Compresses.																																
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 00	$ 7 00	$ 4 90											1		1						2			1		10	60	240	1	4
Bookkeepers	F	5 80	5 80	5 80																				1				9	54	200		1
Clerks	M	3 75	5 50	4 52														1	2			2		1				10	60	240		6
Engineers	M	4 00	7 00	5 27															2			1		1	1	1		10	60	200	2	4
Firemen	M	3 65	4 50	3 90													2				1							10	60	150	3	
Foremen	M	3 75	7 00	5 16														3				4				3		10	60	120	3	7
General managers	M	16 65	16 65	16 65																							1	10	60	180		1
Pressmen	M	4 75	5 06	5 50																		14	13	15				10	60	150	42	
Miscellaneous	M	1 75	6 00	3 99						4	4		10	7	51	38	37	39	136	7	57	2	34		2			10	60	240	424	4
Superintendents	M	5 00	10 00	6 97																			1	1	2	1	1	10	60	307	1	5
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 75	$16 65							4	4		10	7	52	38	40	43	140	7	58	23	50	19	5	6	2				476	32
Minimum and maximum paid	F	5 80	5 80																													

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0–$0 50	$0 50–$0 75	$0 75–$1 00	$1 00–$1 25	$1 25–$1 50	$1 50–$1 75	$1 75–$2 00	$2 00–$2 25	$2 25–$2 50	$2 50–$2 75	$2 75–$3 00	$3 00–$3 25	$3 25–$3 50	$3 50–$3 75	$3 75–$4 00	$4 00–$4 25	$4 25–$4 50	$4 50–$4 75	$4 75–$5 00	$5 00–$5 50	$5 50–$6 00	$6 00–$7 00	$7 00–$8 00	$8 00–UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Foundries and Machine Shops.																																	
Blacksmiths	M	$ 3 25	$ 6 40	$ 4 01													4		4	1		2				1			9	54	300	12	
Bookkeepers	M	3 33	5 00	4 40													1							2					9	54	300	3	
Bookkeepers	F	2 50	2 50	2 50										2															6	36	300	2	
Clerks	M	3 50	5 00	4 12														1		2				1					8	48	300	4	
Clerks	F	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													8	46	300	1	
Carpenters	M	3 25	3 75	3 50												1			1										9	54	300	2	
Cupalo tenders	M	3 75	4 00	3 90														1		4									9	50	300	5	
Chauffeurs	M	3 00	4 50	3 75												1						1							9	54	300	2	
Engineers	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																1									9	54	300	1	
Helpers	M	2 50	4 00	3 15									5	12	2	75	11	13	3	6									8	48	300	127	
Foremen	M	3 50	11 53	5 91														1		2				2	3	1		3	9	54	300	12	
Firemen	M	3 50	3 50	3 50														1											9	54	300	1	
Painters	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												2													9	54	300	2	
Pattern makers	M	4 00	5 00	4 50																1				1					9	54	300	2	
Moulders	M	3 50	6 40	4 66														1	1	3		4		7	1	5			9	54	291	22	
Millwrights	M	5 75	6 00	5 87																					1	1			8	48	291	2	
Machinists	M	3 00	7 65	4 16													8	7	4	4	13	2	5	4	7	1	6	1	9	54	300	62	
Sheetmetal workers	M	4 50	6 80	5 25																		1				6			8	48	300	7	
Sawyers	M	3 00	5 00	3 60												4		2				1		1					9	54	300	8	
Stenographers	F	3 00	5 00	4 00												3				4				3					7	42	300	10	
Superintendents	M	6 50	12 00	8 51																						1	1	3	9	54	300	5	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 50	$12 00										5	14	2	87	24	27	13	28	13	11	5	21	12	16	7	7				292	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 50	5 00																														
Hotels and Restaurants.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 4 50	$ 4 50	$ 4 50																		1							9	54	307		1
Bakers	M	3 00	12 50	6 00												1		1		2				1		4		1	8	56	300	9	1
Cashiers	M	4 17	4 17	4 17																1									12	84	300		1
Cashiers	F	1 41	3 25	1 65					6			1				1													9	54	365	8	
Cooks	M	2 75	7 85	5 38											1				5	1	3	1		8	4	11	3		10	70	312	34	3
Hotel and restaurant workers	M	1 50	5 00	2 85					3	2		8		2	9	11	1	3		5	1			2					10	70	312	45	2
Hotel and restaurant workers	F	1 43	3 00	2 03					5		4	4		1		1													8	56	312	15	
Porters	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												1													12	84	365		1
Superintendents	M	6 67	6 67	6 67																						1			12	84	365		1
Waiters	M	1 75	5 00	3 63					13		1		1	1		4	2	11	1	8				3					10	73	312	44	1
Waitresses	F	1 25	3 33	2 67					3			3	9	16			1												9	54	312	23	9
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 50	$12 50						30	2	5	16	10	20	10	19	4	15	6	17	4	2		14	4	16	3	1				178	20
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 25	3 33																														

Laundries.

Bookkeepers	M	$ 2 00	$ 5 00	$ 3 58									2				1	3	1	1	1	1			2					9	54	307	12	
Bookkeepers	F	1 80	4 16	2 86								2	1		5		2	2			2									9	54	300	14	
Clerks	M	1 75	4 25	3 37								1					1	1			1	1								9	54	307	5	
Clerks	F	1 33	3 33	2 66						1	3		1		3		1	1												9	54	307	10	
Cashiers	F	2 33	4 16	2 89										1	1		1				1									9	54	308	4	
Chauffeurs	M	2 50	7 00	4 46											4		4	6	6		16	8	6		16	14	12	2		10	60	312	94	
Engineers	M	2 50	6 00	4 16											2		2		1		1	1	1	3	3	2	1			9	54	300	17	
Foremen	M	4 00	27 50	5 81																	4		1		5	2	3	2	2	9	54	307	19	
Foreladies	F	2 50	4 16	3 22											5		3			2	2									9	54	307	12	
Firemen	M	1 50	5 00	3 56							2			2	2		6		1		4		1		1					9	54	307	19	
Helpers	M	1 25	2 50	1 95						1	3	5	7	2	4															9	54	307	22	
Janitors	M	1 75	2 50	2 12								3	3		14															10	60	312	20	
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	M	1 25	10 00	3 67						10	21	3	24	15	36	12	61	49	17	9	96	21	22	14	82	19	87	7	16	9	54	307	621	
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	F	83	6 00	1 96			21	171	199	438	237	337	30	159	12	134	27	9	6	13					7		3			9	54	307	1803	
Machine operators	M	1 35	6 00	3 81					1	1				2		1		2	1	2	1	3			1	1	1			9	54	307	17	
Machine operators	F	1 25	3 50	1 84					42	21		45	9	8		3	1	2												9	54	307	131	
Miscellaneous	M	4 00	7 50	5 75																	1				1	1		1		12	84	312	4	
Secretaries	M	6 00	6 00	6 00																							1			9	54	307	1	
Superintendents	M	2 50	13 00	6 23											2									2	5	4	5	2	2	9	54	307	22	
Tailors	M	2 50	4 00	3 50											2		3	4	3	1	1									9	54	307	14	
Telephone operators	F	1 60	2 50	2 10							3	1	4	2	3															9	54	307	13	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 25	$27 50				21	171	254	492	252	424	61	252	24	223	94	42	20	145	33	34	19	123	43	113	14	20				2874	
Minimum and maximum paid	F	83	6 00																														

Mercantile Establishments.

Apprentices	F	$ 1 17	$ 1 50	$ 1 40				3	3	7																				9	54	300		13
Bookkeepers	M	2 00	8 00	4 63									3				3	18		9		12	4	36		12	20	12	4	9	54	312	16	117
Bookkeepers	F	1 33	6 00	2 88					3		4	8	4	12	3	9				4		3					3			9	51	300	14	39
Confectionery and soft drink workers	M	2 00	3 33	2 77								3		2		4	7													12	72	360	7	9
Chauffeurs	M	1 10	4 16	2 45				3	4			8	4	4	5	7	4	3	3	4										9	54	300	9	40
Cashiers	M	2 25	6 25	4 25									2			3		5		1	4	3	7				2			9	54	300		27
Cashiers	F	1 16	3 13	2 37				8	12	16	6	20		20	8	8														9	54	307	40	58
Clerks	M	3 00	9 60	4 11												4	2	4	5	8		6		6	3	5			6	10	60	312	9	40
Clerks	F	1 33	5 77	2 61					12	12	20	8	36	4	28		16		4	3	4		8		4					9	54	300	15	144
Dressmakers	F	2 00	4 80	3 01								6		6	9	4	8						6							9	54	307	9	30
Electricians	M	2 50	4 34	3 80										2	3	2	5	3	7	4	3									9	54	307		29
Engineers	M	4 16	4 50	4 34																1	1	1								9	54	300	2	1
Elevator operators	M	1 00	2 50	2 10				4	18	15	3	7	9	4																9	54	300	9	51
Firemen	M	4 34	4 34	4 34																	3									10	60	312	3	
Foremen	M	3 33	3 66	3 49													1	1												9	54	307		2
Foreladies	F	2 00	7 25	3 70								4	3	2	7	11	2	19	6	2	3	1		1		1	1			9	54	307	21	42
Garment workers	F	2 25	2 75	2 48								2		2	1															9	54	307	5	
Janitors	M	1 33	2 50	2 08					3	2	5	7	9	1																10	60	312	11	16
Machine operators	F	1 10	1 80	1 33				2			1																			9	54	307		3
Messengers	M	50	4 00	1 37		12		9	4	8			1	2	1	1				3										9	54	307	41	
Miscellaneous	M	1 33	6 15	2 94					4	4	23	18	12	3	6	19	11	24		4	2	1	4	5	1	2				9	54	307	101	42
Miscellaneous	F	75	5 50	2 10			14	7	3	16	21	11	13		2			1	7		3		4		2					9	54	307	14	90

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00 UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly.	No. Paid. Semi-Monthly.
Mercantile Establishments—Continued.																																	
Packers	M	3 16	3 16	3 16												1													9	54	307	1	
Packers	F	1 59	1 59	1 59						2																			9	54	307	2	
Pressmen	M	5 06	5 06	5 06																				1					9	54	307		1
Porters	M	63	3 00	2 46		6		12	8	16	7	12	4	11	9	4													10	60	312	18	71
Superintendents	M	3 16	10 00	5 37												3	4		7	5		4	3	9	2	1	3	8	9	54	307	8	41
Stenographers	F	1 66	3 84	3 11						3	4			2	1	17	13	3	8										9	54	307	12	39
Salesmen	M	77	10 00	4 01			9	11	8	36	13	25	37	34	61	43	52	29	58	88	13	11	17	71	22	26	4	9	9	54	300	205	472
Salesladies	F	67	8 00	1 86		25	90	236	62	141	52	66	93	134	76	44	49	17	28	42	5	14		12	13	3		4	9	54	300	807	399
Tailors	M	2 00	4 15	3 22								5		11	6	9	7		13										9	54	300	16	47
Teamsters	M	2 00	3 03	2 51								8				4													10	60	300	10	2
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 50	$10 00			43	113	295	144	278	159	221	227	256	226	200	199	121	142	182	53	48	85	105	59	63	20	31				1405	1865
Minimum and maximum paid	F	67	8 00																														
Mill and Elevator Companies.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 3 96	$ 6 75	$ 5 88															1				1	2	1	2			10	60	312		7
Cereal mill workers	M	3 50	4 14	3 95														2		12									10	60	312	14	
Chauffeurs	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																1									10	60	312	1	
Elevator operators	M	3 00	5 00	4 22												4		1						8					12	72	307	5	8
Engineers	M	3 70	5 76	4 85														1			2	1		2	1				8	48	312	5	2
Firemen	M	4 25	6 50	5 00																	2	1		1		1			10	60	313		5
Foremen	M	4 25	6 50	5 00																	3			1		1			10	60	313	5	
Helpers	M	3 00	3 75	3 21												9	2		2										10	60	313	13	
Millwrights	M	6 00	10 00	8 00																						1		1	10	60	313	2	
Oilers	M	3 50	5 00	3 95													5							3					12	72	313	6	2
Packers	M	3 00	5 00	3 60												3	5	2			7			1					10	60	313	17	1
Stenographers	M	6 50	6 50	6 50																						1			10	60	313		1
Stenographers	F	3 95	4 70	4 32															1			1							9	54	313		2
Superintendents	M	5 00	6 75	6 23																				1		3			10	60	313		4
Sweepers	M	3 00	4 00	3 50												3				3									9	54	313	6	
Salesmen	M	6 41	6 41	6 41																						1			8	48	313		1
Teamsters	M	3 50	3 50	3 50														3											10	60	313	3	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 3 00	$10 00													19	12	9	4	16	14	3	1	19	2	10		1				77	33
Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 95	4 70																														

Mines.

Blacksmiths	M	$ 5 50	$ 5 51	$ 5 50																				5				8	48	300		5
Bookkeepers	M	3 87	10 00	7 64															1				1		1		2	10	60	300		5
Bookkeepers	F	1 98	3 00	2 49							1					1												8½	51	300		2
Clerks	M	1 75	2 75	2 25							1				1													10	60	300		2
Carpenters	M	6 50	6 50	6 50																					2			8	48	300		2
Electricians	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																		1						10	60	300		1
Engineers	M	4 36	6 32	5 22															1		2	4	1	3				8	48	227		11
Firemen	M	4 36	4 97	4 66																3		3						8	48	227		6
Foremen	M	4 80	8 00	5 95																		1	4	3	1		5	8	48	305		14
Machinists	M	8 00	8 00	8 00																							1	8	48	305		1
Mine workers	M	3 25	5 70	4 55												18	59			23	4	70	260	36	92			8	48	227		562
Superintendents	M	4 25	11 67	8 04																	1					1	3	10	60	307		5
Stenographers	M	3 00	3 00	3 00												1												10	60	307		1
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 75	$11 67								2				1	20	59		1	23	9	70	267	45	102	7	11					617
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 98	3 00																														

Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

Blacksmiths	M	$ 5 51	$ 5 51	$ 5 51																				1				8	48	300		1
Bookkeepers	M	3 65	8 88	5 78														1					3	2	2		1	10	60	300	2	7
Bookkeepers	F	3 00	3 00	3 00												1												8	51	300		1
Cashiers	M	11 53	11 53	11 53																							1	9	54	300		1
Clerks	M	2 00	6 25	3 36							1			1	2			1							1			10	60	300	2	4
Cabinet makers	M	2 00	4 50	3 25							3	6	4		6		2		1		1							10	60	300	23	
Chauffeurs	M	2 90	3 25	3 04										1	2	1												10	60	307	4	
Cigar and tobacco workers	M	1 00	3 00	2 00				2			2				3													8	48	300	6	1
Engineers	M	4 00	5 75	4 68																4			2	2				12	72	300	4	4
Elevator operator	F	1 42	1 42	1 42					1																			8	48	305		1
Firemen	M	3 00	4 00	3 60											1		2			2								10	60	300	5	
Foremen	M	3 50	6 25	5 31													1	1		6	1	2		8	1	3		10	60	306	21	2
Foreladies	F	2 00	2 00	2 00							1																	9	54	300	1	
Janitor	M	1 25	3 00	1 84					1	1	1				2													10	60	305	5	
Leather workers	M	4 00	10 00	5 58																2		2		10	5	3	1	10	59	300	23	
Machine operators	M	1 75	4 50	3 35							4	8	1	1	4	14	5	5		3	4	3		1				10	55	295	53	
Machine operators	F	1 50	3 33	2 22						4		1		2			2											10	55	295	9	
Machinists	M	6 00	6 00	6 00																					1			12	72	300	1	
Mattress makers	M	4 00	4 55	4 33																1		2						9	50	300	3	
Miscellaneous	M	1 50	9 00	2 72						2	27	10	6	31		67	6	11	7			1					1	10	60	300	133	36
Miscellaneous	F	2 08	4 50	3 55								2		2	1	1		10		6		6						9	50	300	28	
Nut pickers	F	1 50	2 13	1 96						50		140																9	53	300	190	
Oil refining workers	M	3 50	5 50	4 60														4		7		20		2	3			12	72	300	36	
Packers	M	2 75	3 50	3 00											1	1		1										10	55	300	3	
Packers	F	1 50	3 25	2 35						3	1	2		2			1											9	54	300	9	
Salesmen	M	2 50	8 34	4 46										1		1			3			1	3	2		1	2	1	9	56	305	15	
Salesladies	F	1 50	1 50	1 50						1																		9	54	305	1	
Stenographers	F	3 00	5 77	4 18												1	1						1		1			9	54	305	1	3
Stenographers	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																1								10	60	305	1	
Superintendents	M	4 25	16 03	8 11																	1				2	2	2	4	10	60	300		11
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 00	$16 03					2	2	61	32	171	13	43	8	102	16	37	12	33	6	38	4	28	17	13	4	9				579	72
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 42	5 77																														

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY																															Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid.	
					$0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$2 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00-UP				Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.
Newspapers and Printing Offices.																																								
Apprentices	M	$ 2 00	$ 2 00	$ 2 00								1																		8	48	180	1	
Bookkeepers	M	3 00	8 00	5 25												2								4				2	8	48	280	6	2
Bookkeepers	F	3 00	3 00	3 00												2													8	48	280	2	
Cashiers	M	6 66	6 66	6 66																						2			10	60	307	2	
Compositors	M	5 00	8 00	6 50																				4		2	1	1	8	48	280	8	
Chauffeurs	M	5 00	5 00	5 00																				4					8	48	295	4	
Foremen	M	5 75	10 00	7 15																					2	3		3	8	48	280	8	
Linotype operators	M	4 17	9 00	7 74																1						2		6	8	48	280	9	
Messengers	M	35	1 50	51	6					1																			8	48	280	7	
Miscellaneous	M	2 50	4 00	3 50										4						6									8	38	280	10	
Newspaper and periodical workers	M	4 50	6 66	5 60																		1		2	1	6			10	60	300	10	
Porters	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																1									10	60	300	1	
Pressfeeders	M	2 50	6 40	5 10										1												2			8	48	280	3	
Pressfeeders	F	2 00	2 00	2 00								3																	8	46	280	3	
Pressmen	M	6 50	6 50	6 50																						2			8	48	280	2	
Superintendents	M	6 50	6 50	6 50																						1			9	54	307	1	
Stenographers	F	5 00	5 00	5 00																				2					8	48	307	2	
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 35	$10 00	.....	6					1		4		5		4				8		1		16	3	20	1	12				79	2
Minimum and maximum paid	F	2 00	5 00	.....																													
Railroads.																																								
Blacksmiths	M	$ 4 56	$ 8 33	$ 5 37															11	1	1	33			11	8		3	8	48	280		68
Boilermakers	M	2 92	8 33	5 19											3				53	48			9		57	8		2	8	48	280		180
Bookkeepers	M	4 33	4 33	4 33																	2								8	56	280		2
Clerks	M	2 98	6 66	4 15											1		6	11	2	14	2	10	12	6	1	1			8	48	280		66
Cashiers	F	4 32	4 64	4 40																	5	1							8	48	280		6
Carpenters	M	3 16	6 16	4 25												12		10		56					10	11			8	48	280		99
Engineers	M	3 66	5 80	4 15														6						1	6				8	56	280		13
Firemen	M	3 00	5 80	5 11												1								1	6				8	56	280		8
Foremen	M	3 30	9 67	6 01													18					8	3			18	7	11	8	48	300		65
Machinists	M	2 32	8 33	4 13									8		1	14		1	188	1	2				147	4		2	8	48	345		368
Miscellaneous	M	2 50	5 76	3 80									6	14	142	64	2	67	55			1	4	192	70				8	48	280		617
Painters	M	2 72	7 50	4 92										1	6										9	1	1		8	48	280		18
Porters	M	2 22	2 46	2 34								1	1																8	48	280		2
Sheetmetal workers	M	5 76	5 76	5 76																					4				8	48	280		4
Stenographers	F	3 53	4 23	3 90														1	3	4									8	48	280		8
Superintendents	M	7 50	10 00	8 45																							1	12	8	48	280		13

Teamsters	M	4 16	4 16	4 16																7								8	48	280		7
Telegraph operators	M	4 80	10 00	7 39																			4				6	8	48	280		10
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 2 22	$10 00									1	15	15	153	91	26	96	312	131	12	53	32	200	321	51	9	36					1545
Minimum and maximum paid	F	3 53	4 64																														
Telegraph and Telephone Companies.																																	
Apprentices	F	$ 0 96	$ 3 07	$ 1 06			7	4								1												8	48	300	11	1
Bookkeepers	M	2 88	11 54	5 95											1				1	2			1	1		7	1	3	8	48	300		17
Bookkeepers	F	2 11	4 88	2 90								3		3	1	1	3	1					1						8	48	300		13
Clerks	M	1 50	6 00	3 35						16		3		15	2	82	1			82	3	4				18			8	48	300		226
Clerks	F	1 53	6 00	3 15						1		36	5	140		203		50	75	51				2		25			8	48	300		588
Cashiers	M	3 00	4 25	3 33								1						1			1								8	48	300	2	1
Cashiers	F	1 62	2 90	2 23						2		1		3	1		1												8	48	300		8
Chauffeurs	M	3 84	3 84	3 84															1										9	54	300		1
Electricians	M	3 00	6 30	4 11												1	2	4	3	8	3	3		1	5	3			8	48	300	11	22
Engineers	M	3 00	13 46	7 20												2				18						27		2	8	48	300		49
Foremen	M	3 00	13 71	6 22												4		1	1	49		2	1	2	2	78		20	8	48	300		160
Foreladies	F	1 50	6 00	2 91						3	2	24	3	54		50	1			22						4			8	48	300		163
Helpers	M	1 61	4 90	2 36						1	1	1	6	3															8	48	300	12	
Janitors	M	58	2 50	1 62			2	1		1	1	2	1																8	48	300	8	
Linemen	M	1 63	6 00	4 82						3		10		74	4	266	1	67	7	551		58	15	1	1	52			8	48	300		1110
Managers	M	1 50	6 00	4 22						1				5		25				93						3			8	48	300		127
Messengers	M	34	1 75	97	1	2		2	2	5																			9	54	300		12
Miscellaneous	M	83	17 84	3 44			85	38	1	6	11	33	14	113	33	148	26		1	192		1	2	7	5	37		4	8	48	300	3	754
Miscellaneous	F	83	6 00	2 35			31	58	19	53		19		13		12	5	2		16				3		2			8	48	300		233
Stenographers	F	2 50	5 00	3 35										7		5		5		1				2					8	48	300		20
Superintendents	M	3 84	24 57	6 57															1			2	1	1		6	1	15	8	48	300		27
Telegraph operators	M	3 96	4 48	4 22															1		1								8	48	300		2
Telephone operators	M	83	4 00	1 81			2	1	5	4		1				1				2									8	48	300		16
Telephone operators	F	83	6 00	3 17			3	115	98	368	120	1147	92	1192	27	1029	11	13	18	600	10	12	15		6	64			9	54	300		4940
Teamsters	M	2 50	2 50	2 50										4															8	48	300		4
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 0 34	$24 57		1	2	130	219	125	464	135	1281	121	1626	69	1830	51	144	109	1687	18	82	36	20	19	326	2	44				47	8494
Minimum and maximum paid	F	83	6 00																														
Textile Mills.																																	
Bookkeepers	M	$ 2 30	$ 7 25	$ 6 31									1							1			1			1	2		9	54	307	1	5
Blacksmiths	M	4 00	4 00	4 00																1									9	54	307	1	
Clerks	F	2 80	3 33	2 97											3		2												7	44	300	4	1
Carpenters	M	4 00	4 50	4 33																1		2							9	54	307	2	1
Chauffeurs	M	3 50	3 50	3 50														1											9	54	307	1	
Electricians	M	5 17	5 17	5 17																				1					9	54	307	1	
Engineers	M	2 00	8 00	5 75								1									1			1		2	1	1	9	54	300	5	2
Firemen	M	3 00	4 50	3 58												2	1	3		2	1								9	54	300	7	2
Foremen	M	3 30	8 00	5 40													1			7				13	1	9	1	3	9	54	307	19	16
Helpers	M	2 50	3 50	2 61										8				1											9	54	307	9	
Janitors	M	2 00	2 50	2 33								1		2															10	60	307	2	
Machinists	M	5 00	5 10	5 03																				4					9	54	307	3	1

STATE-AT-LARGE—Continued.

OCCUPATION	Sex.	Minimum Wage Per Day.	Maximum Wage Per Day.	Average Wage Per Day.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PAID BETWEEN—PER DAY. $0-$0 50	$0 50-$0 75	$0 75-$1 00	$1 00-$1 25	$1 25-$1 50	$1 50-$1 75	$1 75-$2 00	$2 00-$2 25	$2 25-$2 50	$2 50-$2 75	$2 75-$3 00	$3 00-$3 25	$3 25-$3 50	$3 50-$3 75	$3 75-$4 00	$4 00-$4 25	$4 25-$4 50	$4 50-$4 75	$4 75-$5 00	$5 00-$5 50	$5 50-$6 00	$6 00-$7 00	$7 00-$8 00	$8 00 UP	Hours Per Day.	Hours Per Week.	Days Worked Per Year.	No. Paid. Weekly. Semi-	No. Paid. Monthly.
Textile Mills—Continued.																																	
Machine operators	M	2 80	4 50	3 40											11	7	3		18			10							8	48	307	49	
Machine operators	F	2 72	4 50	3 20										27		14		16		8		13							8	48	307	78	
Miscellaneous	M	3 20	3 95	3 37												2		5	1										10	60	300	1	7
Oilers	M	3 25	3 65	4 41													5	5											10	60	300	6	4
Secretaries	M	21 00	21 00	21 00																								1	8	48	307		1
Stenographers	M	2 00	2 00	2 00								1																	8	48	307		1
Stenographers	F	3 00	3 67	3 36												3	7	3											7	42	307	3	10
Superintendents	M	5 76	12 00	8 65																					1	1		3	10	60	307		5
Sweepers	M	2 35	3 35	3 00									2		1	5	3												10	60	307	6	5
Teamsters	M	2 65	3 40	2 82										3			1												9	54	307	4	
Textile mill workers	M	1 70	5 00	2 81						3	4	77	93	31	6	87	35	13	5	13	19	11		1					9	54	307	246	152
Textile mill workers	F	1 25	5 00	2 72					1	2		12	3	64	38	68	35	32	2	2		2		14					9	54	307	196	79
Minimum and maximum paid	M	$ 1 70	$21 00						1	5	4	92	99	135	59	188	93	79	26	35	21	38	1	34	2	13	4	8				645	292
Minimum and maximum paid	F	1 25	5 00																														

SUMMARY OF STATE-AT-LARGE.

	Industries Surveyed.	Number Employes.		Average Hours.	
		Male.	Female.	Day.	Week.
Box Factories	29	1,258	18	9:50	59:00
Candy and Confectionery Factories	23	300	154	9:05	54:30
Clothing Factories	17	64	959	8:00	48:00
Cotton Gins and Compresses	11	507	1	10:00	60:00
Foundries and Machine Shops	13	279	13	8:30	51:00
Hotels and Restaurants	22	152	46	10:00	60:00
Laundries	138	887	1,987	9:05	54:30
Mercantile Establishments	197	1,474	1,796	9:03	54:18
Mill and Elevator Companies	6	108	2	10:00	60:00
Mines	4	615	2	8:55	53:30
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Establishments	43	407	244	9:35	57:30
Newspaper and Printing Offices	18	74	7	8:20	50:00
Railroad Companies	3	1,540	14	8:00	48:00
Telegraph and Telephone Companies—Exchanges	709	2,564	5,977	8:05	48:30
Textile Mills	16	566	371	9:00	54:00
Total	1,249	10,795	11,591	.....	.....

GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY.

Manufacturing plants, mercantile and other establishments surveyed		1,873
Number of males	31,699	
Number of females	27,138	
		58,837

THOMAS J. PLUNKETT, Deputy Labor Commissioner for the El Paso District, died at his home in El Paso, September the twenty-third, nineteen hundred and twenty, after a lingering illness. Mr. Plunkett's death, while not wholly unexpected, came as a shock to the entire Department. He came into the Department on June the nineteenth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, serving a litte more than one year and three months. He was one of the most capable and efficient deputies on the staff, and his death was deeply regretted by the entire Department, and by his many friends throughout the State.

Mrs. B. B. Dickson, Inspector for the Woman's Division, died at her home in Denison, August the seventh, nineteen hundred and twenty. Her death came as a shock to her friends and the members of the Department. She only lived a few hours after being stricken. Mrs. Dickson was one of the first inspectors in the Woman's Division, having assumed her duties on June the nineteenth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, with the taking effect of the law creating the Woman's Division. She was an earnest worker, ever faithful to duty, sympathetic in action, and possessed of a wide experience and fund of useful knowledge. Her death was mourned by all who knew her, as to know her and her work was to love her.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S DIVISION.

Hon. T. C. Jennings, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State of Texas, Austin.

SIR: I herewith beg leave to submit the following report of the work of the "Woman's Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics":

Since the beginning of active work on June 19, 1919, the members of the Woman's Division feel considerable pride in the accomplishments of the division.

The first work of the members of the division was to attend a departmental conference, called by the Commissioner for the purpose of familiarizing all new members of the Department with the nature of their duties, the general policies to be pursued, secure an interchange of ideas on the methods used in the work, receive instructions, etc.

The Commissioner and the members of the Woman's Division then held a conference to outline the work of the division. It was realized that the work was rendered much more difficult because of a widespread lack of knowledge of the work, and the laws with which the division had to deal.

It was, therefore, necessary, in conjunction with the inspection and law enforcement work, to conduct a campaign of education, embracing both the employers of women and children and the workers, to establish better standards and conditions affecting the health, safety and morals of women and children in industry, foster better and more cordial relations between employer and employee, raise the standard of efficiency of the worker, instruct them in the principles of industrial hygiene and give to them a better knowledge of the laws affecting them.

While these standards have not been universally adopted in our industries, a vast amount of good has come from their distribution and the work of the inspectors in explaining the necessity for their adoption, as is evidenced by the hundreds of etablishments where they have been accepted, either in whole or in part. Many industrial plants, where women and children are employed, may be found where such things as rest rooms, dressing rooms, correct seats for employees while at work, wholesome sanitary conditions, better lighting and ventilation of work rooms, improved safety conditions, schools of instruction for employees in their work and in the principles of health and industrial hygiene, have been established.

STANDARDS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY.

Under the direction of the State Labor Department, the Woman's Division has formulated a program of labor standards for women and children in industry, which will form the basis for the work of the division in dealing with the problems arising in the industries where women and children are employed.

All of the standards for women and children in industry given herein are not compulsory, but will be urged and recommended in all industries employing women and children. It has been demonstrated that the adoption of these standards mean to the employer more stable

conditions in his relation with his employees, increased production, comparative freedom from labor troubles, greater loyalty and efficiency in his employees and condition of general satisfaction among the consumers of his product. To the employee it means a higher standard of living, conservation of physical and mental energy, improved health conditions, higher intellectual and moral standard, happier homes and more useful lives.

Of first importance in the establishment of the standards, and of obtaining the maximum of benefits both to the employer and the employed, is the need of frankness and fair dealing on both sides. The fullest opportunity should be given employees for the development of potentialities, and to suggest improvements. This gives play to creative impulse, develops inventive talents, results in better work, less shifting, more efficient management, and educates the employee to look upon her work as something more than routine drudgery.

Wherever intelligent co-operation between employer and employed has been fairly tried, it has proven highly successful, and results in great and lasting benefits to both. The responsibility should not rest upon the management alone to determine wisely and effectively the conditions which should be established. The genuine co-operation essential to production and the building up of harmonious relations between employer and employee can only be secured where provisions are made for the workers as a group, working through their chosen representative, to share in the control of the conditions of their employment.

The following standards, some of which are compulsory, should be adopted in all industries in the State:

(*a*) *No woman should be employed for more than eight hours in any one day. The time when the work period begins and ends and the time allowed for meals and rest period should be conspicuously posted in work rooms, and a strict record of overtime kept.*

It is now universally conceded by authorities on economics and hygiene that the eight-hour standard is the correct one. That it makes for greater efficiency, improved health conditions and elevates the moral and intellectual standards. The public is interested in its capacity as consumer; but the State has a much more direct and immediate interest in conserving the health and well-being of its women citizens.

(*b*) *Half holidays on Saturday should be the custom.*

The weekly half holiday has been found to be almost a necessity. It enables the worker to do necessary shopping, to attend to social and household duties, and affords opportunities for recreation which cannot be obtained after working hours of the full day, thereby becoming one of the principal agencies in building better intellectual, moral and home conditions.

(*c*) *Every woman should have one day of rest out of seven.*

If night work and long hours are bad for the woman worker, it is equally injurious to be required to work long succession of days without a break. It has been found that continuous labor lowers the maximum output, and that a weekly day of rest is necessary for recuperation of mind and body, and this is especially the case with women owing

to peculiarities in physical structure. Wherever practicable, this day of rest should be on Sunday.

(*d*) *At least three-quarters of an hour should be allowed every woman worker for meals.*

It is a well known fact that hasty eating is extremely injurious, and, when a shorter period is given, the tendency is toward bolting of food, in order to use some of the allotted time for purposes other than eating. It is also a well established fact that short periods of rest and relaxation are necessary during the work day.

(*e*) *A rest period should be allowed in the middle of each work period.*

The day should be divided into two work periods by the noon-day meal, and short rest period (of ten of fifteen minutes) allowed in the middle of each period. This is one of the means of avoiding the consequences of fatigue, by affording relaxation from the physical strain incident to the employment.

(*f*) *No woman should be employed between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.*

The disastrous effects of night work, especially upon women, is so universally known that it is hardly necessary to give reasons for its discontinuance. It increases all the factors responsible for chronic fatigue, due to disturbance in normal sleep, rest, recreation, food and amount of strain. The tonic effect of exercise in daylight is lost and creation loses the incentive and stimulus of association with others.

(*g*) *To secure equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.*

Women employed in the same work as men should receive the same wage, unless it can be shown that the output of women workers is less. If a difference in output is shown, the difference in wage should be based upon the difference of output, and not fixed arbitrarily, as is usually the case. The low wage paid women very materially affects the wage paid men, and where the fixing of women's wages are arbitrary, the inevitable tendency is for men's wages to seek a common level with women.

(*h*) *Continuous standing, sitting or heavy lifting should be prohibited, and suitable seats provided for every woman employed, and their use encouraged.*

The Texas law permits employment where continuous standing is required, but demands seats for women when not actually engaged in their employment. It is a well known fact that either continuous standing or continuous sitting is very injurious to the health of women; therefore, suitable seats should be required for all women employed, so designed and arranged that they can be used at will, thereby enabling each woman to change her posture as the requirements of fatigue demand. Heavy lifting for women should never be allowed under any circumstances. The woman who is subject to extreme physical strain for extended periods, owing to physical structure, will be absolutely unfitted to perform the functions required of her in the perpetuation of the human race.

(*i*) *All machinery should be safeguarded and fire drills and other forms of safety regulations instituted.*

It often happens that a single accident occurring because of an unguarded machine will cost the employer more than the amount necessary to install safeguards on all his machines, to say nothing of the suffering and loss to the injured worker. No machine should ever be operated without safeguards, but the entire responsibility should not rest upon the employer. It ofttime happens that the worker will remove a guard and operate the machine without it. Fire drills and other safety regulations should never be neglected; their use has saved many thousands of lives, but, on the contrary, failure to institute them has resulted in many instances in disaster and appalling loss of life.

(*j*) *Dress suitable for occupation, health and safety should be required.*

From the standpoint of safety, efficiency and appearance, women workers should wear clothing suitable to the work they are doing. Many women who are required to work around machinery have been injured or killed because of unsuitable clothing becoming entangled in machinery. All work dresses should be designed with the view to reducing the hazard to the minimum, adding to the comfort of the wearer, securing correct sanitary and hygienic standards and promoting efficiency in the worker. Caps should be worn, especially around machinery and in places where food products are manufactured, and in the interest of health and safety, comfortable shoes with low heels should be required.

(*k*) *To make a thorough study in matters of industrial hygiene in order to be cognizant of the conditions leading to the deterioration of health of workers, and be able to promote industrial hygiene and sanitation.*

The dissemination of information necessary to safeguard workers against health hazards, and to secure the co-operation of all agencies, governmental and private, in furtherance of the industrial health problems, is one of the most important questions in industry. Efficiency demands physical perfection. A diseased person cannot render his employer value received unless his disease is properly treated. Industrial hygiene cannot solve the whole problem of making health provisions secure. Medical inspection in industries has been adopted in many States, and some States require employees to be physically examined before being employed, but no State requires employees to be examined periodically to determine the need of medical attention. Texas should be foremost in this most vital health protective work.

(*l*) *Proper provisions should be made for lighting, ventilation and sanitation, and comfortable rest and dressing rooms provided.*

The question of lighting, ventilation and sanitation vitally affects every phase of health, safety, comfort and efficiency of workers. It is a well established fact that defective lighting, insufficient and improper ventilation and unsanitary surroundings are disastrous to the health, lowers the efficiency and increases the hazard to the employee. Comfortable rest and dressing rooms constitute one of the greatest agencies for combating the effects of fatigue, promoting health, increasing efficiency and developing harmonious relations between employer and employee.

(*m*) *No work should be given out to be done in rooms used for living or sleeping purposes, or in any rooms directly connected with rooms used for living or sleeping purposes.*

This constitutes the typical "Sweat Shop System," against which most States are legislating. The manufacture of clothing and other articles for general commercial use under such conditions is recognized as one of the most prolific causes of the spread of contagious and communicable diseases, in addition to the baneful effects upon the workers themselves. Where this practice is followed, it is not uncommon to find workers engaged upon articles of wearing apparel and other things for commercial consumption suffering with tuberculosis and other communicable diseases.

(*n*) *No child should be employed in industrial pursuits where the service of an adult can be used, and under no circumstances where it comes in contact with influences which may have a bad effect upon its physical, moral or mental condition.*

"Child labor is a tax that no State or nation can afford to pay. It is a costly blunder from the standpoint of national economy—this employment of children as part of the wage-earning army of the community. The wage-earning function of the community, and the function of industrial production, belong to the adult population. Boys and girls are not 'little men' and 'little women,' although we treat them as such by permitting or forcing them to labor at what is not properly children's work. Childhood is endowed with certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which are freedom from toil for daily bread; the right to play and dream; the right to normal sleep of the night season; the right to an education, that we may have equality of opportunity for developing the heart and mind."

(*o*) *No child should be permitted to work more than eight hours per day of twenty-four hours, and under no conditions should it be permitted to work after 8 p. m. or before 6 a. m.*

The ultimate aim of society should be the total abolition of child labor in industry, but so long as it is permitted we must deal with the child industry. If long hours of toil and the resultant fatigue is injurious to an adult, then it is doubly so for a child. The child is undeveloped physically and mentally, his mind is passing through a formative period when it is most receptive to either good or bad influences, and if it is deprived by long hours of toil, of recreation, home influences, educational advantages and physical and mental training so necessary during this period, which can never come later in life, the results can only be of a disastrous nature, and society will inevitably suffer the consequences.

(*p*) *The child who is prohibited from working should be in school, and the school should make every effort to interest the child, so that he will postpone going into industry as long as possible.*

"Children protected from child labor must be educated, and education means physical education, intellectual education, vocational education and moral education. Child labor is none of these. The anti-child labor movement is an educational movement in a broad and positive sense. One of its tasks is to combat illiteracy—the illiteracy that means

inability to read and write. The larger portion of the 200,000 illiterates found in the first draft for our national army owe their condition to child labor. Statistics show that the larger the percentage of child labor the larger the percentage of illiteracy."

In order to make the work of establishing these standards in our industries successful, it is necessary that a general understanding of our aims and purposes be given the people, and a comprehensive, workable co-operative plan of action be established between the Labor Department and all the organized forces working for the betterment of humanity. This work is unselfish and in the interest of all classes of society; it tends toward the establishment of better and more cordial relations between employer and employed; it brings to the front the human element in the labor power of the people, which in many instances is lost sight of by the employer; it makes for greater efficiency and loyalty on the part of the worker, and increases production while cheapening its cost; it establishes higher standards of living with the resultant effect of more contented workers, happier homes, and a stronger people mentally, morally and physically; it reduces to the minimum in establishments and institutions, where its standards are adopted, discontent and labor disputes; it acts as a balance wheel which maintains the equilibrium between the contending forces in the industrial world; it is free from factional bias, prejudice and all isms; its work reaches all the people regardless of creed or nationality; its purpose is to raise the submerged classes, to improve the conditions and environments of all those below the correct standards of living demanded by society and an advanced civilization.

A broad field for the activities of women's organizations, civic organizations, labor organizations, and in fact all organized forces having for their purpose the uplift of humanity, is presented in this work. It is possible, through an active system of co-operation between all such forces and the Department, to establish conditions in our industries which will eliminate most of the suffering, discontent and dangers which threaten our free institutions. A careful study of the laws for the protection of women and children in industry should be made by all such organizations with a view to their rigid enforcement and the elimination of defects.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

In addition to the educational work carried on by the division in its inspection work, it has reached out into a field to which very little attention has been heretofore given. It has been its purpose to secure the co-operation and aid of all influences in the State which are in sympathy with the humanitarian work for which it was created.

It has persistently brought before all organizations in the State having for their purpose the betterment of society in general, through any of the various lines of endeavor, such as business, commercial, labor and charitable organizations, women's clubs, civic societies, auxiliaries and religious associations, the importance of the work and the need of co-operation. Wherever possible the members of the division have attended meetings of these organizations and societies and have explained the work and the laws affecting women and children, distributed educational matter, emphasized the importance of law enforcement, laid out

programs for study work of the labor laws, their defects and the need of amendments.

As a result of this educational work many business men's organizations in the State have been actively co-operating with the Department in the law enforcement work by circularizing their membership in an appeal to them to strictly observe the laws, adopt the standards recommended by the division, and advise with the representatives of the Department.

Other organizations, particularly women's organizations throughout the State, have begun active co-operative work with the Department, by appointing committees on "Women in Industry and Child Labor" and are getting wonderful results in better law enforcement.

The division has prepared comprehensive lessons on the laws affecting women and children, with explanatory matter to facilitate their more effective use in organizations, which have been, and are now being used by women's organizations throughout the State. It has also, from time to time, sent out letters, both to employers and employees, setting out the advantages and benefits to come from the adoption of the standards recommended by the division, the necessity for more cordial relations between employer and worker, more active interest in the welfare of the worker on the part of the employer and greater efficiency and loyalty on the part of the employee.

SURVEY WORK OF THE DIVISION.

It was realized early in the work of the division that successful accomplishment depended upon thorough familiarity with the facts in connection with the conditions of employment in our industries. As no effort had previously been made to gather such facts, it became necessary for the division to get them, and the only reliable method for doing so was through surveys.

Accordingly it was decided to make surveys in several cities, each survey to be designed to bring out a definite line of information.

The city of Fort Worth was at that time, perhaps, the most active industrial city in the State, and was selected in which to make a survey of women in industry.

A close study of the following tables on the Fort Worth survey will bring out some very interesting facts:

FORT WORTH SURVEY OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Number of Women 3,353 **Summary Sheet**

Years of age	15 to 19	793
	19 to 21	461
	21—up	2,099
Number single		2,009
Number married		925
Number widowed		280
Number divorced		139
Number boarding		1,284
Average board paid		$7 22
Number living at home		2,563

	Grade.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	1st	39	$ 15 05
	2nd	11	14 54
	3rd	43	14 73
	4th	93	14 34
	5th	163	14 56
	6th	209	14 66
	7th	458	14 91
	8th	651	15 54
	9th	579	16 20
	10th	420	17 26
	11th	173	18 65
	12th	341	19 30
	College	173	22 71

FORT WORTH SURVEY OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Number of Women 856 **Mercantile Establishments**

Years of age	15 to 19	167
	19 to 21	109
	21—up	580
Number single		476
Number married		263
Number widowed		79
Number divorced		38
Number boarding		324
Average board paid		$7 32
Number living at home		682

	Grade.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	1st	2	$ 11 00
	2nd	.....	.....
	3rd	2	17 50
	4th	13	13 76
	5th	8	18 60
	6th	30	14 28
	7th	105	13 98
	8th	176	15 45
	9th	183	15 65
	10th	143	15 22
	11th	57	17 30
	12th	112	17 74
	College	25	22 66

FORT WORTH SURVEY OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Number of Women 616 — **Telegraph and Telephone**

Years of age	15 to 19	235
	19 to 21	106
	21—up	275
Number single		467
Number married		112
Number widowed		19
Number divorced		18
Number boarding		266
Average board paid		$6 79
Number living at home		480

	Grade.	Number.	Average Salary
Schooling	1st	.....	.....
	2nd	1	$ 12 00
	3rd	.....	.....
	4th	7	14 53
	5th	13	14 31
	6th	28	15 61
	7th	110	15 66
	8th	162	15 62
	9th	146	15 68
	10th	92	17 11
	11th	17	15 39
	12th	26	15 90
	College	14	19 39

FORT WORTH SURVEY OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Number of Women 573 — **Office Employes**

Years of age	15 to 19	82
	19 to 21	93
	21—up	398
Number single		417
Number married		106
Number widowed		35
Number divorced		15
Number boarding		252
Average board paid		$8 55
Number living at home		365

	Grade.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	1st	.....	.....
	2nd	.....	.....
	3rd	2	$ 11 25
	4th	2	20 00
	5th	4	13 75
	6th	3	15 67
	7th	17	19 02
	8th	63	18 83
	9th	81	19 38
	10th	97	20 37
	11th	75	21 38
	12th	118	22 38
	College	111	23 72

FORT WORTH SURVEY OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Number of Women 561 **Packing Industry**

Years of age	15 to 19	96
	19 to 21	70
	21—up	395
Number single		263
Number married		205
Number widowed		68
Number divorced		25
Number boarding		202
Average board paid		$7 08
Number living at home		425

	Grade.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	1st	25	$ 16 85
	2nd	5	16 82
	3rd	17	16 84
	4th	29	16 68
	5th	56	17 09
	6th	65	17 06
	7th	94	17 20
	8th	95	16 96
	9th	64	17 97
	10th	40	17 77
	11th	8	17 75
	12th	50	20 38
	College	13	21 66

FORT WORTH SURVEY OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Number of Women 141 **Hotels and Restaurants**

Years of age	15 to 19	14
	19 to 21	12
	21—up	115
Number single		46
Number married		67
Number widowed		21
Number divorced		7
Average board paid		$5 05
Number boarding		61
Number living at home		90

	Grade.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	1st	7	$ 10 57
	2nd	.....	.....
	3rd	5	11 00
	4th	15	14 00
	5th	16	15 00
	6th	16	13 00
	7th	20	12 95
	8th	24	15 17
	9th	18	15 76
	10th	7	21 13
	11th	2	15 25
	12th	10	20 20
	College	1	17 00

FORT WORTH SURVEY OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Number of Women 124 **Laundry.**

Years of age	15 to 19	30
	19 to 21	9
	21—up	85
Number single		39
Number married		47
Number widowed		21
Number divorced		17
Number boarding		23
Average board paid		$6 44
Number living at home		110

	Grade.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	1st	3	$ 13 33
	2nd	1	10 00
	3rd	4	11 25
	4th	11	12 80
	5th	17	13 06
	6th	16	12 68
	7th	25	12 75
	8th	24	12 35
	9th	13	13 97
	10th	4	12 63
	11th	1	13 00
	12th	4	21 25
	College	1	15 00

FORT WORTH SURVEY OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Number of Women 37 **Garment Workers**

Years of age	15 to 19	6
	19 to 21	4
	21—up	27
Number single		15
Number married		15
Number widowed		6
Number divorced		1
Number boarding		5
Average board paid		$6 50
Number living at home		23

	Grade.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	1st	.....	.....
	2nd	.....	.....
	3rd	1	$ 12 50
	4th	2	8 50
	5th	8	10 14
	6th	1	8 50
	7th	8	12 83
	8th	7	10 71
	9th	7	11 14
	10th	1	6 00
	11th	2	13 00
	12th	.....	.....
	College	.....	.....

FORT WORTH SURVEY OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Number of Women 445	Miscellaneous Occupations
Years of age	15 to 19 163
	19 to 21 58
	21—up 224
Number single	286
Number married	110
Number widowed	31
Number divorced	18
Number boarding	151
Average board paid	$6 69
Number living at home	378

	Grade.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	1st	2	$ 15 00
	2nd	4	13 75
	3rd	12	14 75
	4th	14	11 57
	5th	41	11 92
	6th	50	12 65
	7th	79	12 87
	8th	106	13 36
	9th	67	14 38
	10th	36	16 78
	11th	11	15 05
	12th	21	15 40
	College	8	18 28

FORT WORTH SURVEY OF WOMEN WORKERS BY THE WOMAN'S DIVISION OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The survey was made as thorough as the time and resources of the Department would permit. Most of the principal industrial, commercial and mercantile establishments were covered, and approximately one-half of the women gainfully employed in the city were interviewed.

The information gathered in the survey shows the age, number married, number single, number widowed, number divorced, number boarding and the average board paid, number living at home and the relation of wages to education.

The following classifications have been used:

Mercantile establishments, telegraph and telephone offices, packing industry, laundry, garenmt workers, hotel and restaurant employees and miscellaneous occupations. Bookkeepers, office clerks, stenographers, etc., in all establishments have been classified as office employes. A general summary has been made which brings up the totals in all occupations.

Contrary to the general opinion in regard to the age of women workers, it is found that a great majority of them are twenty-one years of age or over. This is true in each classification except telegraph and telephone operators, where there was found 341 under twenty-one and 275 twenty-one or over.

It was found that 59.9 per cent of women employees were unmarried, 27.7 per cent married, 8.3 per cent widowed, and 4.1 per cent divorced. The largest percentage of unmarried women is found among telephone operators, there being 75.8 per cent unmarried, 18.2 per cent married, 3.1 per cent widowed, and 2.9 per cent divorced.

The largest percentage of married women in any occupation is found among hotel and restaurant employees, the percentages being: Single,

32.6 per cent; married, 47.5 per cent; widowed, 14.9 per cent, and divorced, 5 per cent.

Laundries furnish the largest percentage of widows, the figures being as follows: Single, 31.5 per cent; married, 37.9 per cent; widowed, 16.9 per cent, and divorced, 13.7 per cent. This is also the largest percentage of divorced women found in any occupation.

Of the 3353 women covered in the survey, 1284 were boarding and 2563 were either living with parents or relatives, or were doing light housekeeping. Of the 2563 living at home, 494 paid board.

The average board paid by women in all occupations was $7.22 per week. The highest average board paid in any occupation was by office employees, which was $8.55 per week, and the lowest by hotel and restaurant employes, $5.05.

Perhaps the most interesting study of all is the relation of wages to education. A reference to the general summary table will show that, beginning with those who quit school after the completion of the second grade, the average wage scale is a gradually ascending one.

The most marked increase being shown in those who had some college education, the increase amounting to $3.41 per week, or 17.6 per cent higher than those who quit school at the completion of the high school course, and $8.06, or 55 per cent, higher than those who quit after completing the second grade.

It will also be seen that the number completing each grade from the second up to and including the eighth grade is also a gradually ascending one, but from the eighth to and including the eleventh it again rapidly descends, to take a jump again in those who completed the high school course.

The fact that the wage paid is largely dependent upon the education received by the worker is most strikingly brought out in the case of office employees. None were found who had not completed the third grade, and the number who ran below the seventh grade were practically negligible, being all told only 11 out of 573.

The increase in salary of those who had completed the high school course over those who had only completed the third grade was found to be $11.13, or practically 100 per cent, while those who had received some college education were receiving $12.47, or 110.8 per cent more per week than the third graders.

It will also be seen that the percentage of college students is by far the greatest among office employees, the figures being as follows: Mercantile establishments, 2.9 per cent; telegraph and telephone operators, 2.3 per cent; office employees, 19.3 per cent; packing house employees, 2.2 per cent; hotel and restaurant employees, .7 per cent; laundry workers, .8 per cent; garment workers, .0 per cent; miscellaneous occupations, 1.8 per cent.

The most marked departure from the general rule that the wages paid are closely related to the education received is in the occupation of garment workers, where the variation in wages seems to have no relation to the amount of education.

It is clearly evident that the fact that the wage or salary is largely dependent upon the amount of education would be much more clearly brought out were it not that comparatively few of those receiving a higher education enter commercial or industrial pursuits. By far the

larger number of them being either situated so as to make employment unnecessary, or to enable them to enter some of the professions.

The percentages of the women workers in all occupations completing the different school grades, and those receiving some college education are as follows: First, 1.2 per cent; second, .3 per cent; third, 1.3 per cent; fourth, 2.8 per cent; fifth, 4.9 per cent; sixth, 6.2 per cent; seventh, 13.7 per cent; eighth, 19.4 per cent; ninth, 17.3 per cent; tenth, 12.5 per cent; eleventh, 5.2 per cent; twelfth, 10 per cent, and college, 5.2 per cent. Thus it will be seen that 94.8 per cent of the women and girls employed in commerce and industry never pass the high school course, and 49.8 per cent never get past the eighth grade.

The above figures furnish food for a great deal of thought, and a number of valuable lessons may be drawn from them, among which is the fact that education adds materially to the earning or productive capacity of the worker, makes for a higher standard of efficiency, fits them to become more useful members of society and demonstrates the need of effective and rigidly enforced child labor and compulsory school attendance laws, to the end that every child may have an opportunity to get an education.

EL PASO SURVEY.

El Paso was selected for this survey mainly because of the large Mexican population, and the opportunity presenting itself for making an accurate comparison in wages, education and standards of living between the two races, especially of women and minors.

Women and girls of all ages have been compiled in one set of tables, but a separate set of tables has been prepared for boys under eighteen years of age.

A very interesting comparison on wages is shown in the general summary tables, both for women and girls, and for boys.

There were 944 American women and girls found employed at an average wage of $19.18, while the 843 Mexican women and girls showed an average of only $8.87; a difference of $10.31 in favor of the American. The general average for women and girls, embracing both races was $14.32 for 1787 workers.

This difference in wages paid the two races is to be accounted for by a number of causes, chief among which are lack of education, lower standards of living and inferior efficiency on the part of Mexicans. These conditions are unquestionably due more to environment and lack of opportunity than to a mental inferiority, as is proven by inquiries made by our inspectors in the schools, showing that as a rule the Mexican child is remarkably quick to learn, and shows extraordinary powers of concentration and application to its studies.

Of American women and girls gainfully employed, 54.7 per cent were single, 26.7 per cent married, 11.2 per cent widowed, and 7.4 per cent divorced. Of Mexicans, there were 75 per cent single, 8 per cent married, 15.4 per cent widowed, and 1.6 per cent divorced.

A reference to the tables of the Fort Worth survey will show a remarkable similarity between the percentages of single, married, widowed and divorced women in the two cities so far as Americans are concerned. But the most remarkable thing in connection with the Mexican race is the high percentage of Mexican women who have never been married.

The figures show that the percentage of unmarried women is abnormally high, while the number of married and divorced women is very low.

This would indicate a much lower standard of morals and a scant regard for the marital relation. This is also borne out by the fact that the birth rate out of wedlock is much greater among Mexican than among Americans. Among the causes for this condition are low wages, making marriage impractical, indiscriminate crowding of housing conditions, regardless of sex, and low standards of living and education.

Perhaps the most valuable information to be had from this survey is a comparison of educational standards of the two races, and the relation of wages and education.

A reference to the tables will show that no American women or girls were found who had had no schooling. Only 7 were found who quit school between the first and third grades, 356 between the third and eighth, 481 had attended high school, 55 had some college education, and 45 had taken a business course. Of the Mexicans, 46 had no schooling, 263 quit school between the first and third grades, 513 between the third and eighth, 19 had gone to high school, none to college, and 2 had taken a business course.

The average wage of those who had no schooling, all of whom were Mexicans, was $7.55 per week. The average wage for American women and girls who had gone to high school was $20.06, or 265.7 per cent higher than those who had no schooling, while the average wage of the college woman was $28.25, or 374.2 per cent higher, and that of the woman who had taken a business course, $25.44, or 337 per cent higher.

The average wage of Mexican women and girls who had gone to high school was $13.69 per week, or 181.3 per cent higher than those who had no schooling, while those who had taken a business course received $15 per week, or 198.7 per cent higher.

The value of education in business and industrial employment is graphically brought out in the summary showing the average wage of American women and girls who have received a high school education to be $20.06 per week, those who have taken a business course, $25.44, and those with college education, $28.25.

The percentage of Mexican women who live at home or with friends or relatives is very much greater than with Americans. The figures show that 80.6 per cent of Americans and 97.5 per cent of Mexicans live at home; 19.4 per cent of Americans and only 2.5 per cent of Mexicans board. The average amount paid for board and lodging per week is $11.20 for Americans and $4.83 for Mexicans, which very graphically brings out the difference in the standard of living of the two races.

The tables for boys under eighteen years of age show the average wage for 90 American boys to be $8.90 per week, and for 159 Mexican boys, $7.59, a difference of $1.31 in favor of Americans. No Americans were found who had no schooling, and only one Mexican. Nine Americans and 50 Mexicans had left school between the first and third grades. 68 Americans and 101 Mexicans between the third and eighth grades, and 13 Americans and 7 Mexicans had attended high school.

The lowest wage paid was to a Mexican boy who had no schooling, $3.00 per week, and the highest average to thirteen American boys, $15.11 per week, all of whom had attended high school. Of the 249 boys, 88 Americans and 156 Mexicans lived at home. Two Americans and 3 Mexicans boarded. The average board paid was $6.62 for Americans and $6.58 for Mexicans.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

			Number.
Years of age	12 to 15	American	.....
		Mexican	1
	16 to 20	American	12
		Mexican	18
	21—up	American	71
		Mexican	53
Number single		American	25
		Mexican	39
Number married		American	29
		Mexican	7
Number widowed		American	14
		Mexican	19
Number divorced		American	15
		Mexican	7
Number living at home		American	49
		Mexican	72
Number boarding		American	34
		Mexican	.....
Average board paid		American	$ 7 18
		Mexican	.....

	Grade.	Nationality.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	No schooling	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	6	$ 9 66
	1st to 3rd	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	30	8 45
	4th to 8th	American	45	14 83
		Mexican	34	9 08
	High school	American	38	15 09
		Mexican	2	12 50
	College	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	Business course	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
Number of women		American	83	$ 14 94
		Mexican	72	8 96
Total		.....	155	$ 12 17

LAUNDRIES.

		Number.
Years of age: 12 to 15	American	.....
	Mexican	.....
16 to 20	American	5
	Mexican	113
21—up	American	21
	Mexican	139
Number single	American	5
	Mexican	163
Number married	American	16
	Mexican	35
Number widowed	American	5
	Mexican	53
Number divorced	American	.....
	Mexican	2
Number living at home	American	21
	Mexican	238
Number boarding	American	4
	Mexican	14
Average board paid	American	$ 8 40
	Mexican	4 36

	Grade.	Nationality.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	No schooling	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	26	$ 6 52
	1st to 3rd	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	123	6 31
	4th to 8th	American	15	15 80
		Mexican	101	6 87
	High school	American	9	19 83
		Mexican	2	11 50
	College	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	Business course	American	2	15 00
		Mexican	.....	.....
Number of women		American	26	$ 17 90
		Mexican	252	6 56
Total		.....	278	$ 7 62

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

			Number.
Years of age	12 to 15	American	.....
		Mexican	.....
	16 to 20	American	7
		American	51
	21—up	American	12
		Mexican	84
Number single		American	11
		Mexican	102
Number married		American	7
		Mexican	10
Number widowed		American	1
		Mexican	20
Number divorced		American	.....
		Mexican	3
Number living at home		American	17
		Mexican	134
Number boarding		American	2
		Mexican	1
Average board paid		American	$ 13 13
		Mexican	7 0 0

	Grade.	Nationality.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	No schooling	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	6	$ 7 30
	1st to 3rd	American	1	13 00
		Mexican	46	7 65
	4th to 8th	American	10	12 47
		Mexican	81	7 97
	High school	American	8	19 84
		Mexican	2	13 50
	College	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	Business course	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
Number of women		American	19	$ 15 60
		Mexican	135	7 91
Total		.....	154	$ 8 86

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

		Number.
Years of age: 12 to 15	American	5
	Mexican	9
16 to 20	American	115
	Mexican	169
21—up	American	317
	Mexican	167
Number single	American	229
	Mexican	293
Number married	American	126
	Mexican	12
Number widowed	American	53
	Mexican	38
Number divorced	American	29
	Mexican	2
Number living at home	American	373
	Mexican	339
Number boarding	American	64
	Mexican	6
Average board paid	American	$ 12 36
	Mexican	5 58

	Grade.	Nationality.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	No schooling	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	8	$ 9 50
	1st to 3rd	American	3	7 16
		Mexican	46	9 37
	4th to 8th	American	161	16 02
		Mexican	276	10 77
	High school	American	226	19 95
		Mexican	13	14 25
	College	American	25	24 78
		Mexican	.....	.....
	Business course	American	22	25 22
		Mexican	2	15 00
Number of women		American	437	$ 18 91
		Mexican	345	10 71
Total			782	$ 15 29

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

			Number.
Years of age	12 to 15	American	4
		Mexican	4
	16 to 20	American	31
		Mexican	19
	21—up	American	88
		Mexican	15
Number single		American	79
		Mexican	34
Number married		American	27
		Mexican	4
Number widowed		American	8
		Mexican	.....
Number divorced		American	9
		Mexican	.....
Number living at home		American	88
		Mexican	38
Number boarding		American	35
		Mexican	.....
Average board paid		American	$ 12 83
		Mexican	.....

	Grade.	Nationality	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	No schooling	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	1st to 3rd	American	3	$ 5 33
		Mexican	18	5 94
	4th to 8th	American	18	19 60
		Mexican	20	9 90
	High school	American	60	25 50
		Mexican	.....	.....
	College	American	26	32 48
		Mexican	.....	.....
	Business course	American	16	27 36
		Mexican	.....	.....
Number of women		American	123	$ 25 86
		Mexican	38	8 02
Total		.....	161	$ 21 65

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

			Number.
Years of age	12 to 15	American	
		Mexican	
	16 to 20	American	118
		Mexican	
	21—up	American	138
		Mexican	1
Number single		American	168
		Mexican	1
Number married		American	47
		Mexican	
Number widowed		American	24
		Mexican	
Number divorced		American	17
		Mexican	
Number living at home		American	212
		Mexican	1
Number boarding		American	44
		Mexican	
Average board paid		American	$ 11 52
		Mexican	

	Grade.	Nationality.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	No schooling	American		
		Mexican		
	1st to 3rd	American		
		Mexican		
	4th to 8th	American	107	$ 16 36
		Mexican	1	10 00
	High school	American	140	19 28
		Mexican		
	College	American	4	22 50
		Mexican		
	Business course	American	5	20 50
		Mexican		
Number of Women		American	256	$ 18 13
		Mexican	1	10 00
Total			257	$ 18 10

TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES.

			Number.
Years of age	12 to 15	American	9
		Mexican	14
	16 to 20	American	288
		Mexican	370
	21—up	American	647
		Mexican	459
Number single		American	517
		Mexican	632
Number married		American	252
		Mexican	68
Number widowed		American	105
		Mexican	130
Number divorced		American	70
		Mexican	13
Number living at home		American	761
		Mexican	822
Number boarding		American	183
		Mexican	21
Average board paid		American	$ 11 20
		Mexican	4 83

	Grade.	Nationality.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	No schooling	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	46	$ 7 55
	1st to 3rd	American	7	7 21
		Mexican	263	7 30
	4th to 8th	American	356	16 04
		Mexican	513	9 39
	High school	American	481	20 06
		Mexican	19	13 69
	College	American	55	28 25
		Mexican	.....	.....
	Business course	American	45	25 44
		Mexican	2	15 00
Number of women		American	944	$ 19 18
		Mexican	843	8 87
Total		.....	1,787	$ 14 32

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

			Number.
Years of age	12 to 15	American	5
		Mexican	3
	16 to 17	American	.....
		Mexican	2
Number living at home		American	5
		Mexican	5
Number boarding		American	.....
		Mexican	.....
Average board paid		American	.....
		Mexican	.....

	Grade.	Nationality.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	No schooling	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	1st to 3rd	American	2	$ 4 25
		Mexican	2	8 50
	4th to 8th	American	3	4 43
		Mexican	3	7 16
	High school	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	College	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	Business course	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
Number of boys		American	5	$ 4 36
		Mexican	5	7 70
Total		.....	10	$ 6 03

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

			Number.
Years of Age	12 to 15	American	33
		Mexican	72
	16 to 17	American	22
		Mexican	46
Number living at home		American	54
		Mexican	118
Number boarding		American	1
		Mexican	.....
Average board paid		American	$ 5 00
		Mexican	.....

	Grade.	Nationality.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	No schooling	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	1	$ 3 00
	1st to 3rd	American	5	6 40
		Mexican	37	6 59
	4th to 8th	American	44	6 97
		Mexican	74	7 99
	High school	American	6	18 87
		Mexican	6	8 08
	College	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	Business course	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
Number of boys		American	55	$ 8 22
		Mexican	118	7 51
Total		.....	173	$ 7 67

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

			Number.
Years of age	12 to 15	American	5
		Mexican	15
	16 to 17	American	1
		Mexican	11
Number living at home		American	6
		Mexican	24
Number boarding		American	.....
		Mexican	2
Average board paid		American	.....
		Mexican	$ 5 75

	Grade.	Nationality.	Number.	Average Salary.
	No schooling	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	1st to 3rd	American	1	$ 5 00
		Mexican	10	5 25
	4th to 8th	American	4	8 25
		Mexican	15	7 50
	High School	American	1	10 00
		Mexican	1	7 00
	College	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	Business course	merican	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
Number of boys		American	6	$ 8 00
		Mexican	26	6 61
Total		.....	32	$ 6 88

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

			Number.
Years of age	12 to 15	American	11
		Mexican	6
	15 to 17	American	12
		Mexican	3
Number living at home		American	22
		Mexican	8
Number boarding		American	1
		Mexican	1
Average board paid		American	$ 8 25
		Mexican	8 25

	Grade.	Nationality.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	No schooling	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	1st to 3rd	American	1	$ 5 00
		Mexican	1	4 00
	4th to 8th	American	16	12 03
		Mexican	8	9 52
	High school	American	6	12 21
		Mexican	.....	.....
	College	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
	Business course	American	.....	.....
		Mexican	.....	.....
Number of boys		American	23	$ 11 77
		Mexican	9	8 91
Total		.....	32	$ 10 96

TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES.

			Number.
Years of age	12 to 15	American	55
		Mexican	97
	16 to 17	American	35
		Mexican	62
Number living at home		American	88
		Mexican	156
Number boarding		American	2
		Mexican	3
Average board paid		American	$ 6 62
		Mexican	6 58

	Grade.	Nationality.	Number.	Average Salary.
Schooling	No schooling	American		
		Mexican	1	$ 3 00
	1st to 3rd	American	9	5 61
		Mexican	50	6 35
	4th to 8th	American	68	8 15
		Mexican	101	8 03
	High school	American	13	15 11
		Mexican	7	7 92
	College	American		
	Business course	American		
		Mexican		
		American	90	$ 8 90
		Mexican	159	7 59
Total			249	$ 8 06

AUSTIN CHILD LABOR SURVEY.

This survey was made principally with the object of determining conditions among children employed on work permits and those engaged in occupations exempt from the child labor law, although children up to eighteen years of age were included.

It will be noted that only eighty children were examined, but these were selected with a view to obtaining information as nearly representative of general conditions as possible, and the greatest care was used to the end that the information in each case was as accurate as could be obtained.

The general information desired was the percentage of whites, negroes and Mexicans, the number who had both parents living, those who had a mother only, a father only, and orphans; the percentage who had vocational guidance and those who had not, the percentage whose earnings were necessary to the support of the family and of those whose earnings were not needed, the wages received, and the amount of schooling had.

The table shows that there were found eight children ten years of age and under, and four eleven years old working as newsboys. This condition could exist in that occupation because of the fact that newsboys are not protected by law at any age, notwithstanding that in other occupations a work permit cannot be issued to a child under twelve years of age.

Of the total number of children examined, 59 were boys and 21 girls. No girls were found employed in messenger service or as newspaper vendors. Of the children employed 81.3 per cent were white, 3.7 per

cent negro, and 15.0 per cent Mexican; 73.3 per cent had both parents living, 21.4 per cent mother only, 5.0 per cent father only, and 2.3 per cent were without parents.

A special effort was made to determine if any of the children covered in the survey had received vocational guidance, and while the tables show that seven had received some kind of advice along that line, it had all been merely the advice and instruction given by parents or relatives, but in no case had any systematic effort been made to give any of the children real training to fit them for a future vocation.

Out of the 80 children examined, 73 had not had even the advice or instruction of parents or relatives or teachers as to a future vocation.

While some expressed a preference for one thing and some for another, there was no evidence of any effort, either on the part of the parents or of the employer to develop any natural talent, or afford the child any guidance or opportunity to fit itself for future occupation.

Careful inquiry was made regarding the necessity for the earnings of the child to help support the family, and it was found that in 46.2 per cent of cases the earnings of the child were necessary to some extent, while in 53.8 per cent of cases the earnings of the child were not at all necessary.

The weekly wages of 6.3 per cent of the children examined was $2 and under; 15.0 per cent, $2 to $4; 28.7 per cent, $4 to $6; 33.8 per cent, $6 to $8; 2.5 per cent, $8 to $10, and 13.7 per cent, $10 and over.

It was found that 66.2 per cent of the children had completed common school grades ranging from first grade to seventh grade, while 33.8 per cent had attended high school.

This survey very clearly emphasizes the urgent need of laws for the protection of children engaged in "street trades," systematic vocational training and guidance and more stringent regulations in the issuance of work permits.

Occupation.	Sex.		Age.								Nationality.																	Schooling	
	Male.	Female.	Ten and under.	Eleven.	Twelve.	Thirteen.	Fourteen.	Fifteen.	Sixteen.	Seventeen.	White.	Negro.	Mexican.	With father and mother.	With mother.	With father.	Orphan.	With vocational guidance.	Without vocational guidance.	Necessary to support family.	Unnecessary to support family.	$2.00 and under.	$2.00 to $4.00	$4.00 to $6.00	$6.00 to $8.00	$8.00 to $10.00	$10.00 and up.	1st to 7th.	High school.
Clerks	10	18	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	17	28	....	....	22	5	1	....	....	28	14	14	....	2	7	12	....	7	13	15
Messenger	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	8	14	2	1	11	5	....	1	2	15	10	7	....	1	3	9	2	2	11	6
Newsboys	26	..	8	4	1	2	7	3	..	1	18	....	8	20	4	2	....	3	23	10	16	5	7	8	5	....	1	22	4
Miscellaneous	6	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	4	5	1	3	4	3	1	1	2	7	3	6	....	2	5	1	....	1	7	2
Totals	59	21	8	4	1	4	9	8	16	30	65	3	12	57	17	4	2	7	73	37	43	5	12	23	27	2	11	53	27

CORPUS CHRISTI CHILD LABOR SURVEY.

This city was selected for this survey because it was one of the cities where a complete inspection of places where children were employed had never been made. However, the conditions found are typical of most of the cities in Texas of from five to twenty-five thousand population.

The survey covered practically every place where children were employed, and was made for the purpose of determining the percentage of violations of the "Hours Provision" of the child labor law. No prosecutions were had, but in every case of violation the conditions were corrected, and compliance with the law secured.

It will be seen from the tables that 85.9 per cent of the children employed were boys and 14.1 per cent girls; 76.5 per cent were under fifteen years of age, which brings them under the child labor law, and 23.5 per cent were between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years and not subject to the law.

It was found that 23.6 per cent of the children employed were working forty-eight hours or less, while 76.4 per cent were working more than forty-eight hours per week. The average number of hours per week for children of all ages and occupations were fifty-one and one-fourth.

	Sex.		Age.					Hours per week.		
	Male.	Female.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 to 18 years.	48 hours or less.	More than 48 hours.	Average number of hours.
Hotels and restaurants	15	....	....	1	2	11	1	5	10	52
Mercantile	29	8	2	2	9	15	9	4	33	53½
Messenger	11	....	....	5	....	3	3	3	8	49¼
Shops (work)	13	1	....	1	4	3	6	6	8	49
Miscellaneous	5	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	6	53½
Totals	73	12	3	10	17	35	20	20	65	51¼

In the collection of the statistical information herein given we have endeavored to bring out the facts most needed to enable the Department to direct its work in the most intelligent and efficient manner, and great diligence has been used to make all information as accurate as possible.

The facts brought out very clearly demonstrate the need of better laws for the protection of women and children in industry. There has never been a time in the history of our State when there were so many women and children permanently employed in industry as now.

While the statistical tables bring out the facts, no adequate idea can be conveyed of the conditions found in many cases coming under the observation of the division. We necessarily have to deal in averages in the presentation of statistical matter, but they are just, neither to the class coming above them, nor to the submerged class (most often largely in the majority) falling below the average.

That conditions in industrial employment for women and children have grown more complex during and since the war cannot be denied. The

era of high wages and the cupidity of parents have very greatly augmented the number of children entering employment. The high cost of living has driven large numbers of women into industrial pursuits, either to earn a living or to assist the family. The unprecedented demand for production has caused the employer in many cases to risk violating some law in order to increase his output, all of which renders the work of enforcing the law much more difficult.

On the whole, however, we feel that the establishment of the Woman's Division in the Department has resulted in much good to the people of the State, and it is our earnest wish that the work may proceed, and that greater and greater results may be obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. CLAUDE DE VAN WATTS,
Chief of Woman's Division.

7
4
3

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

1921-1922

JOSEPH S. MYERS,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics

VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO.,
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

A162-123-1M-L

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

1921-1922

JOSEPH S. MYERS, COMMISSIONER.
C. E. MICK, SECRETARY AND STATISTICIAN.
MISS IRENE WILLIAMS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.

DEPUTIES AND INSPECTORS:

A. L. GARRETT.
E. H. BANKS.
J. M. DENTON.
J. S. VANCE.
MRS. J. D. TURNER.
MRS. D. T. THORPE.

VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO.,
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of Transmittal	5
Acknowledgment	7
Introductory	9
Activities Summarized	9
Child Labor Law	10
Collection of Wages	11
Employment Agencies	11
Law Regulating Rebaling of Cotton	12
Lumber Survey	13
Report of Industries Summarized	14
Statistical Tables	16

Texas State Library, 4-20-13, X

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, December 1, 1922.

To His Excellency, Pat M. Neff, Governor of the State of Texas.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the laws of the State of Texas, I have the honor to submit herewith the seventh biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of this State.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH S. MYERS,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In carrying out the work of this Department it is acknowledged with gratitude the interest and co-operation extended by Governor Neff, other State, county and municipal officials, organizations of employers and employes. The Bureau staff have at all times rendered most efficient service.

JOSEPH S. MYERS,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of Texas came into statutory life on September 1, 1909. At that time thirty-two States, the Federal Government, and nineteen foreign countries had established labor bureaus. There are now such departments in practically every State in the Union and most of the civilized nations of the world.

Efforts to create a labor department in our State government had been made on many occasions prior to 1909. A number of laws for the protection of industrial workers, especially women and children, had been enacted, but their enforcement was being neglected. For example, the Child Labor Law, enacted in 1903, had been partially enforced in only about four counties.

During the session of the Thirty-second Legislature, Representative Strickland of Anderson county introduced a bill to create the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It met with little opposition, as only twelve members of the House of Representatives and two members of the Senate voted against the bill. The measure was approved by Governor T. M. Campbell.

Industries in Texas have multiplied to such an extent that workers employed therein constitute a large part of our citizenship, and information concerning their wages, working conditions and general welfare is of vital importance. It has been truly stated that "good statistics of labor are the basis of all social reform."

One of the principal functions of the Bureau, as declared in its organic law, is "to collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports to the Governor statistical details relating to all departments of labor in Texas, and especially as affecting or bearing upon the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of employes and their families, the means of escape from dangers incident to their employment, the labor of children and of women and the number of hours exacted of them, and in general all matters and things which affect or tend to affect the prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of this State, and of the persons employed therein."

The Bureau is also required, by special enactments, to enforce various labor laws, among which are: the Child Labor Law; Health, Safety and Comfort Law for Female Workers; the Nine-Fifty-four Hour Law, also for female workers; Semi-monthly Pay Day Law; Car Shed Law; Derail Law; Employment Agency Law, and law to protect laborers handling cotton bales from exposed ends of ties, known as the Spider Law.

ACTIVITIES SUMMARIZED.

The present administration took charge of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Texas, February 1, 1921. A summary of its activities from that date to September 1, 1922, follows:

Inspections were made in 175 cities and towns of the State. A total of 2623 employing establishments have been inspected, and 3386 inspections made therein. Employed in these establishments were 81,642 males and 51,105 females, a total of 132,747 workers whose safety, comfort and general welfare were looked after in a careful manner.

A total of 871 orders were issued that required employing concerns to make changes and improvements in regard to better guarded machinery, sufficient fire escapes, providing seats for female employes, improved sanitary conditions, and other things that would tend to benefit and protect the workers.

In 2303 employing establishments investigations were made with special reference to the enforcement of the Health, Safety and Comfort Law, and the Nine-Fifty-four Hour Law, both affecting female employes. Under the provisions of the first mentioned law, 472 orders were issued to employers.

Section 2 of the Nine-Fifty-four Hour Law requires seats for female employes and posting in a conspicuous place signs relative to their use. One hundred and sixty-five orders were issued in conformity with this section.

Special attention was given to 205 cases of working females longer hours than the law permits. Of this number 131 were found to be only slight and unintentional violations, and were adjusted on the basis of an immediate discontinuance of the practice. Eighteen were adjusted by requiring payments for overtime to female employes. Fifty-six criminal prosecutions were filed. Of the latter number 28 were convicted and fined, 8 acquitted, 11 dismissed, and 9 are still pending in the courts. The total amount of fines, court costs and overtime wages collected amounted to $2121.30. Many of the convicted cases were aggravated by there being a second offense involved.

One hundred and forty inspections of derailing devices on railroads were made, and safety measures ordered adopted by all concerned. A total of 168 special cases were investigated that came under the provisions of other laws not specifically referred to in this summary.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

The duty of enforcing the Child Labor Law is required of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics. A total of 994 cases coming under the provisions of this law were given attention during the last biennial period. Corrections were made and prosecutions instituted when possible and necessary.

The first law to regulate the employment of children in this State was enacted in 1903. The age limit under which children were not permitted to work was fixed at twelve. It was passed before the public conscience became aroused against the evils of child labor and the great wrongs against humanity which it constitutes. But public sentiment has changed in recent years, and it is gratifying to note an increased demand that children be taken out of the mines, factories and other labor occupations that stunt the mind and dwarf the body, and place them in the school room.

The original act has been amended, and the age limit raised to fifteen. The present law, however, has many defects, some of which have been pointed out by former administrations. One that allows an abuse often found is the indiscriminate issuance of permits for the employment of children. In some counties work permits are issued without proper investigation as to the necessity for the employment of children, or the

character of employment they are to enter. A permit should not be issued to a child unable to read and write simple sentences in the English language, or who has not been examined by a physician and found to be physically able to perform the labor to which it is to be assigned. Another defect in the law is the absence of any provision against the employment of children at night. The law permits children to be worked ten hours a day.

While the Federal Child Labor Tax Law was in effect little trouble was experienced in correcting many evils of child labor in this State. But the Supreme Court of the United States has held this law unconstitutional on the grounds that such matters are reserved to the States for regulation.

Our present Child Labor Law should be amended in many respects, and the issuance of permits restricted. A more effective method would be the enactment of a new law patterned after the old Federal Child Labor Tax Law, the administration of which should be placed under the joint control of the Comptroller of Public Accounts and the Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

COLLECTION OF WAGES.

Chapter 25 of the General Laws of the Thirty-fourth Legislature seeks to regulate the collection of wages of employes in certain employments, by providing for the payment of same twice a month. Section 3 of the act requires the Commissioner of Labor to enforce the provisions of the law.

There have been referred to the Department, during the last nineteen months, 493 wage claim cases, affecting several thousand workers, who were unable to collect their wages. The total amount of money involved in these claims was more than $200,000. Had the Department sought cases of this kind its records would have been burdened with countless others.

The Department was able to adjust a small number of these claims. In many instances the money thus collected, amounting to a few thousand dollars, would have been a clear loss to the workers had it not interfered.

But in a great majority of cases the Department was unable to render assistance, due to the inadequacy of the law under existing conditions. Practically all complaints came from the oil fields, and from oil companies operating under a so-called declaration of trust, an instrument apparently drawn to defeat payment of honest debts. All efforts to collect wage claims against such companies were futile, as their assets, in most instances, had been appropriated by scheming and unscrupulous promoters. It is but fair to state that no complaints were filed against established oil companies.

It is earnestly suggested that suitable legislation be enacted to prevent irresponsible and dishonest concerns operating in the manner indicated in this State.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Chapter 108, General Laws of the Thirty-fourth Legislature, and Chapter 13, General Laws, Fourth Called Session of the Thirty-sixth

Legislature, relate to private fee-charging employment agencies, and place them under the control of the State Department of Labor.

During the term of the present administration 88 private and 17 emigrant employment agencies were granted licenses, 60 of which are now in operation, and from which there has been collected $12,734.50 license fees, occupation taxes, etc.

As required by law such agencies have reported their activities to the Department. A summarized statement, covering the last biennial period, follows.

Six of the larger concerns do not charge a direct fee for obtaining employment for applicants, but instead operate commissaries in connection with their agencies, and in this manner probably receive a greater income than otherwise. They furnished positions to 20,462 persons. Other agencies placed 63,227 persons in employment, and charged fees amounting to $212,366.46, or an average of $3.35 from each person served.

A total of 155,122 persons sought work through employment agents. Five agencies that specialized in furnishing clerical and stenographic help, and who collected their fees on a percentage basis, placed 718 persons, 429 of whom were females. These agencies collected fees amounting to $14,660.14, or an average of $20.42 from each person served. One concern charged four applicants for employment a total of $317.83, or an average of $79.46 each.

As indicated the law does not limit the amount of the fee agents may charge for furnishing employment to applicants for employment. Employers are likewise unprotected and left to the mercy of unscrupulous agents. Farmers in need of laborers are often victimized in this and other respects. They will pay an agent exorbitant fees for furnishing laborers, and the latter are made to pay also if they have any money. Then, if possible, the same laborers will be "sold" to another farmer. The two separate statutes relative to regulation of employment agencies should be combined and amended to prevent abuses made possible under the existing law.

A more effective and beneficial method would be the establishment of State free employment bureaus in the principal labor centers of the State. This would correct the evils of our present system, insure a proper and uniform distribution of labor, and in other ways be of benefit to employers, employes and the general public. It would solve in a constructive manner the important problem of getting the "jobless man to the manless job."

LAW REGULATING REBALING OF COTTON.

Articles 1322 and 1323, Revised Civil Statutes, regulate rebaling of cotton in compresses in this State by requiring elimination of dangerously exposed ends of bands or buckles, splices and protruding parts, commonly called "spiders" that would injure workers handling cotton bales. Article 1324 makes it the duty of the Commissioner of Labor to enforce the provisions of the law, and to "file annual statements with the Governor showing in detail all expense incurred by him in connection with his duties under this act."

Since the passage of this law, and its strict enforcement, accidents to workers have decreased in a most satisfactory manner. Formerly accidents were of an almost daily occurrence, often resulting in death.

Through an arrangement with the Maritime Inspection Bureau cotton arriving at Galveston and Houston is inspected for spiders and all spider bales are reported to the Department.

During the last biennial period there were delivered at the two named ports 20,753 bales of cotton containing spiders, of which 4882 came from other States, as follows: Oklahoma, 3738 bales; Arkansas, 713; California, 15; Louisiana, 206; Mississippi, 88, and Tennessee, 122.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the effective co-operation of the Texas Compress Association in the effort to reduce the number of spiders. This assistance, coupled with the help obtained from the Maritime Inspection Bureau, has brought about a very satisfactory observance of the law. The expenses incurred during the biennial period by the Department in connection with the enforcement of the law will not exceed $75.

LUMBER SURVEY.

During January, 1922, a survey covering wages and working conditions of employes was made in the lumber camps of East Texas. A total of 91 saw mills were investigated, 14 of which were practically closed down.

Employed in the 77 mills in operation at the time were 12,765 persons. The average daily wage was $2.48, as against $3.18 paid the year previous, January, 1921.

The average work day was ten hours. Sixty-two concerns operated commissaries. The prices charged therein compared favorably with Houston and Beaumont prices. Sixty-one mills had rent houses, and the average rent was $4.26 per month. Fifty-four mills deducted an average of $1.45 per month from married employes and $1.00 from single men for medical services, hospital and physician.

In connection with the survey of wages and working conditions an investigation was made relative to cost of production and retail prices of lumber. Twenty-six mills and eighty-seven retail lumber yards were investigated with respect to this matter.

The points from which practically all Texas' saw mills distribute their lumber are Beaumont, Nacogdoches, Palestine and Texarkana, and the average freight rates from these points are used in this summary. The prices are based on number one common lumber.

The average cost of production was found to be $22.04 per thousand at the mills. It was delivered to retailers on the cars at the mills at an average price of $26.01 per thousand.

The retail yards included in the survey were located in nine different cities, as follows: Amarillo, Austin, Childress, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Waco and Wichita Falls. The average freight rates from the distributing points, Beaumont, Nacogdoches, Palestine and Texarkana, per thousand feet, to Amarillo, was $9.78; Austin, $8.42; Childress, $9.92; Dallas, $6.83; Fort Worth, $8.42; Houston, $5.27; San Antonio, $8.69; Waco, $8.44, and Wichita Falls, $9.24.

The average cost of number one common lumber, per thousand feet, to

retail lumber yards in Amarillo, freight included, was $35.79, and was retailed to the public there for $54.08; Austin, $34,43, retailed for $50.18; Childress, $35.93, retailed for $57.43; Dallas, $32.84, retailed for $46.39; Fort Worth, $34.43, retailed for $50.64; Houston, $31.22, retailed for $39.28; San Antonio, $34.70, retailed for $52.57; Waco, $34.45, retailed for $54.08, and Wichita Falls, $35.25, retailed for $50.34.

REPORTS OF INDUSTRIES SUMMARIZED.

In conformity with the law requiring the State Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect and compile statistics "relating to all departments of labor," 1792 concerns made full reports to the Department representing an investment of $1,392,599,459.23. Employed in these concerns were 152,089 males and 34,148 females, a total of 186,237 persons. Wages paid these employes for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1922, amounted to $151,474,428.52.

A total of 121,034 male and 13,958 female employes received more than $15 a week. Receiving less than $15 a week there were 20,210 female workers; receiving less than $12 a week, 13,322, and receiving under $9 a week, 6134.

A total of 29,057 males received less than $15 per week; 9470 less than $12 a week, and 3196 less than $9 a week.

Among other industries reporting 116 laundries employed 1312 males and 3087 females, a total of 4399 employes. Receiving more than $15 a week there were 1136 males and 660 females. Receiving less than $15 a week 176 males and 2627 females; receiving less than $12 a week 90 males and 2192 females, and receiving less than $9 a week 21 males and 1110 females.

Employed in the 73 Five and Ten Cent Stores reporting were 3273 persons, 2886 of which were females; 2623 female clerks received less than $12 a week; 1626 received less than $9 a week; 1147 less than $8 a week and 357 less than $7 a week; 245 male clerks of the 387 employed received less than $15 a week.

In the 297 dry goods stores reports show 13,915 employes, 8718 of which were females and 5197 males. Four thousand one hundred and ninety females in these establishments received less than $15 a week; 2194 received less than $12 a week, and 788 received less than $9 a week. Of the male employes 978 received less than $15 a week; 568 less than $12, and 297 less than $9 per week.

In the 56 textile mills and garment factories reporting 6033 were employed therein, of which 2824 were males and 3209 females. Two thousand six hundred and eighty-three of these employes received more than $15 per week; 1269 males received less than $15 a week; 639 less than $12 a week, and 124 less than $9 a week. Two thousand and eighty-one females received less than $15 a week; 1369 received less than $12 a week, and 614 less than $9 a week.

Employed in the eight telegraph and telephone companies reporting were 9152 employes, 5469 of which were females and 3683 males. Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-three females received more than $15 a week; 2716 received less than $15 a week; 1179 received less than $12 a week, and 151 received less than $9 a week. Two thousand eight

hundred and sixteen males received more than $15 a week; 867 received less than $15 a week; 576 received less than $12 a week, and 395 received less than $9 a week.

Three thousand four hundred and twenty-eight were employed in the 70 hotels reporting, 1421 of which were females and 2007 males. One thousand one hundred and thirty-one females received less than $15 a week; 1047 received less than $12 a week, and 519 received less than $9 a week. One thousand and ninety-nine males received less than $15 a week; 866 less than $12 a week, and 488 received less than $9 a week.

There were employed in the 35 candy factories reporting 727 females and 248 males, a total of 975 employes. Six hundred and forty-seven females received less than $15 a week; 582 received less than $12 a week; 404 received less than $9 a week, and 278 received less than $8 a week. One hundred and fifty-seven males received less than $15 a week.

OUTLINE OF THE METHOD USED IN COMPILING STATISTICAL TABLES.

The statistical tables have been compiled in eleven divisions, as follows:

The first nine sets of tables cover nine of the major towns—Austin, Beaumont, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio and Waco. The tenth table covers ninety-eight cities and towns as follows: Amarillo, Athens, Abilene, Arlington, Belton, Brownwood, Bay City, Bryan, Bonham, Big Springs, Bowie, Brownsville, Ballinger, Brenham, Como, Cameron, Crockett, Cisco, Center, Commerce, Clarksville, Corpus Christi, Childress, Cleburne, Cuero, Corsicana, Dublin, Deweyville, Dalhart, Denison, Dalworth Park, Denton, DeLeon, Del Rio, Ennis, Eastland, Eagle Lake, Eagle Pass, Farwell, Franklin, Gainesville, Giddings, Garrison, Gonzales, Greenville, Hillsboro, Hoyt, Huntsville, Humble, Henderson, Jacksonville, Kingsville, Longview, Lubbock, Lockhart, Laredo, Mineral Wells, Mercedes, Memphis, Marlin, Marshall, Malakoff, Mexia, McKinney, McAllen, Nacogdoches, New Braunfels, Orange, Post City, Plainview, Palestine, Paris, Port Arthur, Quanah, Ranger, Sugarland, San Angelo, Sulphur Springs, San Marcos, Slaton, Sweetwater, Seguin, Stamford, Sherman, Temple, Teague, Taylor, Tyler, Terrell, Texarkana, Vernon, Victoria, Waxahachie, Wichita Falls, Westfield, Weatherford, West, Wharton and Yoakum. The eleventh set of tables is a general summing up of all the ten tables preceding it with the added industrial divisions of railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, petroleum companies, cotton oil mills, cotton compresses, mines, retail lumber yards and saw mills.

Each set of tables is divided into two main divisions, manufacturing establishments being one division and all establishments doing no manufacturing classified in the other division, and each of these divisions contain seven tables.

The word "operatives," as used in these tables, means all employes which are in no way connected with the office, while the words "office employes" mean only those persons directly connected with the office.

The weekly wage classification is taken from the payroll for the week of greatest employment during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1922.

AUSTIN.

Industries.	No. Est.	Investment.	Manufacturing		Total Yearly Wages Paid.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922		No. days in operation.	No. hrs. worked daily.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922	
			Cost.	Selling value.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Mercantile Establishments.											
Dry goods	10	$1,409,841 22	.....	.....	$ 255,056 78	124	129	304	9	16	29
Grocery stores	2	261,894 26	.....	.....	18,276 00	27	.....	310	10	14	.....
Five and ten cent stores	2	47,558 00	.....	.....	17,075 80	6	32	305	9	.....	3
Laundries	3	89,079 32	.....	.....	53,805 94	24	55	313	9	5	3
Miscellaneous mercantile	6	1,261,688 86	.....	.....	120,515 43	139	2	307	9	104	13
Printing industry	5	407,237 80	.....	.....	161,091 36	82	22	321	8	42	14
Restaurants	2	17,000 00	.....	.....	35,869 30	40	.....	365	11	.....	.....
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	2	15,388 43	.....	.....	7,860 26	15	2	305	9	6	.....
Total mercantile	32	$3,509,687 89	.....	.....	$ 669,550 87	457	242	312	9	187	62
Manufacturing.											
Food manufacturing	2	$ 185,841 64	$ 481,236 70	$ 578,406 70	$ 25,964 80	9	10	305	9	8	2
Foundries and machine shops	1	148,913 16	5,360 17	71,434 54	29,427 46	24	.....	304	9	2	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	2,071,213 87	897,742 59	1,103,007 40	127,651 55	178	3	279	11	21	3
Woodworking plants	2	240,441 76	210,000 00	410,000 00	85,320 27	57	.....	303	8	7	.....
Total manufacturing	11	$2,646,410 43	$1,594,339 46	$2,162,848 64	$ 268,364 08	268	13	299	10	38	6
Total all industries reporting	43	$6,156,098 32	$1,594,339 46	$2,162,848 64	$ 937,914 95	725	255	308	9	225	68

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Dry goods	M	10	Dec.	May	102	102	108	119	100	99	95	95	96	99	101	102
Grocery stores	M	2	Dec.	June	27	28	28	28	26	25	24	23	22	21	23	26
Five and ten cent stores	M	2	Dec.	Mar.	5	5	6	9	5	5	5	5	6	8	6	6
Laundries	M	3	Jan.	Aug.	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	24	24	24	23
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	6	June	Sept.	104	108	117	112	110	108	116	128	138	147	141	140
Printing industry	M	5	Jan.	May	82	84	84	86	85	84	85	83	77	82	79	78
Restaurants	M	2	Nov.	June	44	45	46	45	45	45	45	45	45	41	39	39
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	2	.....	.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Total males	....	32	.....	.....	403	411	428	438	410	404	408	417	423	437	428	429
Dry goods	F	10	Dec.	July	176	186	191	198	184	175	179	178	178	164	156	160
Grocery stores	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five and ten cent stores	F	2	Dec.	Jan.	27	29	30	55	26	26	26	27	25	39	33	32
Laundries	F	3	Dec.	Mar.	51	51	55	54	52	52	50	54	50	52	52	52
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	6	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Printing industry	F	5	Jan.	Mar.	27	27	23	20	18	18	17	17	18	20	20	21
Restaurants	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total females	....	32	.....	.....	284	296	302	330	283	274	275	279	274	278	264	268
Manufacturing.																
Food manufacturing	M	2	Mar.	June	22	22	21	24	25	25	25	22	15	16	20	18
Foundries and machine shops	M	1	Nov.	May	22	22	26	23	22	19	19	16	15	22	23	22
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	6	Aug.	Feb.	142	133	120	121	111	109	119	159	155	173	173	172
Woodworking industries	M	2	Nov.	April	61	58	62	55	53	50	48	47	52	53	55	55
T otalmales	....	11	.....	.....	247	235	229	223	211	203	211	244	227	264	271	267
Food man ufacturing	F	2	Feb.	Aug.	14	26	31	23	39	40	23	40	17	18	18	12
Miscella neous manufacturing	F	6	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total females	....	8	.....	.....	26	28	33	25	41	42	25	42	19	20	20	14
Total all industries reporting	....	43	.....	.....	960	970	992	1016	945	923	919	982	943	999	983	978

AUSTIN—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments. Operatives.																	
Dry goods	M	10					2	5	2	5	11	20	21	12	21	8	8
Grocery stores	M	2										24					
Five and ten cent stores	M	2				3						4	5	1			
Laundries	M	3										4	9	5	5		
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	6					2	2	10	9	25	39	15	14	10	10	
Printing industry	M	5				1	1	2	1	4	2	5	13	5	34	24	2
Restaurants	M	2								9	7	15	7	2	2		
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	2				1					2		2	4	3		
Total males		32				5	5	9	13	27	47	111	72	43	75	42	10
Dry goods	F	10				1	1	9	3	23	51	80	14	7	9	2	2
Five and ten cent stores	F	2					41	41	4	2	3						
Laundries	F	3					4	7	18	3	17	4	2				
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	6								1				1			
Printing industry	F	5							4	3	6				1		
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2										1	1				
Total females		28				1	46	57	29	32	77	85	17	8	10	2	2
Manufacturing Establishments. Operatives.																	
Food manufacturing	M	2									9	7	2	1	2	1	
Foundries and machine shops	M	1										7	5	1	9	4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	6		3	1		1		1	8	11	39	61	22	19	1	1
Woodworking industry	M	2									2	2	12		25	9	
Total males		11		3	1		1		1	8	22	55	80	24	55	15	1
Food manufacturing	F	2			58	3											
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	6				2											
Total females		8			58	5											
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Dry goods	M	10									1	3	4	2	7	3	3
Grocery stores	M	2												8	4	2	
Laundries	M	3											2		2		1
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	6						1				5	20	30	22	13	19
Printing industry	M	5					1		1	3	3		4	2	10	3	7

Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	2											5			1	
Total males		28					1	1	1	3	4	8	35	42	45	22	30
Dry goods	F	10								2	6	8	3	1		1	2
Five and ten cent stores	F	2									1	2					
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	6									2	2	4	2			
Printing industry	F	5									2	6	6	1	6		
Total female		23								2	11	18	13	4	6	1	2
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Food manufacturing	M	2										1	1	1	2		2
Foundries and machine shops	M	1													2		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	6										3	2	2	3	2	4
Woodworking industry	M	2												1	2		4
Total males		11										4	3	4	9	2	10
Food manufacturing	F	2										1		1		1	
Foundries and machine shops	F	1										1					
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	6									1	1	3	3		2	
Total females		9									1	3	3	4		3	
Total operatives	M					5	6	9	14	35	69	166	152	67	130	57	11
Total office employes	M						1	1	1	3	4	12	38	46	54	24	40
Total males						5	7	10	15	38	73	178	190	113	184	81	51
Total operatives	F				58	6	46	57	29	32	77	85	17	8	10	2	2
Total office employes	F									2	12	21	16	8	6	4	2
Total female					58	6	46	57	29	32	89	106	33	16	16	6	4
Total employes					58	11	53	67	44	70	162	284	223	129	200	87	55

BEAUMONT.

Industries.	No. Est.	Investment.	Manufacturing		Total Yearly Wages Paid.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922		No. days in operation.	No. hrs. worked daily.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922	
			Cost.	Selling value.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Mercantile Establishments.											
Dry goods	7	$ 997,176 58	.....	.....	$ 289,719 05	89	200	306	9	18	24
Five and ten cent stores	2	60,000 00	.....	.....	21,826 58	7	37	308	9	.....	5
Hotels	2	35,500 00	.....	.....	8,267 05	17	25	365	8	8	2
Laundries	4	450,695 34	.....	.....	221,795 13	53	184	309	9	17	11
Restaurants	5	26,291 00	.....	.....	73,486 12	47	25	339	8	1	1
Total mercantile	20	$1,569,662 92	.....	.....	$ 615,093 93	213	471	325	9	44	43
Manufacturing Establishments.											
Bakeries	1	$ 49,249 95	$ 108,297 60	$ 149,443 43	$ 21,687 62	15	.....	307	9	2	1
Food manufacturing	1	21,074 20	23,956 68	30,000 00	5,111 12	4	.....	200	10	1	.....
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	47,152 91	101,434 79	127,836 14	15,149 16	7	17	288	9	3	1
Woodworking industry	3	123,702 66	215,195 24	325,846 52	69,705 13	101	8	219	9	5	2
Total manufacturing	7	$ 241,179 72	$ 448,884 31	$ 633,126 09	$ 111,653 03	127	25	253	9	11	4
Total all industries reporting	27	$1,810,842 64	$ 448,884 31	$ 633,126 09	$ 726,746 96	340	496	289	9	55	47

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Mercantile Establishments.																
Dry goods	M	7	Sept.	Mar.	100	94	97	95	90	99	90	90	90	94	96	92
Five and ten cent stores	M	2	Dec.	May	7	7	7	10	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7
Hotels	M	2	July	Jan.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	61	48
Laundries	M	4	July	Jan.	49	49	46	46	44	45	45	47	51	52	53	52
Restaurants	M	5	.....	.....	42	41	32	40	33	31	32	31	30	31	32	42
Total males	....	20	.....	.....	200	193	184	193	176	184	176	177	179	186	249	241
Dry goods	F	7	Dec.	Aug.	201	200	235	260	201	206	198	215	224	200	204	187
Five and ten cent stores	F	2	Dec.	Sept.	32	35	37	67	33	33	34	38	38	37	37	46
Hotels	F	2	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	24
Laundries	F	4	Aug.	May	155	149	141	143	135	136	146	147	117	177	175	182
Restaurants	F	5	June	Sept.	23	33	36	36	35	35	36	37	38	40	40	31
Total females	....	20	.....	.....	414	420	452	509	407	413	417	440	420	457	480	470
Manufacturing Establishments.																
Bakeries	M	1	Aug.	Sept.	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	15
Food manufacturing	M	1	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	2	April	Dec.	10	9	9	9	10	11	12	16	10	9	9	9
Woodworking industry	M	3	Nov.	Oct.	107	71	168	126	76	101	93	103	98	113	90	104
Total males	....	7	.....	.....	133	96	193	151	103	129	122	137	126	140	117	132
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	2	.....	.....	21	14	11	11	16	23	26	19	17	16	11	17
Woodworking industry	F	3	.....	.....	.....	8	34	42	26	33	32	31	29	23	7	5
Total females	....	5	.....	.....	21	22	45	53	42	56	58	50	46	39	18	22
Total all industries reporting	....	27	Dec.	Jan.	768	731	871	906	728	782	773	804	771	822	864	865

BEAUMONT—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments. Operatives.																	
Dry goods	M	7				1		2	3	2	12	19	8	8	21	8	13
Five and ten cent stores	M	2					3		7		2	5	2	1	1		
Hotels	M	2			13		4	4	2	15	2	1	5		2		1
Laundries	M	4							1		3	9	18	6	10	1	5
Restaurants	M	5				1	8		5		5	10	7	1	2		
Total males		20			13	2	15	6	18	17	24	44	30	16	36	9	19
Dry goods	F	7				1	7	4	33	45	63	68	29	12	9	6	
Five and ten cent stores	F	2					52	8			3						
Hotels	F	2					8		14		2	2					
Laundries	F	4					37	64	29	12	17	14	4				
Restaurants	F	5					1		7		17	3	3				
Total females		20				1	105	76	83	57	102	87	36	12	9	6	
Manufacturing Establishments. Operatives.																	
Bakeries	M	1										3	3	2	6		1
Food manufacturing	M	1										3			1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	2							1	2		4	2		3		
Woodworking industry	M	3						1	9	19	45	47	4	5	7		
Total males		7						1	10	21	45	57	9	7	17		1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	2		1	9	1	6	1	3	4		1					
Woodworking industry	F	3				5	6	6	2	6	7	4					
Total females		5		1	9	6	12	7	5	10	7	5					
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Dry goods	M	7									1	9	4	3	3	1	6
Hotels	M	2										2	1		2	3	
Laundries	M	4										2	1	1	1	3	5
Restaurants	M	5															1
Total males		18									1	13	6	4	6	7	12
Dry goods	F	7							1		8	5	1				
Five and ten cent stores	F	2							1	3		1					

Hotels	F	2										2					
Laundries	F	4								1	1	2	5	1	4	3	1
Restaurants	F	5									1						
Total females		20							2	4	10	10	6	1	4	3	1
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Bakeries	M	1														1	1
Food manufacturing	M	1													1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	2													2	1	
Woodworking industry	M	3												1		3	2
Total males		7												1	3	5	3
Bakeries	F	1												1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	2									1						
Woodworking industry	F	3									1			1			
Total females		6									2			2			
Total operatives	M	20			13	2	15	7	28	38	69	101	39	23	53	9	20
Total office employes	M	7									1	13	6	5	9	12	15
Total males		27			13	2	15	7	28	38	70	114	45	28	62	21	35
Total operatives	F			1	9	7	117	83	88	67	109	92	36	12	9	6	
Total office employes	F								2	4	12	10	6	3	4	3	1
Total females				1	9	7	117	83	90	71	121	102	42	15	13	9	1
Total all industries reporting				1	22	9	132	90	118	109	191	216	87	41	75	30	36

DALLAS.

Industries.	No. Est.	Investment.	Manufacturing Cost.	Manufacturing Selling value.	Total Yearly Wages Paid.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922 Male.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922 Female.	No. days in operation.	No. hrs. worked daily.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922 Male.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922 Female.
Mercantile Establishments.											
Automobile industry	3	$1,459,331 86	.....	.....	$ 348,711 39	367	4	271	9	40	5
Dry goods	18	5,856,751 58	.....	.....	1,647,997 59	517	883	295	9	96	140
Five and ten cent stores	3	212,405 51	.....	.....	84,998 12	25	116	306	9	12	2
Grocery stores	52	222,350 00	.....	.....	84,393 00	108	.....	313	11	4	1
Hotels	3	238,194 59	.....	.....	75,117 00	67	38	365	8	12	10
Laundries	7	637,865 37	.....	.....	363,551 88	210	269	310	9	27	20
Miscellaneous mercantile	5	1,348,315 45	.....	.....	971,734 13	428	498	323	9	70	33
Printing industry	26	3,964,493 90	.....	.....	1,149,655 33	547	128	305	8	388	105
Restaurants	6	32,460 00	.....	.....	59,384 30	44	20	337	9	5	.....
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	8	335,546 33	.....	.....	171,885 59	93	43	308	9	18	9
Total mercantile	131	14,307,714 59	.....	.....	$4,957,428 33	2406	1999	313	9	672	325
Manufacturing Industries.											
Bakeries	8	$ 679,615 05	$ 853,626 11	$1,178,840 26	$ 247,635 12	176	13	278	9	8	4
Candy manufacturing	7	158,873 00	128,398 56	167,542 48	46,871 18	32	16	277	9	7	2
Clay, cement and stone	1	28,710 00	9,280 00	40,200 10	22,955 83	20	.....	308	8	.....	.....
Food manufacturing	4	713,175 38	369,269 93	488,100 36	72,692 12	34	7	309	9	15	6
Foundries and machine shops	4	1,732,627 35	300,374 14	1,183,232 54	283,630 39	454	.....	292	9	93	18
Garment factories	9	581,071 13	412,822 85	1,119,279 71	339,005 30	96	375	249	8	10	5
Ice cream and dairy products	2	74,719 12	144,675 48	506,106 12	32,933 81	18	.....	315	9	3	.....
Leather goods and trunks	4	1,784,022 75	167,935 74	463,219 15	129,691 67	163	5	307	8	48	7
Meat packers	2	2,457,677 62	4,211,134 88	4,458,025 55	206,715 80	190	17	332	9	54	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	532,916 43	363,945 06	503,059 07	102,504 38	83	12	290	9	15	6
Soft drink manufacturing	4	1,024,511 71	1,074,660 17	2,737,516 54	73,995 95	34	.....	298	9	11	10
Tent and awning manufacturing	1	29,495 01	72,653 64	109,238 33	13,906 75	8	8	309	9	.....	2
Textile mills	3	1,647,710 40	820,562 15	2,862,615 61	323,855 79	274	178	284	10	33	15
Woodworking industry	6	2,822,626 91	1,082,365 58	2,081,747 22	477,690 95	381	29	296	9	34	8
Total manufacturing	61	14,267,751 86	10,011,704 29	17,898,723 04	$2,374,085 04	1963	660	294	9	331	84
Total all industries reporting	192	28,575,466 46	10,011,704 29	17,898,723 04	$2,374,085 04	4369	2659	304	9	1003	409

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Mercantile Establishments.																
Automobile industry	M	3	Sept.	Jan.	289	276	267	251	30	118	179	222	203	231	227	266
Dry goods	M	18	Dec.	Sept.	388	412	431	472	415	409	437	407	404	412	407	414
Grocery stores	M	52	.....	.....	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Five and ten cent stores	M	3	Dec.	Aug.	21	24	28	31	26	25	26	26	25	23	23	21
Hotels	M	3	Feb.	Oct.	69	67	67	67	69	70	70	69	68	67	67	67
Laundries	M	7	Aug.	Mar.	122	120	119	118	118	119	117	128	130	129	130	130
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	5	Dec.	Mar.	445	482	456	483	425	378	400	409	428	433	437	432
Printing industry	M	26	May	Oct.	532	482	528	540	535	533	550	551	554	531	550	538
Restaurants	M	6	Nov.	Mar.	95	97	99	97	95	93	92	93	91	92	92	92
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	8	.....	.....	88	84	87	81	83	96	88	87	87	91	89	84
Total males	....	131	.....	.....	2157	2152	2190	2248	1904	1949	2067	2100	2098	2117	2130	2152
Automobile industry	F	3	.....	.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dry goods	F	18	Dec.	July	753	827	851	946	770	757	869	837	816	801	716	724
Five and ten cent stores	F	3	.....	.....	99	109	143	211	121	119	128	144	120	116	93	114
Hotels	F	3	Mar.	Sept.	35	38	38	38	38	38	40	40	40	38	39	38
Laundries	F	7	Nov.	Jan.	336	335	346	327	326	333	330	336	340	343	336	336
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	5	Oct.	April	621	660	622	588	570	501	468	409	481	465	518	510
Printing industry	F	26	Feb.	Sept.	105	128	137	133	130	146	110	115	116	123	134	134
Restaurants	F	6	Oct.	July	31	33	31	30	25	25	25	27	22	20	19	19
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	8	.....	.....	47	53	44	38	36	39	40	41	43	44	44	41
Total females	....	79	.....	.....	2032	2188	2216	2315	2020	1962	2014	1953	1982	1954	1903	1920
Manufacturing Establishments.																
Bakeries	M	8	Aug.	Nov.	84	60	59	68	73	73	130	146	141	153	165	188
Candy manufacturing	M	7	Feb.	Aug.	33	35	34	31	28	26	26	29	32	36	36	37
Clay, cement and stone	M	1	Dec.	April	14	19	22	25	9	9	10	8	12	13	13	15
Food manufacturing	M	4	Dec.	June	32	30	33	34	32	33	32	31	31	30	32	32
Foundry and machine shops	M	4	Nov.	Oct.	201	126	355	248	171	180	306	252	309	316	257	263
Garment factories	M	9	Oct.	July	100	117	109	87	96	99	104	105	109	92	76	100
Ice cream and dairy products	M	2	Sept.	June	20	19	18	19	12	13	15	16	17	17	18	18
Leather goods and trunks	M	4	June	Feb.	109	104	126	127	116	65	132	123	139	163	149	148
Meat packers	M	2	April	Oct.	196	180	181	181	176	182	197	197	192	187	193	190
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	6	Nov.	April	72	77	87	80	76	73	77	69	72	82	70	78
Soft drink manufacturing	M	4	July	Aug.	66	66	65	64	64	62	63	62	67	69	74	45
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8
Textile mills	M	3	July	Nov.	223	218	210	211	214	214	222	208	216	242	259	258
Woodworking industry	M	6	Oct.	Jan.	377	419	409	398	326	327	327	337	358	367	383	373
Total males	....	61	.....	.....	1527	1470	1708	1573	1401	1364	1650	1593	1704	1775	1733	1753

DALLAS—Continued.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Bakeries	F	8	Mar.	Sept.	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	15	15	15	15	13
Candy manufacturing	F	7	Nov.	May	40	44	46	40	30	26	23	19	17	19	18	18
Food manufacturing	F	4	May	Dec.	4	4	4	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Garment manufacturing	F	9	Oct.	July	445	584	535	530	434	392	379	337	315	283	295	336
Leather goods and trunks	F	4	Feb.	Dec.	2	2	2	1	64	65	5	5	5	5	5	5
Meat packers	F	2	Nov.	June	28	31	34	23	19	19	21	19	17	16	17	18
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	6	June	Dec.	9	11	10	9	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12
Tent and awning	F	1	May	Feb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	6	14	18	16	15	8
Textile mills	F	3	Aug.	April	214	200	195	223	222	219	213	186	250	275	278	299
Woodworking industry	F	6	.....	.....	33	30	29	30	25	26	25	25	28	25	28	28
Total females	....	51	.....	.....	778	909	858	862	818	770	705	638	683	672	689	743
Total all industries reporting	....	192	.....	.....	6494	6719	6972	6998	6143	5985	6436	6284	6467	6518	2152	6568

DALLAS—Continued.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments.																	
Operatives.																	
Automobile industry	M	3								1	7	3	3	2	124	140	10
Dry goods	M	18				6	8	8	4	24	21	139	86	55	98	44	13
Five and ten cent stores	M	3							3	1	1	7	13	4	1		
Grocery stores	M	52										108					
Hotels	M	3		19	9	2			2	3	5	11	4	7			
Laundries	M	7									2	26	22	20	46	6	7
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	5					2	3	5	20	29	168	128	64	26	1	
Printing industries	M	26			1	1	2		3	2	14	69	50	55	95	139	146
Restaurants	M	6			1	1			3	2	9	10	12	4	1	1	1
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	8										12	15	29	22	6	6
Total males		131		19	11	10	12	11	20	53	88	553	333	240	413	337	183
Automobile industry	F	3									3						
Dry goods	F	18			6	2	10	15	34	112	234	290	107	61	31	12	13
Five and ten cent stores	F	3						3	171	95	3	11	2				
Hotels	F	3						8		26	5	1	1				
Laundries	F	7						25	90	116	66	35	14	4			
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	5					3	49	106	164	154	42	7	9	3		
Printing industry	F	26								18	22	66	25	5	2		
Restaurants	F	6				1		1	1	6	6	7	1				
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	8						1	3		1	19	16	12	2		
Total females		79			6	3	13	103	405	537	494	471	173	95	38	12	13
Manufacturing Establishments.																	
Operatives.																	
Bakeries	M	8							1	26	12	43	20	15	29	12	5
Candy manufacturing	M	7								4	12	6	3	10	4	3	2
Clay, cement and stone	M	1										9	1		8	3	4
Food manufacturing	M	4								3	2	3	1	18	5	2	1
Foundries and machine shops	M	4	3	6	6	7	2	6	4	7	58	95	117	74	62	14	2
Garment factories	M	9				1		2	4	12	39	7	10	12	10	7	1
Ice cream and dairy products	M	2									2	1	5	7	2		
Leather goods and trunks	M	4							6	6	18	17	28	85	9		
Meat packers	M	2								14	27	62	36	30	15	7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	6			1			1		1	6	33	26	19	10	1	1
Soft drink manufacturing	M	4								1	3	11	22	9	23	3	2
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	1								1			2	5	1		
Textile mills	M	3		5			7	2	2	30	19	129	30	21	11	2	
Woodworking establishments	M	6								1	8	113	116	50	87	23	5
Total males		61	3	11	7	8	9	11	17	106	206	529	417	345	276	76	23

DALLAS—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Bakeries	F	8								6	1	7	1				
Candy manufacturing	F	7								19	13	2					
Food manufacturing	F	4						1		1	1	3					
Garment factories	F	9	12	15	10	3	9	18		16	46	207	135	28	15	4	
Leather goods and trunks	F	4							1		4		1				
Meat packers	F	2								4	16	4	2	2			
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	6						2		3	3	5	1				
Tent and awning	F	1								3	12	3					
Textile mills	F	3		2		11	64	40	13	29	54	49	1				
Woodworking industry	F	6							1	2	11	10	3	1	1		
Total females		50	12	17	10	14	73	61	15	83	161	290	143	31	16	4	
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Automobile industry	M	3													5	9	23
Dry goods	M	18							1	3	8	15	16	13	10	12	25
Five and ten cent stores	M	3										2	1	1	4		
Grocery stores	M	52										2			1	3	
Hotels	M	3										1		6	4		1
Laundries	M	7										15	5	5	2		
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	5								1		1	2	3	10	32	26
Printing industry	M	26	1	1			4	2		4	11	41	29	42	66	63	124
Restaurants	M	6										2		1		1	1
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	8									1	1	4	3	4	4	4
Total males		80	1	1			4	2	1	8	20	78	57	74	106	124	204
Automobile industry	F	3													5		
Dry goods	F	18							1	3	19	72	35	15	9	2	
Five and ten cent stores	F	3									2		3				
Grocery stores	F	52													1		
Hotels	F	3									3	5		1	1		
Laundries	F	7									4	5	6	5		1	
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	5									4	10	15	5	2		
Printing industry	F	26									3	24	36	23	18	4	21
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	8										3	3	2			
Total females		125							1	3	35	119	98	51	36	7	21
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Bakeries	M	8												3	2	1	2
Candy manufacturing	M	7				1					1		1	1	1	1	2

Food manufacturing	M	4									1	1	1	1	2	5	4
Foundry and machine shops	M	3									1	3	3	10	18	17	44
Garment factories	M	9			1							1		2	1	2	2
Ice cream and dairy products	M	2														1	2
Leather goods and trunks	M	4										6	4	3		33	2
Meat packers	M	2								1	1			8	19	13	14
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	6								1		3			4	1	5
Soft drink manufacturing	M	4								2	3	2	2	2	3	3	
Textile mills	M	3						1					4	6	5	6	11
Woodworking industry	M	6										1	1	4	8	4	16
Total males		58			1	1		1		4	7	17	16	40	63	87	104
Bakeries	F	8											3		1		
Candy manufacturing	F	7								1	1						
Food manufacturing	F	4										1		4	1		
Foundries and machine shops	F	4									3	4	6	13	2		1
Garment factories	F	9								1		2		3	1	1	
Leather goods and trunks	F	4							3			2	8	12	10		
Meat packers	F	2										1	1	1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	6										3		1			
Soft drink manufacturing	F	4												4	1		
Tent and awnings	F	1										1			1		
Textile mills	F	3									2	9	8	2			
Woodworking industry	F	6									1		2				
Total females		58							3	2	7	23	28	40	17	1	1
Total operatives	M		3	30	18	18	21	22	37	159	294	1082	750	585	689	413	206
Total office employes	M		1	1	1	1	4	3	1	12	27	95	73	114	169	211	308
Total males			4	31	19	19	25	25	38	171	321	1177	823	699	858	624	514
Total operatives	F		12	17	16	17	86	164	420	620	655	761	316	126	54	16	13
Total office employes	F								4	5	42	142	126	91	53	8	22
Total females			12	17	16	17	86	164	424	625	697	903	442	217	107	24	35
Total all employes		192	16	48	35	36	111	184	462	796	1018	2080	1265	916	965	648	549

EL PASO.

Industries.	No. Est.	Investment.	Manufacturing		Total Yearly Wages Paid.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922		No. days in operation.	No. hrs. worked daily.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922	
			Cost.	Selling value.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Mercantile Establishments.											
Dry goods	12	$3,676,165 85	.....	.....	$ 623,659 21	271	368	306	9	46	69
Drug stores	3	60,956 51	.....	.....	4,705 08	8	1	365	15	10	3
Five and ten cent stores	2	118,000 00	.....	.....	53,515 61	11	73	307	9	.....	7
Grocery stores	1	92,456 46	.....	.....	7,059 20	9	.....	305	10	8	2
Hotels	3	190,000 00	.....	.....	72,777 90	79	42	365	8	11	3
Laundries	6	410,156 76	.....	.....	213,151 94	131	215	275	9	14	14
Miscellaneous establishments	5	42,884 00	.....	.....	48,066 17	43	21	365	10	1	4
Miscellaneous mercantile	5	209,647 70	.....	.....	46,288 46	46	47	308	9	7	3
Printing industry	7	604,644 65	.....	.....	246,324 03	159	15	317	8	110	39
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	1	31,811 65	.....	.....	35,678 93	15	12	309	9	1	3
Total mercantile	45	$5,436,723 58	.....	.....	$1,351,226 53	772	794	322	10	208	147
Manufacturing Establishments.											
Bakeries	1	$ 44,000 00	$ 65,000 00	$ 113,000 00	$ 27,000 00	14	2	313	9	.....	.....
Candy manufacturing	7	98,412 16	112,726 22	196,883 22	37,153 02	27	102	283	8	4	1
Clay, cement and stone	1	2,622,438 00	379,506 38	1,170,000 00	248,698 55	394	.....	360	8	18	8
Food manufacturing	3	148,652 55	130,828 62	159,559 38	11,608 08	12	14	293	9	3	7
Foundries and machine shops	2	135,639 79	67,087 85	106,500 00	30,328 17	36	2	228	8	3	.....
Garment manufacturing	3	59,130 20	44,181 30	130,903 07	21,952 72	3	70	282	8	2	1
Ice cream and dairy products	3	190,323 43	137,471 88	400,908 36	62,194 00	50	9	365	9	5	3
Leather goods and trunks	1	32,000 00	7,952 87	32,688 15	9,934 80	11	1	300	9	.....	.....
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	2,593,700 00	363,589 04	1,912,188 00	233,911 13	546	1	331	9	50	5
Soft drink manufacturing	3	155,461 76	56,922 95	90,677 43	20,029 30	40	1	307	10	6	.....
Textile mills	1	24,789 12	5,786 00	8,500 00	2,744 00	1	15	220	8	.....	.....
Woodworking industry	2	870,909 85	195,890 63	232,544 28	110,564 26	89	3	300	9	19	4
Total manufacturing	29	$6,975,456 86	$1,566,943 74	$4,554,351 89	$ 816,118 03	1223	220	298	9	110	29
Total all industries reporting	74	12,412,180 44	1,566,943 74	4,554,351 89	2,167,344 56	1995	1014	310	10	318	176

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Mercantile Establishments.																
Dry goods	M	12	Jan.	April	237	251	255	276	284	239	258	225	234	239	251	245
Drug stores	M	3	.....	.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Five and ten cent stores	M	2	Dec.	Feb.	13	14	13	14	11	10	11	13	14	13	13	12
Grocery stores	M	1	Oct.	Jan.	13	13	10	8	7	8	8	9	10	12	10	11
Hotels	M	3	April	Sept.	78	81	81	81	83	83	83	83	82	80	80	80
Laundries	M	6	Dec.	June	102	102	104	107	104	103	100	96	100	90	100	100
Miscellaneous establishments	M	5	Sept.	Dec.	43	43	39	39	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	47
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	5	Sept.	Mar.	29	30	30	31	31	27	25	25	26	25	32	43
Printing industry	M	7	July	June	152	148	155	153	152	151	154	154	156	146	160	158
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	1	Nov.	Aug.	15	20	21	18	15	14	16	17	19	17	17	13
Total males	....	45	.....	.....	691	711	717	736	739	687	707	674	693	674	715	718
Dry goods	F	12	Dec.	Feb.	396	406	422	470	395	374	381	404	405	382	360	386
Drug stores	F	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Five and ten cent stores	F	2	Dec.	Aug.	69	76	78	103	73	68	71	79	74	69	69	67
Hotels	F	3	.....	.....	42	43	42	42	42	42	42	41	41	41	41	41
Laundries	F	6	July	Aug.	222	227	227	239	224	236	246	240	256	252	259	193
Miscellaneous establishments	F	5	.....	.....	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Mercantile establishments	F	5	Aug.	Feb.	10	9	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	10	16	30
Printing industry	F	7	Mar.	Aug.	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	15	15	13
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	1	May	July	13	11	15	12	11	8	9	11	16	10	8	9
Total female	....	44	.....	.....	787	807	827	910	789	772	795	819	636	801	790	761
Manufacturing Establishments.																
Bakeries	M	1	Sept.	April	17	16	15	15	17	17	17	15	16	15	15	15
Candy manufacturing	M	7	July	Jan.	15	15	14	15	13	14	14	14	14	15	18	18
Clay, cement and stone	M	1	Aug.	Sept.	117	272	269	265	290	309	330	331	341	350	399	405
Food manufacturing	M	3	.....	.....	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8
Foundries and machine shops	M	2	Nov.	Aug.	38	42	50	41	31	31	19	20	18	22	19	14
Garment factories	M	3	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ice cream and dairy products	M	3	July	Dec.	35	33	30	29	31	33	49	44	48	46	52	49
Leather goods and trunks	M	1	Dec.	April	12	12	12	13	12	12	9	7	9	11	11	11
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	2	Jan.	July	199	221	228	262	379	246	281	192	180	185	172	176
Soft drink manufacturing	M	3	July	Dec.	20	19	18	17	15	17	20	21	25	30	33	28
Textile mills	M	1	Sept.	Jan.	3	3	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Woodworking industry	M	2	Sept.	June	127	115	109	106	100	107	106	106	86	84	87	93
Total males	....	29	.....	.....	593	758	758	777	899	798	857	761	748	770	818	820

EL PASO—Continued.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Bakeries	F	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Candy manufacturing	F	7	Dec.	Sept.	31	105	117	120	107	104	100	101	103	95	98	97
Food manufacturing	F	3	April	July	19	20	22	22	22	22	21	25	23	19	17	18
Foundries and machine shops	F	2	June	Oct.	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	1
Garment manufacturing	F	3	Nov.	Jan.	53	55	78	62	43	56	59	54	63	65	53	71
Ice cream and dairy products	F	3	Mar.	Dec.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	11	11	11	8	8	5
Leather goods and trunks	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	2	Jan.	April	4	7	11	21	23	21	10	1	8	4	2	2
Soft drink manufacturing	F	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
Textile mills	F	1	Oct.	Jan.	25	25	25	25	.....	15	15	.....	6	15	15	.....
Woodworking industry	F	2	Nov.	June	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	3
Total females	....	28	.....	.....	140	219	264	261	206	236	226	202	226	215	202	201
Total all industries reporting	....	74	.....	.....	2211	2495	2566	2684	2633	2493	2585	2456	2503	2460	2525	2500

EL PASO—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments. Operatives.																	
Dry goods	M	12			2	4	4	3	4	14	46	61	30	28	27	25	36
Drug stores	M	3		1			3					3	1		1		
Five and ten cent stores	M	2									2	5	5	3	1		
Grocery stores	M	1				2					3	5	3				
Hotels	M	3			8		3	1		22	17	12	4	4	5	2	
Laundries	M	6				1					16	18	22	9	23	3	
Miscellaneous establishments	M	5		9	3	1	7	2		4	5	10	4	2			
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	5				1		2		21	2	8	3	7	4	2	4
Printing industry	M	7		2	2	6	4	3	5		5	31	10	9	22	54	10
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	1									1	2	1	6	7	1	1
Total males		45		12	15	15	21	11	9	61	97	155	81	68	90	87	51
Dry goods	F	12			1	7	17	21	24	52	107	137	35	25	22	9	2
Drug stores	F	3						1									
Five and ten cent stores	F	2				3	3	8	50	29							
Hotels	F	3					4	6	2	22	3	3	3				
Laundries	F	6			44	59	47	41	19	6	10	13	6	4	3	1	1
Miscellaneous establishments	F	5				12	5		3		1						
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	5					18			19	3	3	3		2		
Printing industry	F	7					2		3		5	2				1	
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	1										14					
Total females		44			45	81	96	77	101	128	129	172	47	29	27	11	3
Manufacturing Establishments. Operatives.																	
Bakeries	M	1								1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1
Candy manufacturing	M	7			2				1		4	1	2	3	1	2	
Clay, cement and stone	M	1				1		76		39	68	106	33	40	34	12	1
Food manufacturing	M	3					1			1	2	3		2			
Foundries and machine shops	M	2				4	2	1	1	20	4		4	1	9	4	
Garment manufacturing	M	3				1					2						
Ice cream and dairy products	M	3									2	19	5	19	3	2	1
Leather goods and trunks	M	1									4	4	3	2	1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	2						1	1		46	205	27	32	39	19	
Soft drink manufacturing	M	3				3	2			4	6	6	3	3		2	1
Textile mills	M	1						1		1				1			
Woodworking industry	M	2		1					6	2	37	17	16	24	19	8	
Total males		28		1	2	9	5	79	9	68	178	362	96	128	107	50	4

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Bakeries	F	1								1	1						
Candy manufacturing	F	7		15	21	27	26	10	10	2	10	1	3				
Food manufacturing	F	3		4	5	4	2		5	2	3						
Foundries and machine shops	F	2			1	1											
Garment manufacturing	F	3		9	13	2	10	9	7	10	5	3					
Ice cream and dairy products	F	3							3	4							
Leather goods and trunks	F	1		1													
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	2			3	3	3	2	5	2	3	2					
Soft drink manufacturing	F	2									1						
Textile mills	F	1		1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Woodworking industry	F	2					1	1				1					
Total females		27		30	46	40	45	25	33	24	26	10	3				
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Dry goods	M	12				1				2	2	1	3	1	4	5	25
Drug stores	M	3		1								1	2		2	1	
Grocery stores	M	1												1	4	2	3
Hotels	M	3									1	3		2	5	1	1
Laundries	M	6											3	1	3	3	4
Miscellaneous establishments	M	5		1													
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	5												1	5	3	
Printing industry	M	7		5		4	2	2	4	6	3	4	6	8	18	20	31
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	1										1				1	
Total males		43		7		5	2	2	4	8	6	10	14	14	31	36	64
Dry goods	F	12			1		1			1	6	27	8	10	6	5	4
Drug stores	F	3										2	1				
Five and ten cent stores	F	2									2	3	1	2			
Grocery stores	F	1											1				
Hotels	F	3									3						
Laundries												6	7	2	1		
Miscellaneous establishments	F	5					1								3		
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	5											2				
Printing industry	F	7						1				10	7	5	4	3	
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	1									1	1			1		
Total females		45			1		2	1		1	12	49	27	19	15	8	4
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Candy manufacturing	M	7								1			1		1		

Clay, cement and stone	M	1										1	1	1	3	4	8
Food manufacturing	M	3											1	1			1
Foundries and machine shops	M	2												2		1	2
Garment manufacturing	M	3															2
Ice cream and dairy products	M	3													4	1	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	2								2	2	2	7	20	6	11	
Soft drink manufacturing	M	3													3		1
Woodworking industry	M	2													7	2	11
Total males		26								4	2	3	10	24	24	19	26
Candy manufacturing	F	7											1	1			
Clay, cement and stone	F	1											3	2	4		
Food manufacturing	F	3		3	1				1	1	1						
Garment factories	F	3									1						
Ice cream and dairy products	F	3									1	1	1				
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	2				1						1	1		2		
Woodworking industry	F	2										3	2				
Total females		21		3	1	1			1	1	2	6	8	3	6		
Total operatives	M			13	17	24	26	90	18	129	275	517	177	196	197	137	55
Total office employes	M			7		5	2	2	4	12	18	13	24	38	55	55	90
Total males				20	17	29	28	92	22	141	293	530	201	234	252	192	145
Total operatives	F			30	91	121	141	102	134	152	155	182	50	29	27	11	3
Total office employes	F			3	2	1	2	1	1	2	14	55	35	22	21	8	4
Total females				33	93	122	143	103	135	154	169	237	85	51	48	19	7
Total all employes reporting				53	110	151	171	195	157	295	462	767	286	285	300	211	152

FORT WORTH.

Industries.	No. Est.	Investment.	Manufacturing		Total Yearly Wages Paid.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922		No. days in operation.	No. hrs. worked daily.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922	
			Cost.	Selling value.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Mercantile Establishments.											
Dry goods	11	$5,285,654 75	.....	.....	$1,046,350 16	337	472	307	9	76	119
Drug stores	1	593,500 00	.....	.....	39,993 49	25	1	311	10	26	.....
Five and ten cent stores	2	74,773 94	.....	.....	56,612 83	17	78	307	9	.....	8
Grocery stores	1	283,374 83	.....	.....	36,750 00	20	.....	313	10	5	1
Hotels	6	708,929 25	.....	.....	381,588 23	296	241	355	8	38	28
Laundries	10	355,507 86	.....	.....	244,157 04	109	142	310	9	10	15
Miscellaneous establishments	3	758,005 46	.....	.....	244,902 58	176	7	365	9	17	9
Miscellaneous mercantile	3	1,419,023 74	.....	.....	134,832 69	11	77	307	9	35	9
Printing industry	8	2,064,698 93	.....	.....	450,450 21	223	42	308	8	90	53
Restaurants	31	157,832 71	.....	.....	219,649 39	170	86	365	8	3	.....
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	6	446,480 62	.....	.....	82,030 97	37	38	308	9	6	4
Total mercantile	82	12,147,782 09	.....	.....	$2,937,317 59	1421	1184	323	9	306	246
Manufacturing Establishments.											
Bakeries	9	$ 583,366 88	$ 516,511 08	$ 764,096 12	$ 143,733 10	74	18	307	9	5	4
Candy manufacturing	2	643,981 53	348,457 18	764,531 74	103,236 63	41	57	208	9	8	6
Cement, clay and stone	2	401,407 40	113,390 27	163,670 28	48,847 26	53	.....	233	10	5	1
Food manufacturing	3	187,069 98	161,281 30	213,735 05	22,563 66	8	21	290	9	3	1
Foundries and machine shops	8	1,678,194 30	493,274 71	794,493 96	201,161 17	131	5	309	9	23	6
Garment manufacturing	4	619,196 08	673,434 82	1,081,810 42	240,135 78	26	266	296	8	13	4
Ice cream and dairy products	3	1,145,335 47	863,520 75	1,262,890 47	96,872 74	86	12	365	12	45	9
Meat packers	2	3,378,846 65	33,485,403 38	37,227,511 34	2,561,595 37	2077	227	307	8	385	56
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9	2,477,100 95	536,115 17	1,310,153 04	266,343 42	161	43	208	9	30	20
Soft drink manufacturing	1	18,500 00	12,631 57	24,012 13	5,342 93	23	.....	290	10	2	.....
Tent and awning	1	4,850 00	12,000 00	25,516 82	5,034 00	4	2	307	8	1	1
Woodworking industry	3	581,255 13	263,172 42	419,401 54	101,350 13	113	6	245	9	9	2
Total manufacturing	47	11,719,104 37	37,479,192 65	44,051,822 91	3,796,216 19	2797	657	280	9	529	110
Total all industries reporting	129	23,886,886 46	37,479,192 65	44,051,822 91	6,733,533 78	4118	1841	302	9	835	356

FORT WORTH—Continued.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Mercantile Establishments.																
Dry goods	M	11	Dec.	Mar.	349	371	373	402	358	332	330	344	339	338	332	333
Drug stores	M	1	Sept.	May	30	30	30	30	27	26	26	26	25	25	25	25
Five and ten cent stores	M	2	June	Sept.	13	14	15	18	14	15	15	15	14	15	14	14
Grocery stores	M	1	.....	.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Hotels	M	6	Mar.	Sept.	203	339	331	323	332	338	353	338	288	314	306	293
Laundries	M	10	June	Dec.	73	75	76	72	86	80	86	87	84	91	88	89
Miscellaneous establishments	M	3	Dec.	Aug.	191	189	199	229	220	218	227	204	216	185	190	182
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	3	Nov.	Jan.	12	13	15	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Printing industry	M	8	April	Sept.	210	212	213	219	229	238	241	253	250	240	235	220
Restaurants	M	31	Aug.	April	173	175	179	156	177	175	183	121	181	182	178	186
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	6	Oct.	Aug.	43	44	42	40	39	39	40	38	39	39	39	37
Total males	....	82	.....	.....	1317	1482	1493	1523	1513	1492	1532	1457	1467	1460	1438	1410
Dry goods	F	11	Dec.	Aug.	528	555	593	687	537	516	573	536	549	629	506	463
Drug stores	F	1	Sept.	April	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Five and ten cent stores	F	2	Dec.	Sept.	68	70	79	122	74	71	78	81	73	77	69	80
Hotels	F	6	Mar.	Sept.	175	305	303	304	324	324	343	324	302	297	250	244
Laundries	F	10	Aug.	Nov.	232	232	228	233	238	237	260	270	272	276	281	303
Miscellaneous establishments	F	3	Aug.	Jan.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	3	Nov.	Jan.	89	109	123	108	68	69	78	80	78	84	83	76
Printing industry	F	8	June	May	28	35	28	27	33	39	33	41	27	42	42	35
Restaurants	F	31	May	Aug.	70	70	87	87	87	95	94	94	97	96	93	89
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	6	Sept.	Aug.	50	49	46	44	42	41	40	39	39	40	39	38
Total females	....	81	.....	.....	1248	1433	1495	1620	1411	1400	1507	1472	1444	1548	1370	1336

FORT WORTH—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Manufacturing Establishments. Operatives.																	
Bakeries	M	9					1		1	3	5	6	8	9	22	17	4
Candy manufacturing	M	2							4	6	20	15	5	4	3	6	
Clay, cement and stone	M	2					3	2	4	7	14	52	16	5	6	2	7
Food manufacturing	M	3									2	1	3	3	1		
Foundries and machine shops	M	8							1		11	12	25	47	25	27	7
Garment manufacturing	M	4		1							1	5	4	2	5	2	
Ice cream and dairy products	M	3										21	38	11	10	2	
Meat packers	M	2								4	51	551	1123	364	284	45	51
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	9								3	7	62	66	45	32	13	14
Soft drink manufacturing	M	1						1	3	10	4			5	1	1	
Tent and awning	M	1										4		2			
Woodworking industry	M	3						2	4	13	18	15	34	12	22	2	
Total males		47		1			4	5	17	46	133	744	1322	509	311	117	83
Bakeries	F	9							5	10	3	1					
Candy manufacturing	F	2						37	11	20	15	40	6				
Food manufacturing	F	3	7						2	8	3	1					
Foundries and machine shops	F	8								2	1	1	1				
Garment manufacturing	F	4		4	1	10	7	7	8	25	45	90	36	17	10	1	
Ice cream and dairy products	F	3					1	2		2		9	1				
Meat packers	F	2								3	105	123	25				
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	9						51		6	5	16	2		1		
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	1									2						
Total females		41	7	4	1	10	8	97	26	76	179	281	71	17	11	1	
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Dry goods	M	11										4	2	11	11	15	28
Drug stores	M	1											2	2	10	10	2
Grocery stores	M	1															5
Hotels	M	6								1		2	6	9	8	8	6
Laundries	M	10										1	2	3	3		3
Miscellaneous establishments	M	3						1		1	1	2	1	1	6	3	8
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	3									6	4	4	6	7	3	8
Printing industry	M	8								2	2	8	2	8	9	28	35
Restaurants	M	31										2				1	
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	6											2	2	1	1	
Total males		80						1		4	9	23	21	42	55	69	95

Dry goods	F	11								1	15	62	26		4		2
Five and ten cent stores	F	2								1		3	1	1			
Grocery stores	F	1											1				
Hotels	F	6							2	1	8	11	7			1	
Laundries	F	10								1	5	5	1				
Miscellaneous establishments	F	3										2		2	3		
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	3										1	7	1			
Printing industry	F	8									2	23	15	6	8		
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	6									1	1	1		1		
Total female		50							2	4	31	108	59	10	16	1	2

FORT WORTH—Continued.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Manufacturing Establishments.																
Bakeries	M	9	June	Sept.	70	75	75	75	75	81	81	82	82	83	75	77
Candy manufacturing	M	2	Sept.	July	54	52	45	43	36	42	40	39	41	36	31	42
Cement, clay and stone	M	2	Feb.	Aug.	95	100	59	61	61	117	111	108	107	73	78	65
Food manufacturing	M	3	Sept.	April	13	13	13	11	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	10
Foundries and machine shops	M	8	Nov.	Sept.	89	132	122	99	120	120	111	121	121	101	108	99
Garment manufacturing	M	4	Jan.	Aug.	22	25	26	26	26	25	24	22	23	25	25	22
Ice cream and dairy products	M	3	June	Jan.	75	65	65	64	39	64	62	64	73	86	88	86
Meat packers	M	2	Oct.	April	2417	2431	2227	1879	2054	2178	2087	1807	1844	1896	2038	2058
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	9	Dec.	Aug.	171	188	204	223	183	174	169	168	178	165	159	155
Soft drink manufacturing	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	21	21	21
Tent and awning	M	1	July	Jan.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	5
Woodworking industry	M	3	Aug.	Sept.	92	105	107	107	94	93	99	100	101	112	112	117
Total males	....	47	.....	.....	3101	3189	2946	2591	2701	2906	2796	2523	2601	2611	2749	2757
Bakeries	F	9	June	Oct.	18	13	14	14	14	18	20	22	23	25	19	18
Candy manufacturing	F	2	Oct.	July	104	112	80	84	50	67	57	55	55	52	40	63
Food manufacturing	F	3	Sept.	June	32	28	29	30	26	26	23	23	20	21	21	21
Garment factories	F	4	Oct.	July	270	300	287	249	256	264	263	223	229	234	228	229
Ice cream and dairy	F	3	Mar.	Dec.	12	12	10	8	8	12	16	15	13	11	11	12
Meat packers	F	2	Oct.	May	266	268	226	191	215	225	198	189	185	187	205	227
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	9	Nov.	Aug.	29	37	83	73	65	60	60	61	38	48	45	29
Tent and awning	F	1	July	Dec.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2
Woodworking industry	F	3	Aug.	Jan.	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	4	6	6	6	6
Total females	....	36	.....	.....	738	777	736	656	638	676	641	593	571	586	578	607
Total all industries reporting	....	129	Oct.	April	6404	6881	6670	6390	6263	6474	6476	6045	6083	6205	6135	6110

FORT WORTH—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments. Operatives.																	
Dry goods	M	11			2	7	3		6	9	30	47	70	58	102	24	43
Drug stores	M	1									2	12	5	3	1	2	
Five and ten cent stores	M	2						1		1	1	7	8	4			
Grocery stores	M	1											3	6	5	2	4
Hotels	M	6		12	4		68	15	21	54	33	41	53	23	13	7	5
Laundries	M	10								9	6	30	24	28	9	4	2
Miscellaneous establishments	M	3					1			1	1	1	156	55	53	8	4
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	3										6	8	1			
Printing industry	M	8							3	8	11	23	10	21	40	43	91
Restaurants	M	31			1		6	7	9	44	28	28	37	15	19	11	
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	6										9	8	9	13		2
Total males		82		12	7	7	78	23	39	126	112	204	382	223	255	101	151
Dry goods	F	11			2	1	6	2	10	22	207	302	95	46	22	3	5
Drug stores	F	1									1						
Five and ten cent stores	F	2						47	72	28	14	4					
Hotels	F	6					74	37	47	107	9	20	4	7			
Laundries	F	10					16	52	55	76	81	42	12		1	2	
Miscellaneous establishments	F	3								1			5	1			
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	3									75	36	12				
Printing industry	F	8	3	4	1	1	1			5	3	31	9	2	1	1	2
Restaurants	F	31		2	4	5	1	1	2	11	33	26					
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	6							1	1	4	33	8	3			
Total females		81	3	6	7	7	98	139	187	251	427	494	145	59	24	6	7
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Bakeries	M	9													1	2	2
Candy manufacturing	M	2										1			2	1	4
Clay, cement and stone	M	2												1	1	2	
Food manufacturing	M	3													1	2	
Foundries and machine shops	M	8		1	1					1		1	3	1	5	2	9
Garment manufacturing	M	4					1						1	2	6	3	
Ice cream and dairy products	M	3					1			1		1	7	12	12	4	6
Meat packers	M	2								2	10	25	26	38	135	77	64
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	9											1	6	8	10	7
Soft drink manufacturing	M	1												5	1	1	
Tent and awning	M	1													1		
Woodworking industry	M	3												1	2	2	4
Total males		47		1	1		2			4	10	28	38	66	175	106	96

FORT WORTH—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment Dur ing the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Bakeries	F	9										3		1			
Candy factories	F	2									1	1				1	
Clay, cement and stone	F	2									1	2	4				
Food manufacturing	F	3												1			
Foundries and machine shops	F	8										2	2	2			
Garment manufacturing	F	4									1	1	1	1			
Ice cream and dairy products	F	3										4	4	2		1	
Meat packers	F	2								1		8	27	14	13		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	9									1	3	5	5	2		1
Tent and awning	F	1										1					
Woodworking industry	F	3										1		1			
Total female		46								1	4	25	41	27	15	2	1
Total operatives	M			13	7	7	82	28	56	172	245	948	1704	732	566	218	234
Total office employes	M			1	1		2	1		8	19	51	59	108	230	175	191
Total males				14	8	7	84	29	56	180	264	999	1763	840	796	393	425
Total operatives	F		10	10	8	17	106	236	213	327	607	775	216	76	35	7	7
Total office employes	F								2	5	35	133	100	37	31	3	3
Total females			10	10	8	17	106	236	215	332	642	908	316	113	66	10	10
Total all industries reporting			10	24	16	24	190	265	271	512	906	1907	2079	953	862	403	435

GALVESTON.

Industries.	No. Est.	Investment.	Manufacturing		Total Yearly Wages Paid.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922		No. days in operation.	No. hrs. worked daily.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922	
			Cost.	Selling value.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Mercantile Establishments.											
Dry goods	3	$ 584,092 20	.....	.....	$ 278,996 82	105	173	307	9	9	16
Five and ten cent stores	2	45,000 00	.....	.....	26,467 61	7	31	307	9	.....	4
Hotels	2	282,029 72	.....	.....	76,519 76	123	60	365	8	11	6
Laundries	2	22,758 96	.....	.....	121,860 25	33	98	310	9	20	3
Miscellaneous establishments	1	9,518,903 53	.....	.....	892,278 78	812	.....	365	8	75	3
Printing industry	3	888,824 17	.....	.....	370,526 82	167	50	328	8	86	29
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	2	97,588 04	.....	.....	39,987 92	41	10	307	8	4	3
Total mercantile	15	11,439,196 62	.....	.....	$1,806,637 96	1288	422	327	8	205	64
Manufacturing Establishments.											
Bakeries	4	$ 52,481 53	$ 46,890 48	$ 77,100 69	$ 21,297 20	17	9	259	10	1	1
Ice cream and dairy products	4	55,774 11	177,864 00	289,802 94	55,444 92	36	3	365	10	6	3
Meat packers	1	163,161 36	148,441 75	176,743 50	23,998 12	65	5	365	9	3	1
Woodworking industry	1	249,746 09	339,900 53	393,352 63	60,884 63	62	.....	275	10	1	.....
Total manufacturing	10	$ 521,166 09	$ 713,096 76	$ 936,999 76	$ 161,624 87	180	17	316	10	11	5
Total all industries reporting	25	11,960,362 71	$ 713,096 76	$ 936,999 76	$1,968,262 83	1468	439	322	9	216	69

GALVESTON—Continued.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Mercantile Establishments.																
Dry Goods	M	3	Dec.	Aug.	101	104	105	108	102	100	98	95	92	92	93	92
Five and ten cent stores	M	2	June	April	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	8	8	8	7
Hotels	M	2	Aug.	Jan.	17	17	17	17	17	93	101	105	109	113	127	123
Laundries	M	2	Aug.	Jan.	35	37	32	29	26	30	31	32	29	33	35	38
Miscellaneous establishments	M	1	Mar.	Nov.	826	706	690	787	799	865	1041	989	912	928	872	812
Printing industry	M	3	Sept.	Feb.	173	169	167	158	158	155	162	157	163	156	160	168
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	2	Sept.	Mar.	22	22	21	20	19	19	18	19	21	21	21	21
Total males	....	15	.....	.....	1182	1062	1039	1126	1128	1269	1458	1403	1334	1351	1316	1261
Dry goods	F	3	Dec.	Aug.	182	190	188	201	183	170	172	171	173	166	165	163
Five and ten cent stores	F	2	Dec.	Jan.	33	36	38	59	32	32	34	36	34	34	36	34
Hotels	F	2	July	Nov.	13	13	13	13	13	48	48	49	48	49	54	45
Laundries	F	2	Sept.	Mar.	115	107	91	87	87	82	76	84	92	93	100	91
Printing industry	F	3	Aug.	May	46	40	42	43	41	40	39	39	36	47	45	50
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2	July	Jan.	10	10	9	9	6	6	6	6	8	8	11	10
Total females	....	14	.....	.....	399	396	381	412	362	378	375	385	391	397	411	393
Manufacturing Establishments.																
Bakeries	M	4	.....	.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	17	17	17	17
Ice cream and dairy products	M	4	July	Dec.	35	30	27	26	27	35	35	36	38	37	42	41
Meat packers	M	1	June	July	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	70	64	65
Woodworking industry	M	1	Aug.	Dec.	57	57	42	30	39	50	43	37	37	43	49	62
Total males	....	10	.....	.....	170	154	147	134	144	163	156	131	158	167	172	185
Bakeries	F	4	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	8	8
Ice cream and dairy products	F	4	Mar.	Dec.	2	2	3	1	1	2	7	6	6	4	4	5
Meat packers	F	1	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total females	....	10	.....	.....	9	9	10	8	8	9	14	13	19	17	17	18
Total all industries reporting	....	25	.....	.....	1760	1621	1577	1680	1642	1819	2003	1932	1902	1932	1916	1857

GALVESTON—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments. Operatives.																	
Dry goods	M	3								1	6	11	20	19	29	7	13
Five and ten cent stores	M	2							1			2	4	2			
Hotels	M	2	1		9	1	6		34	15	9	18	6	7	14	1	2
Laundries	M	2								2		2	14	6	6	1	2
Miscellaneous establishments	M	1										78	282	63	301	17	
Printing industry	M	3			1				1	9	6	7	13	5	63	45	18
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	2											10	3	2	5	1
Total males		15	1		10	1	6		36	27	21	118	345	105	415	76	36
Dry goods	F	3				4	19	10	12	56	50	39	11	5	3	1	1
Five and ten cent stores	F	2		1	1		1	21	28	13	3						
Hotels	F	2						24	5	13	3	5		1			
Laundries	F	2							13	93	11	6					
Printing industry	F	3							19	8	13	13	2				
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2								8	3						
Total females		14		1	1	4	20	55	77	183	88	66	13	6	3	1	1
Manufacturing Establishments. Operatives.																	
Bakeries	M	4								1	1	1	7	5	4	2	1
Ice cream and dairy products	M	4										7	16	5	6	2	3
Meat packers	M	1								5	5	19	14	9	9	2	2
Woodworking industry	M	1							1		17	15	17	10	1		1
Total males									1	6	13	42	55	29	20	6	7
Bakeries	F	4						1	4	2	2						
Ice cream and dairy products	F	4								2	2		1				
Meat packers	F	1							1	3	1						
Total females		9						1	5	7	5		1				
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Dry goods	M	3						1					4		1	1	3
Hotels	M	2											2	3	1	1	1
Laundries	M	2										1	1	1	7	4	4
Miscellaneous establishments	M	1										5	4	9	28	25	13
Printing industry	M	3					2	4	1	5	2	7	7	3	9	9	14
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	2													3		1
Total males		13					2	5	1	5	2	13	18	16	49	40	36

GALVESTON—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Dry goods	F	3								2	7	6	3				
Five and ten cent stores	F	2								1	3	1					
Hotels	F	2								1	2	1	1	1	3		
Laundries	F	2										1	2				
Miscellaneous establishments	F	1											3	1			
Printing industry	F	3								1	6	10	9	9	9		
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2									1						
Total female		15								5	9	19	18	11	12		
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Bakeries	M	4														1	
Ice cream and dairy products	M	4												3	1	2	
Meat packers	M	1													1		2
Woodworking industry	M	1															1
Total males		10												3	2	3	3
Bakeries	F	4									1						
Ice cream and dairy products	F	4										1	2				
Meat packers	F	1											1				
Total females		9									1	1	3				
Total operatives	M		1		10	1	6		37	33	34	160	400	134	435	82	43
Total office employes	M						2	5	1	5	2	13	18	16	49	40	36
Total males			1		10	1	8	5	38	38	36	173	418	150	484	122	79
Total operatives	F			1	1	4	20	56	82	190	93	66	14	6	3	1	1
Total office employes	F									5	10	20	21	11	12		
Total females				1	1	4	20	56	82	195	103	86	35	17	15	1	1
Total all industries			1	1	11	5	28	61	120	243	139	259	453	167	509	123	80

HOUSTON.

Industries.	No. Est.	Investment.	Manufacturing		Total Yearly Wages Paid.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922		No. days in operation.	No. hrs. worked daily.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922	
			Cost.	Selling value.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Mercantile Establishments.											
Dry goods	14	$4,106,884 26	.....	.....	$ 964,542 90	236	728	308	9	36	59
Five and ten cent stores	2	150,088 00	.....	.....	74,178 22	22	103	305	9	.....	6
Grocery stores	1	418,314 28	.....	.....	37,223 46	57	.....	313	12	14	5
Hotels	7	1,035,033 02	.....	.....	663,936 42	394	213	365	8	34	10
Laundries	8	980,251 54	.....	.....	470,182 07	196	447	308	9	17	33
Miscellaneous establishments	2	404,169 04	.....	.....	29,732 73	3	5	336	8	5	16
Miscellaneous mercantile	6	50,735,076 49	.....	.....	97,205 08	77	28	300	9	32	16
Printing industry	4	2,639,467 83	.....	.....	414,886 22	212	11	336	8	212	70
Restaurants	7	85,125 87	.....	.....	107,952 83	119	41	365	10	3	2
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	2	32,700 00	.....	.....	33,448 00	21	10	313	9	.....	2
Total mercantile	53	60,587,110 33	.....	.....	$2,893,287 93	1337	1586	325	9	353	219
Manufacturing Establishments.											
Bakeries	4	$ 204,290 85	$ 343,212 73	$ 536,136 80	$ 109,873 05	81	9	309	9	2	6
Candy manufacturing	2	39,012 54	16,789 92	50,865 60	9,537 67	12	13	310	9	2	1
Food manufacturing	2	86,222 82	233,585 71	307,695 76	11,474 16	5	7	304	9	1	1
Garment manufacturing	2	541,049 23	152,015 82	417,903 21	109,818 70	8	174	294	8	21	5
Ice cream and dairy products	2	754,460 83	2,096,113 57	2,345,284 66	101,472 94	95	12	365	11	12	11
Meat packers	2	1,813,436 49	3,742,094 88	4,391,634 92	349,142 78	227	28	304	9	42	8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3	2,476,223 05	501,084 28	756,573 51	107,124 24	80	16	333	9	16	5
Soft drink manufacturing	2	187,390 57	154,732 32	205,647 72	18,504 51	29	.....	312	9	5	1
Tent and awning	3	131,958 08	70,479 65	108,844 17	24,254 97	11	18	300	9	3	1
Textile mills	2	2,524,490 74	1,528,513 20	2,367,444 89	157,606 95	76	112	270	10	18	10
Woodworking industry	6	2,391,514 28	361,710 72	882,322 99	298,115 24	264	4	303	9	32	3
Total manufacturing	30	11,150,049 48	9,200,332 80	12,370,354 23	1,296,925 21	888	393	309	9	154	52
Total all industries reporting	83	71,737,159 81	9,200,332 80	12,370,354 23	4,190,213 14	2225	1979	317	9	507	271

HOUSTON—Continued.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Mercantile Establishments.																
Dry goods	M	14	Sept.	April	250	250	254	277	268	249	251	247	267	274	274	279
Five and ten cent stores	M	2	Dec.	June	20	25	26	26	22	21	22	21	19	18	18	19
Grocery stores	M	1	June	Jan.	48	47	48	49	45	46	46	48	49	49	47	47
Hotels	M	7	Dec.	Sept.	323	361	375	378	375	360	368	355	349	365	375	376
Laundries	M	8	Aug.	Dec.	188	186	182	181	183	181	183	185	184	184	190	189
Miscellaneous establishments	M	2	Feb.	July	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	3
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	6	July	Sept.	60	62	63	64	68	68	64	65	74	75	77	77
Printing industry	M	4	Aug.	Jan.	186	186	182	186	178	185	181	184	215	213	215	217
Restaurants	M	7	April	Sept.	75	87	117	112	117	112	115	128	112	108	111	106
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	2	.....	.....	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	21	20	21	21	21
Total males	....	53	.....	.....	1172	1226	1269	1296	1279	1247	1255	1257	1292	1310	1331	1334
Dry goods	F	14	Dec.	Aug.	696	756	742	832	765	739	758	764	752	814	736	684
Five and ten cent stores	F	2	Dec.	Feb.	90	98	105	185	87	86	95	105	100	101	100	97
Hotels	F	7	Feb.	Nov.	224	226	223	233	233	234	230	233	238	229	224	232
Laundries	F	8	June	Jan.	457	443	421	404	403	406	421	429	457	472	451	440
Miscellaneous establishments	F	2	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	5	5	5	5	5
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	6	May	Oct.	17	16	19	20	31	30	29	29	33	31	33	28
Printing industry	F	4	April	Aug.	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	16	14	11	11	11
Restaurants	F	7	April	Sept.	30	45	42	29	35	29	36	52	47	47	44	40
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2	July	Jan.	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11
Total female	....	52	.....	.....	1540	1610	1568	1729	1581	1554	1599	1643	1656	1720	1615	1548
Manufacturing Establishments.																
Bakeries	M	4	July	Sept.	60	66	71	72	74	72	76	79	79	79	80	79
Candy manufacturing	M	2	Aug.	Feb.	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	11	11	13
Food manufacturing	M	2	.....	.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Garment manufacturing	M	2	July	Jan.	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Ice cream and dairy products	M	2	July	Feb.	85	79	67	64	57	56	69	80	74	98	99	95
Meat packers	M	2	May	Mar.	254	257	250	240	225	246	201	245	265	236	221	228
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	3	Sept.	Jan.	110	100	87	75	67	72	83	91	98	93	90	99
Soft drink manufacturing	M	2	June	Jan.	25	25	20	17	16	17	22	25	26	28	27	27
Tent and awning	M	3	Oct.	Jan.	10	11	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
Textile mills	M	2	Aug.	Jan.	82	82	67	76	51	74	74	71	76	75	73	107
Woodworking industry	M	6	.....	.....	274	267	301	286	284	298	309	291	273	281	268	278
Total males	....	30	.....	.....	922	909	894	862	804	868	869	916	925	926	895	952

Bakeries	F	4	Mar.	Sept.	8	9	11	11	11	11	11	14	12	10	10	9
Candy manufacturing	F	2	Nov.	May	12	12	17	17	12	12	13	13	11	14	13	13
Food manufacturing	F	2	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Garment manufacturing	F	2	Aug.	Jan.	130	129	131	130	129	138	140	143	150	155	168	174
Ice cream and dairy products	F	2	.....	.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Meat packers	F	2	Nov.	Aug.	31	40	44	37	26	22	28	31	28	31	28	26
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	3	Aug.	Feb.	12	13	10	10	14	10	14	11	13	14	16	17
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	3	July	Jan.	16	14	17	17	8	10	10	16	16	17	18	15
Textile mills	F	2	Aug.	Jan.	146	141	135	135	95	135	127	130	121	119	144	185
Woodworking industry	F	6	Mar.	July	3	3	2	6	7	7	8	6	2	2	2	4
Total females	....	26	.....	.....	373	376	382	378	317	360	366	379	368	377	414	458
Total all industries reporting	....	83	.....	.....	4007	4121	4113	4265	3981	4029	4089	4195	4241	4333	4255	4292

HOUSTON—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments.																	
Operatives.																	
Dry goods	M	14				13	11	6	7	14	17	66	52	39	78	28	22
Five and ten cent stores	M	2						1		1		12	6	8	2		
Grocery stores	M	1							2	3	8	38	1	3	2		
Hotels	M	7		35	8	9	16	6	16	28	85	75	46	36	27	9	4
Laundries	M	8						1	2	2	12	30	11	14	30	19	4
Miscellaneous establishments	M	2							7								
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	6							1	6	3	11	7	5	9	2	4
Printing industry	M	4		6			4		3	4	9	11	12	18	31	55	52
Restaurants	M	7						2	13	25	27	18	11	16	9	3	1
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	2									1		4	4	4	5	
Total males		53		41	8	22	29	16	51	83	162	271	105	143	192	122	87
Dry goods	F	14				10	58	28	43	170	268	246	60	46	24	11	7
Five and ten cent stores	F	2						48	143	29	4	5	1				
Hotels	F	7				9	17	29	33	24	74	29	6	1			
Laundries	F	8					24	152	169	93	37	33	22	2	2		
Miscellaneous establishments	F	2						5									
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	6			4	9	1	1	1	23	11	10	9	11	5	1	
Printing industry	F	4								2	3		7				
Restaurants	F	7						1		29	2	2					
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2									1	2	5	4			
Total females		53			4	28	100	264	389	370	400	327	110	64	31	12	7
Manufacturing Establishments.																	
Operatives.																	
Bakeries	M	4	1	1						4	8	8	15	14	18	7	4
Candy manufacturing	M	2							1	2	1	6	1		2	2	
Food manufacturing	M	2									1	5	3			1	
Garment manufacturing	M	2								1	2	3	4	1	2		2
Ice cream and dairy products	M	2										44	18	15	12	1	1
Meat packers	M	2										57	95	64	36	8	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	3								4	2	33	18	26	23	9	4
Soft drink manufacturing	M	2							10		3	2			8	5	1
Tent and awning	M	3						1				3	4	1	4		
Textile mills	M	2								6	35	34	16	4	11		1
Woodworking industry	M	6		1	3		5	2	12	11	22	118	30	41	49	7	1
Total males		30	1	2	3		5	3	23	28	74	313	204	166	165	40	15

Bakeries	F	4	1		2	1					10	1					
Candy manufacturing	F	2						8	4	4	3						
Food manufacturing	F	2							3			2					
Garment manufacturing	F	2		9	1	1	7	8	4	13	25	40	31	8	12	2	1
Ice cream and dairy products	F	2								2	7	2	1				
Meat packers	F	2						1		7	17	10					
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	3							2	8	4	3					
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	3					3				10	8					
Textile mills	F	2				1		4	44	82	36	15	2				
Woodworking industry	F	6									2	2					
Total female		28	1	9	3	3	10	21	57	116	114	83	33	8	12	2	1
Mercantile Establishments.																	
Office Employes.																	
Dry goods	M	14							2	4	7	10	11	5	6	4	9
Grocery stores	M	1										2	4	5	3	2	1
Hotels	M	7											2	6	9	10	7
Laundries	M	8													3	3	5
Miscellaneous establishments	M	2															2
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	6										2	1	6	13	4	9
Printing industry	M	4				4	1	6	3	6	4	48	15	6	11	27	30
Restaurants	M	7											1		2		
Total males		49				4	1	6	5	10	11	62	34	28	47	50	63
Dry goods	F	14				1				3	14	18	9	5	5	1	
Five and ten cent stores	F	2							1	1	3	4	1				
Grocery stores	F	1										1	4				
Hotels	F	7					1					8					
Laundries	F	8									8	14	6	4			
Miscellaneous establishments	F	2								1		1	7	3	9		
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	6									6	2	1	4			
Printing industry	F	4			1					5		28	36	17	42		15
Restaurants	F	7									2		2	1			
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2										2					
Total females		53			1	1	1		1	10	33	78	66	34	56	1	15
Manufacturing Establishments.																	
Office Employes.																	
Bakeries	M	4								1							1
Candy factories	M	2													1		1
Food manufacturing	M	2															1
Garment manufacturing	M	2									1	1	3	2	10	12	
Ice cream and dairy products	M	2										1	1	5	2		
Meat packers	M	2									1		1	6	16	12	11
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	3											1	1	3	5	8
Soft drink manufacturing	M	2											2			1	3
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	3												1			2
Textile mills	M	2									1			3	4	4	6
Woodworking industry	M	6									1		1	5	6		16
Total males		30								1	4	2	9	23	42	34	49

HOUSTON—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments.																	
Operatives.																	
Dry goods	M	14				13	11	6	7	14	17	66	52	39	78	28	22
Five and ten cent stores	M	2						1		1		12	6	8	2		
Grocery stores	M	1							2	3	8	38	1	3	2		
Hotels	M	7		35	8	9	16	6	16	28	85	75	46	36	27	9	4
Laundries	M	8						1	2	2	12	30	11	14	30	19	4
Miscellaneous establishments	M	2							7								
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	6							1	6	3	11	7	5	9	2	4
Printing industry	M	4		6			4		3	4	9	11	12	18	31	55	52
Restaurants	M	7						2	13	25	27	18	11	16	9	3	1
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	2									1		4	4	4	5	
Total males		53		41	8	22	29	16	51	83	162	271	105	143	192	122	87
Dry goods	F	14				10	58	28	43	170	268	246	60	46	24	11	7
Five and ten cent stores	F	2						48	143	29	4	5	1				
Hotels	F	7				9	17	29	33	24	74	29	6	1			
Laundries	F	8					24	152	169	93	37	33	22	2	2		
Miscellaneous establishments	F	2						5									
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	6			4	9	1	1	1	23	11	10	9	11	5	1	
Printing industry	F	4								2	3		7				
Restaurants	F	7						1		29	2	2					
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2									1	2	5	4			
Total females		53			4	28	100	264	389	370	400	327	110	64	31	12	7
Manufacturing Establishments.																	
Operatives.																	
Bakeries	M	4	1	1						4	8	8	15	14	18	7	4
Candy manufacturing	M	2							1	2	1	6	1		2	2	
Food manufacturing	M	2									1	5	3			1	
Garment manufacturing	M	2								1	2	3	4	1	2		2
Ice cream and dairy products	M	2										44	18	15	12	1	1
Meat packers	M	2										57	95	64	36	8	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	3								4	2	33	18	26	23	9	4
Soft drink manufacturing	M	2							10		3	2			8	5	1
Tent and awning	M	3						1				3	4	1	4		
Textile mills	M	2								6	35	34	16	4	11		1
Woodworking industry	M	6		1	3		5	2	12	11	22	118	30	41	49	7	1
Total males		30	1	2	3		5	3	23	28	74	313	204	166	165	40	15

Bakeries	F	4	1		2	1					10	1					
Candy manufacturing	F	2						8	4	4	3						
Food manufacturing	F	2							3			2					
Garment manufacturing	F	2		9	1	1	7	8	4	13	25	40	31	8	12	2	1
Ice cream and dairy products	F	2								2	7	2	1				
Meat packers	F	2						1		7	17	10					
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	3							2	8	4	3					
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	3					3				10	8					
Textile mills	F	2				1		4	44	82	36	15	2				
Woodworking industry	F	6									2	2					
Total female	....	28	1	9	3	3	10	21	57	116	114	83	33	8	12	2	1
Mercantile Establishments.																	
Office Employes.																	
Dry goods	M	14							2	4	7	10	11	5	6	4	9
Grocery stores	M	1										2	4	5	3	2	1
Hotels	M	7											2	6	9	10	7
Laundries	M	8													3	3	5
Miscellaneous establishments	M	2															2
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	6										2	1	6	13	4	9
Printing industry	M	4				4	1	6	3	6	4	48	15	6	11	27	30
Restaurants	M	7											1		2		
Total males	....	49				4	1	6	5	10	11	62	34	28	47	50	63
Dry goods	F	14				1				3	14	18	9	5	5	1	
Five and ten cent stores	F	2							1	1	3	4	1				
Grocery stores	F	1										1	4				
Hotels	F	7					1					8					
Laundries	F	8									8	14	6	4			
Miscellaneous establishments	F	2								1		1	7	3	9		
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	6									6	2	1	4			
Printing industry	F	4			1					5		28	36	17	42		15
Restaurants	F	7									2		2	1			
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2										2					
Total females	....	53			1	1	1		1	10	33	78	66	34	56	1	15
Manufacturing Establishments.																	
Office Employes.																	
Bakeries	M	4								1							1
Candy factories	M	2													1		1
Food manufacturing	M	2															1
Garment manufacturing	M	2									1	1	3	2	10	12	
Ice cream and dairy products	M	2										1	1	5	2		
Meat packers	M	2									1		1	6	16	12	11
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	3											1	1	3	5	8
Soft drink manufacturing	M	2											2			1	3
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	3												1			2
Textile mills	M	2									1			3	4	4	6
Woodworking industry	M	6									1		1	5	6		16
Total males	....	30								1	4	2	9	23	42	34	49

HOUSTON—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Bakeries	F	4										3	1	1	1		
Candy manufacturing	F	2											1				
Food manufacturing	F	2											1				1
Garment factories	F	2													1		
Ice cream and dairy products	F	2										3	2		2		
Meat packers	F	2										4	3	1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	3										1		4		1	
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	3															1
Textile mills	F	2										3	3	3	1		
Woodworking industry	F	6											1	2		1	2
Total females		28										14	12	11	5	2	4
Total operatives	M		1	43	8	22	34	19	74	111	236	584	309	309	357	162	102
Total office employes	M					4	1	6	5	11	15	64	43	51	89	84	112
Total males			1	43	8	26	35	25	79	122	251	648	352	360	446	246	214
Total operatives	F		1	9	7	31	110	285	446	486	514	410	143	72	43	14	8
Total office employes	F				1	1	1		1	10	33	92	78	45	61	3	19
Total females			1	9	8	32	111	285	447	496	547	502	221	117	104	17	27
Total all employes reporting			2	52	16	58	146	310	526	618	798	1150	573	477	550	261	241

SAN ANTONIO.

Industries.	No. Est.	Investment.	Manufacturing		Total Yearly Wages Paid.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922		No. days in operation.	No. hrs. worked daily.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922.	
			Cost.	Selling value.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Mercantile Establishments.											
Automobile industry	6	$ 82,718 75	.....	.....	$ 87,586 22	58	4	318	9	7	1
Dry goods	29	11,386,120 19	.....	.....	1,513,352 17	657	715	306	9	116	184
Drug stores	10	2,168,579 49	.....	.....	239,239 99	218	97	317	13	61	47
Grocery stores	13	3,170,097 82	.....	.....	99,448 58	128	6	305	10	77	11
Five and ten cent stores	4	172,622 51	.....	.....	114,408 41	31	150	319	9	1	14
Hotels	5	1,427,978 04	.....	.....	375,138 12	398	148	365	9	28	19
Laundries	5	185,646 42	.....	.....	192,032 48	106	204	311	9	10	12
Miscellaneous establishments	11	14,070,286 06	.....	.....	1,539,827 01	1215	16	306	9	373	43
Miscellaneous mercantile	42	6,332,702 58	.....	.....	1,002,226 54	692	82	307	9	167	120
Printing industries	20	1,858,956 84	.....	.....	701,523 70	422	42	314	8	321	58
Restaurants	17	55,435 46	.....	.....	94,428 11	94	34	331	11	9	2
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	5	98,784 89	.....	.....	50,866 07	43	14	314	10	2	6
Total mercantile	167	41,009,929 05	.....	.....	6,010,077 40	4062	1512	309	10	1172	517
Manufacturing Establishments.											
Bakeries	13	$ 189,446 05	$ 520,294 81	$ 908,934 97	$ 154,068 09	125	27	338	9	2	2
Candy manufacturing	6	688,698 70	312,581 90	989,534 28	192,465 42	106	243	310	9	8	9
Clay, cement and stone	4	1,434,185 55	839,810 81	1,087,102 53	240,134 08	109	.....	282	8	15	2
Food manufacturing	7	567,464 42	1,025,050 92	1,437,098 81	55,222 11	78	19	313	9	26	9
Foundries and machine shops	5	3,277,384 79	807,538 34	1,113,303 45	499,227 08	436	.....	312	9	129	18
Garment factories	12	3,385,782 95	574,940 73	795,131 90	319,681 84	120	306	298	8	67	18
Ice cream and dairy products	3	316,521 91	841,400 32	1,167,808 66	186,781 88	197	31	365	10	28	14
Leather goods and trunks	3	63,527 46	50,078 11	52,179 66	19,262 30	36	5	305	8	7	1
Meat packers	6	766,003 73	2,356,884 65	2,665,688 33	223,681 68	197	2	307	9	37	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16	3,654,052 61	3,189,696 21	6,087,220 33	458,936 69	315	771	295	9	63	11
Soft drink manufacturing	4	284,793 71	368,981 15	494,151 35	85,121 34	83	1	307	8	8	3
Tent and awning	1	49,089 08	55,204 37	75,104 00	4,528 95	4	13	305	9	2	.....
Textile mills	1	835,000 00	263,731 30	600,000 00	68,143 07	109	23	285	10	2	1
Woodworking industry	8	1,166,707 35	517,515 04	798,903 54	250,919 50	301	10	298	9	39	8
Total manufacturing	89	16,678,658 31	11,723,708 66	18,272,161 81	2,757,174 03	2216	1451	309	9	433	98
Total all industries reporting	256	57,688,587 36	11,723,708 66	18,272,161 81	8,767,251 43	6278	2963	309	9	1605	615

SAN ANTONIO—Continued.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Mercantile Establishments.																
Automobile industry	M	6	Sept.	Mar.	54	53	47	47	48	46	44	46	48	44	44	44
Dry goods	M	29	Dec.	April	707	719	705	739	659	609	612	606	660	650	666	686
Drug stores	M	10	Sept.	April	165	160	164	160	154	146	144	143	145	149	151	151
Five and ten cent stores	M	4	Dec.	Feb.	34	30	30	36	30	25	25	29	26	26	27	26
Grocery stores	M	13	Oct.	Mar.	118	123	122	121	121	120	115	117	117	116	117	120
Hotels	M	5	Nov.	Aug.	422	444	456	446	445	443	434	426	420	412	399	398
Laundries	M	5	July	Nov.	96	89	86	89	95	93	92	95	96	100	102	101
Miscellaneous establishments	M	11	June	Aug.	1181	1193	1224	1191	1201	1190	1192	1229	1219	1284	1236	1161
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	42	Oct.	June	816	862	842	824	754	728	720	712	714	702	716	726
Printing industry	M	20	Oct.	July	445	477	441	446	423	434	420	434	434	431	403	429
Restaurants	M	17	April	Sept.	93	94	94	93	101	97	97	110	98	96	95	93
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	5	.....	.....	48	49	40	39	39	38	39	39	40	41	40	39
Total males	....	167	.....	.....	4179	4293	4251	4231	4070	3969	3934	3986	4017	4051	3996	3974
Automobile industry	F	6	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dry goods	F	29	Oct.	Mar.	957	968	880	931	918	804	789	798	951	911	925	878
Drug stores	F	10	July	Dec.	37	34	33	28	29	29	27	34	31	41	83	76
Five and ten cent stores	F	4	Dec.	Jan.	155	156	167	221	113	115	116	134	119	176	144	145
Grocery stores	F	13	Aug.	June	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	18
Hotels	F	5	Nov.	Mar.	179	181	183	170	167	165	131	162	160	160	147	148
Laundries	F	5	Aug.	Nov.	204	188	160	162	176	180	175	198	194	194	203	210
Miscellaneous establishments	F	11	Dec.	Sept.	31	40	45	48	47	43	40	44	40	40	43	44
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	42	Dec.	Sept.	63	73	79	85	78	76	74	75	72	71	70	74
Printing industry	F	20	Oct.	May	41	47	45	40	43	37	37	36	34	35	40	38
Restaurants	F	17	April	Jan.	51	51	51	51	47	49	49	53	50	50	48	50
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	5	Sept.	April	23	21	21	14	15	14	16	14	16	18	15	15
Total females	....	167	.....	.....	1750	1768	1673	1759	1642	1521	1463	1557	1676	1704	1726	1700
Manufacturing Establishments.																
Bakeries	M	13	Mar.	Nov.	118	115	106	116	120	119	122	121	117	115	116	115
Candy manufacturing	M	6	Oct.	May	99	118	118	107	99	105	109	101	97	98	100	104
Clay, cement and stone	M	4	Sept.	Feb.	208	195	192	186	181	176	188	203	200	204	201	190
Food manufacturing	M	7	May	June	78	74	97	94	92	90	121	106	123	66	69	81
Foundries and machine shops	M	5	May	Oct.	433	426	448	466	451	442	460	474	477	459	469	466
Garment factories	M	12	Oct.	July	134	150	147	129	118	119	119	117	116	116	113	126
Ice cream and dairy products	M	3	April	Dec.	159	160	147	140	152	156	142	183	180	181	181	181
Leather goods and trunks	M	3	Aug.	Feb.	24	25	26	26	23	21	21	22	24	33	32	37

Meat packers	M	6	Oct.	Mar.	201	209	207	204	202	195	193	195	198	203	200	205
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	16	Aug.	Dec.	315	301	299	288	337	299	299	298	305	316	321	374
Soft drink manufacturing	M	4	Aug.	Jan.	60	56	56	56	55	55	57	60	62	62	64	66
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	1	Aug.	Feb.	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Textile mills	M	1	.....	.....	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Woodworking industry	M	8	Aug.	April	284	290	291	288	302	291	295	281	289	296	297	303
Total males	....	89	.....	.....	2225	2231	2246	2212	2244	2179	2237	2273	2300	2261	2275	2361
Bakeries	F	13	Mar.	Sept.	36	37	37	38	39	40	41	41	41	40	38	37
Candy manufacturing	F	6	Mar.	Aug.	84	232	279	293	268	268	311	259	243	244	242	48
Food manufacturing	F	9	Sept.	Dec.	37	26	28	15	23	25	24	28	32	22	21	22
Garment factories	F	12	June	Jan.	289	311	307	287	254	240	255	302	320	321	313	306
Ice cream and dairy products	F	3	April	Aug.	6	7	9	7	10	10	13	17	15	11	7	6
Leather goods and trunks	F	3	June	Jan.	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5
Meat packers	F	6	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	16	Sept.	July	785	787	786	784	777	775	777	777	778	777	774	778
Soft drink manufacturing	F	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	1	Aug.	Jan.	9	8	7	3	3	3	4	9	11	11	12	14
Textile mills	F	1	.....	.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Woodworking industry	F	8	.....	.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total females	....	80	.....	.....	1282	1525	1490	1464	1411	1398	1462	1433	1477	1467	1448	1254
Total all industries reporting	....	256	.....	.....	9436	9817	9660	9666	9367	9067	9096	9249	9440	9483	9445	9289

SAN ANTONIO—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments.																	
Operatives.																	
Automobile industry	M	6	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	3	8	7	10	10	7	4	1
Dry goods	M	29	.....	2	1	18	44	46	29	35	86	175	126	92	108	50	38
Drug stores	M	10	.....	1	2	2	10	14	6	11	31	36	39	10	21	7	6
Five and ten cent stores	M	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	19	9	3	4	.....	1
Grocery stores	M	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	6	25	76	9	6	2	2	.....
Hotels	M	5	.....	17	14	13	44	3	53	30	26	12	13	23	15	9	7
Laundries	M	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	9	13	21	18	14	11	2	3
Miscellaneous establishments	M	11	1	2	2	3	8	3	9	3	366	82	134	143	456	94	16
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	42	.....	1	2	8	4	33	3	41	75	213	143	87	90	64	34
Printing industry	M	20	1	1	3	13	3	17	8	19	26	56	45	27	99	77	35
Restaurants	M	17	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	2	18	24	12	22	9	5	.....	.....
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	5	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	5	1	1
Total males	....	167	2	25	42	61	123	127	113	175	682	719	578	424	823	310	142
Automobile industry	F	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dry goods	F	29	.....	1	3	28	103	85	47	207	267	507	125	65	48	11	6
Drug stores	F	10	.....	1	76	19	1	2	1	4	7	12	5	1	2	.....	.....
Five and ten cent stores	F	4	.....	.....	1	3	27	61	39	38	28	15	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Grocery stores	F	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Hotels	F	5	.....	.....	8	.....	25	22	73	63	27	60	22	25	1	.....	.....
Laundries	F	5	.....	.....	.....	20	79	57	18	5	7	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous establishments	F	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	42	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	4	20	18	19	10	9	.....	.....	1
Printing industry	F	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	11	7	18	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restaurants	F	17	.....	.....	1	4	4	1	3	10	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	12	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total females	....	167	.....	2	89	78	242	231	200	360	389	660	179	104	51	11	7
Manufacturing Establishments.																	
Operatives.																	
Bakeries	M	13	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	18	21	17	36	12	3	.....
Candy manufacturing	M	6	.....	2	1	4	9	1	6	11	16	13	14	11	6	.....	1
Clay, cement and stone	M	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	104	42	26	25	4	15
Food manufacturing	M	7	.....	2	1	3	3	17	16	15	13	19	8	2	3	.....	.....
Foundries and machine shops	M	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	6	45	46	168	70	50	97	15	.....
Garment factories	M	12	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	1	8	10	70	19	14	17	5	2
Ice cream and dairy products	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	48	112	18	12	.....	.....
Leather goods and trunks	M	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	1	9	11	4	2	2	1	1
Meat packers	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	30	52	78	34	10	2	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	13	18	108	116	33	26	5	3

Soft drink manufacturing	M	4									6	2	17	18	8	12	2
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	1									2	2					
Textile mills	M	1							13	1	66	23	6				
Woodworking industry	M	8					5	1	17	21	25	46	45	88	62	3	
Total males	....	89		5	3	12	24	27	66	130	261	687	548	332	289	50	26
Bakeries	F	13	1		1		5	4	1	10	11	7	1		2		
Candy manufacturing	F	6	17	40	22	37	47	53	23	19	4	9	2				
Food manufacturing	F	7		4	5	4	2		1		4						
Garment factories	F	12	10	15	19	31	23	56	38	77	38	23	17	4	6		
Ice cream and dairy products	F	3								2	3						
Leather goods and trunks	F	3					2	1					1	1			
Meat packers	F	6								4							
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	16			3	53	3	12	3	3	702	1					
Soft drink manufacturing	F	4									1						
Tent and awnings	F	1							12		1	1					
Textile mills	F	1							6	16	1						
Woodworking establishments	F	8								5	4			1			
Total females	....	80	28	59	50	125	82	126	84	136	769	41	21	6	8		
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Automobile industry	M	6										1	1	2		1	1
Dry goods	M	29		1				4		4	7	5	13	10	21	13	37
Drug stores	M	10		3	2	1	3	6		2	1	6	7	4	6	7	12
Five and ten cent stores	M	4													1		
Grocery stores	M	13								1	3	7	6	4	9	6	11
Hotels	M	5						1		3		2	6	1	6	3	10
Laundries	M	5									1		1	2	1	1	3
Miscellaneous establishments	M	11								4	7	23	22	9	48	24	33
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	42		2				1	2	3	7	19	21	31	38	21	34
Printing industry	M	20				1		2	4	5	5	35	30	25	57	52	48
Restaurants	M	17										3	3				
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	5											4		2		
Total males	....	167		6	2	2	3	14	6	22	31	101	114	88	189	128	189
Automobile industry	F	6										1					
Dry goods	F	29		1		1	1	5	4	39	62	70	32	16	6	5	9
Drug stores	F	10		1						3	10	13	7	3	1		
Five and ten cent stores	F	4						1	1	3	3	3	1	3			
Grocery stores	F	13								1		5	3				
Hotels	F	5						1		4	4	2	8	1	1	2	
Laundries	F	5								2	5	2	1	2			
Miscellaneous establishments	F	11										4	13	9	8	3	
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	42				1				6	20	28	35	18	11	1	3
Printing industry	F	20								1	3	6	10	1	3		
Restaurants	F	17				3						1	1				
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	5							1	3	2	5					
Total females	....	167		2		5	1	7	6	62	109	140	111	53	30	11	12

Industries.	Sex	No. Est	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Manufacturing Establishments.																	
Office Employes.																	
Bakeries	M	13									1						1
Candy manufacturing	M	6						1		1	2	12	3	2	2	4	4
Clay, cement and stone	M	4											1		2	2	5
Food manufacturing	M	7									1		1	2	4	5	9
Foundries and machine shops	M	5					2	1	2	1	4	8	9	14	36	25	32
Garment factories	M	12								2	1	4	6	8	12	8	29
Ice cream and dairy products	M	3					1			1		3	5	7	5	2	4
Leather goods and trunks	M	3				1									2	2	1
Meat packers	M	6									3	4	2	4	14	6	4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	16							2		1	3	6	4	18	12	19
Soft drink manufacturing	M	4													3	1	5
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	1												2			
Textile mills	M	1													1		1
Woodworking industry	M	8										2		5	12	5	14
Total males		89				1	3	2	4	5	13	36	33	48	111	72	128
Bakeries	F	13				1					1						
Candy manufacturing	F	6								4	3	3	4	1			
Clay, cement and stone	F	4											1		1		
Food manufacturing	F	7					1				2	3	3	2		2	
Foundries and machine shops	F	5									10		3				
Garment factories	F	12								2	5	8	3	4	1		
Ice cream and dairy products	F	3										8	5		1		
Leather goods and trunks	F	3			1										2		
Meat packers	F	6											1	1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	16						1				4	3				1
Soft drink manufacturing	F	4									1		2				
Textile mills	F	1											1				
Woodworking industry	F	8									1			3	2		
Total females		88			1	1	1	1		6	23	26	26	11	7	2	1
Total operatives	M		2	30	45	73	147	154	179	305	943	1406	1126	756	1112	360	168
Total office employes	M			6	2	3	6	16	10	27	44	137	147	136	300	200	317
Total males			2	36	47	76	153	170	189	332	987	1543	1273	892	1412	560	485
Total operatives	F		28	61	139	203	324	357	284	496	1158	701	200	110	59	11	7
Total office employes	F			2	1	6	2	8	6	68	132	166	137	64	37	23	13
Total females			28	63	140	209	326	365	290	564	1290	867	337	174	96	34	20
Total all employes			30	99	187	285	479	535	479	896	2277	2410	1610	1066	1508	594	505

WACO.

Industries.	No. Est.	Investment.	Manufacturing		Total Yearly Wages Paid.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922		No. days in operation.	No. hrs. worked daily.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922	
			Cost.	Selling value.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Mercantile Establishments.											
Dry goods	9	$2,706,056 22	.....	.....	$ 502,513 90	227	308	308	9	14	64
Drug stores	2	663,287 44	.....	.....	39,517 57	32	7	337	10	17	6
Grocery stores	3	5,523,538 45	.....	.....	138,478 37	104	2	309	10	107	14
Five and ten cent stores	2	55,711 00	.....	.....	28,298 24	7	42	306	9	.....	2
Hotels	8	533,121 37	.....	.....	87,131 79	95	53	365	8	21	6
Laundries	3	254,003 60	.....	.....	112,980 82	57	117	308	9	2	6
Miscellaneous extablishments	2	1,583,234 75	.....	.....	61,308 79	101	.....	364	8	13	7
Miscellaneous mercantile	3	1,532,199 97	.....	.....	71,945 25	64	1	307	9	33	12
Printing industry	4	236,904 43	.....	.....	106,558 05	58	13	309	8	9	5
Restaurants	3	25,550 00	.....	.....	43,697 00	38	5	365	11	.....	.....
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	1	10,177 39	.....	.....	3,940 00	1	2	309	9	1	1
Total mercantile	40	13,123,784 62	.....	.....	1,196,369 78	784	550	326	9	217	123
Manufacturing Establishments.											
Bakeries	2	$ 28,217 16	$ 34,336 50	$ 76,000 00	$ 20,140 00	7	8	304	9	1	1
Candy factories	2	120,600 00	156,539 47	320,662 52	40,764 17	29	20	268	9	2	2
Food manufacturing	1	394,327 79	378,887 57	553,071 62	63,423 20	78	57	300	9	2	5
Foundries and machine shops	3	298,086 62	43,151 88	277,761 63	54,303 56	57	.....	300	9	17	2
Garment factories	2	171,888 51	307,710 77	368,533 41	82,762 40	12	215	306	8	4	1
Ice cream and dairy products	2	141,217 28	205,301 19	419,375 15	37,242 74	17	17	365	10	12	4
Leather goods and trunks	2	517,074 17	262,151 92	289,168 95	56,294 58	66	18	307	9	4	5
Meat packers	1	102,556 55	157,197 59	211,758 09	26,913 03	28	.....	313	10	4	.....
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8	1,235,452 27	1,144,261 65	2,132,009 74	137,998 82	116	29	308	10	19	8
Soft drink manufacturing	2	493,547 28	124,754 33	192,916 01	39,410 60	41	.....	245	10	4	1
Tent and awning	1	393,772 42	199,633 37	398,713 03	40,725 24	33	90	300	9	10	3
Textile mills	2	1,125,849 69	468,646 51	730,005 47	159,771 50	178	69	306	10	5	1
Woodworking industry	5	1,506,250 40	570,800 50	1,114,263 83	269,781 73	218	.....	308	9	25	5
Total manufacturing	33	6,528,840 14	4,053,373 25	7,084,239 45	1,029,531 57	880	523	302	9	109	39
Total all industries reporting	73	19,652,629 76	4,053,373 25	7,084,239 45	2,225,901 35	1664	1073	628	9	326	162

WACO—Continued.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Mercantile Establishments.																
Dry goods	M	9	Dec.	July	221	209	214	239	205	197	201	213	215	312	200	217
Drug stores	M	2	June	Sept.	27	28	29	29	29	30	30	30	31	33	32	32
Five and ten cent stores	M	2	Jan.	Aug.	8	7	7	7	12	7	7	7	8	7	7	6
Grocery stores	M	3	Feb.	May	104	101	104	103	105	108	101	96	95	98	100	103
Hotels	M	8	Nov.	Jan.	100	104	107	91	84	89	93	93	89	90	85	92
Laundries	M	3	May	Sept.	51	51	54	53	53	56	59	59	60	57	58	57
Miscellaneous establishments	M	2	Aug.	Jan.	66	63	68	61	52	55	67	70	72	76	96	115
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	3	Aug.	June	59	61	60	62	63	62	64	63	59	58	59	65
Printing industry	M	4	May	Aug.	60	61	62	60	57	60	60	60	63	59	55	54
Restaurants	M	3	Sept.	May	35	35	35	35	33	33	33	32	32	32	32	33
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	1	.....	.....	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total males	....	40	.....	.....	735	724	744	743	696	700	718	726	727	825	727	777
Dry goods	F	9	Dec.	July	331	336	367	391	315	308	314	308	311	307	281	303
Drug stores	F	2	Aug.	May	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	6	7
Five and ten cent stores	F	2	Dec.	Sept.	40	49	51	78	44	42	43	44	43	49	48	45
Grocery stores	F	2	Nov.	Mar.	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2
Hotels	F	8	Mar.	Sept.	47	57	44	52	52	60	61	58	56	51	51	52
Laundries	F	3	Aug.	Jan.	103	107	101	100	97	103	113	110	112	113	114	118
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Printing industry	F	4	Feb.	July	14	13	15	14	13	16	14	14	15	16	12	12
Restaurants	F	3	.....	.....	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total females	....	37	.....	.....	552	578	594	649	535	544	558	547	549	549	521	546
Manufacturing Establishments.																
Bakeries	M	2	Sept.	May	15	15	14	14	12	12	13	13	12	12	12	12
Candy factories	M	2	Oct.	Dec.	36	37	31	19	21	25	25	26	26	26	28	30
Food manufacturing	M	1	Sept.	Jan.	78	78	60	25	25	25	25	25	30	78	78	78
Foundries and machine shops	M	3	Aug.	Dec.	17	17	19	16	32	31	34	33	37	35	33	57
Garment factories	M	2	.....	.....	11	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	13
Ice cream and dairy products	M	2	June	Nov.	29	24	22	22	27	28	35	38	34	42	42	40
Leather goods and trunks	M	2	Aug.	Sept.	54	61	66	67	62	59	55	55	55	63	63	68
Meat packers	M	1	.....	.....	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	8	Aug.	Feb.	113	108	101	95	93	91	101	94	104	108	116	121
Soft drink manufacturing	M	2	Aug.	Jan.	30	25	23	18	18	18	21	26	25	30	36	40
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	1	June	Feb.	18	17	18	10	10	9	14	18	24	33	29	23

Textile mills	M	2	May	Jan.	168	174	185	175	75	162	185	173	197	194	184	192
Woodworking industry	M	5	Aug.	Mar.	231	218	216	222	211	205	196	201	208	220	229	235
Total males	....	33	.....	.....	828	815	794	722	625	704	743	741	791	880	891	937
Bakeries	F	2	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Candy factories	F	2	Dec.	May	39	32	26	60	21	19	18	19	17	18	21	21
Food manufacturing	F	1	July	Jan.	57	57	35	20	20	20	20	20	25	25	57	57
Garment factories	F	2	Oct.	June	186	221	192	165	188	190	190	193	193	186	199	199
Ice cream and dairy products	F	2	Oct.	Dec.	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Leather goods and trunks	F	2	July	Feb.	14	15	14	15	15	15	13	13	13	15	15	15
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	8	June	Oct.	23	23	23	30	26	27	29	30	29	32	31	29
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	1	May	Feb.	36	32	38	23	23	22	23	30	56	55	55	49
Textile mills	F	2	Feb.	June	68	66	59	64	56	72	65	63	58	57	65	67
Total females	....	22	.....	.....	429	543	393	382	355	371	364	374	397	394	449	443
Total all industries reporting	....	73	.....	.....	2544	2570	2525	2496	2211	2319	2383	2388	2464	2651	2588	2703

WACO—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments.																	
Operatives.																	
Dry goods	M	9			9	3	7	3	5	12	20	58	39	23	48	19	25
Drug stores	M	2			1			2		1	2	8	10	3	5		
Five and ten cent stores	M	2			1		1		1		2	4	3	3			
Grocery stores	M	3			1			1			2	81	7	12			
Hotels	M	8	1	11	7	4	6	17	15	10	16	12	3	5	3		
Laundries	M	3				1					4	12	13	8	11	4	1
Miscellaneous establishments	M	2								1	41	12	7	10	2	6	
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	3			1		1		1	1	6	23	16	9	7	2	1
Printing industry	M	4				1			1	3	3	6	2	7	5	15	16
Restaurants	M	3			1					4	10	1	17		3	1	
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	1										1		1			
Total males		40	1	11	21	9	15	23	23	32	106	216	126	79	86	50	43
Dry goods	F	9			11	7	54	13	32	49	104	94	29	10	6	3	1
Drug stores	F	2					4			3							
Five and ten cent stores	F	2					17	30	47	10	2	2					
Grocery stores	F	3								1	1						
Hotels	F	8				2	5	16	21	4	1	8		1	1		
Laundries	F	3					6	23	38	26	17	7	1				
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	3										1					
Printing industry	F	4						1		1	2	9	5	1			
Restaurants	F	3						3		2							
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	1										1					
Total females		38			11	9	86	86	138	96	127	122	35	12	7	3	1
Manufacturing Establishments.																	
Operatives.																	
Bakeries	M	2										1	1		4		
Candy factories	M	2								1	7	8	8	8	3	1	
Food products	M	1									20	35	15	8			
Foundries and machine shops	M	3			1			2	2	3	4	16	1	8	5	17	2
Garment factories	M	2				2			3		1	1	2	1		1	
Ice cream and dairy products	M	2								2	2	3	10	7	7		
Leather goods and trunks	M	2					2	1	2	2	10	17	12	19	6		
Meat packers	M	1						1			4	4	6	2	5	1	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	8					3	1		6	7	20	42	11	3	1	2
Soft drink manufacturing	M	2				2	4	2		6	9	4	5	5	3	2	
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	1							1	2	7	11	2	3	1		
Textile mills	M	2						9	25	27	22	27	50	7	5	4	
Woodworking industry	M	5						1		1	20	52	49	26	81	7	1
Total males		33			1	4	9	17	33	50	113	209	203	106	123	34	8

Bakeries	F	2								1			7				
Candy factories	F	2						4	4	4	7	1					
Food manufacturing	F	1						7	11	12	15	12					
Garment factories	F	2	6	8	8	7	4	4	7	7	159	10	5				
Ice cream and dairy products	F	2									1		1				
Leather goods and trunks	F	2				1	1			10	1						
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	8						1	17	7	3	1					1
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	1					16	9	8	8	14		1				
Textile mills	F	2				1	2	2	13	12	13	15	4	4			
Total females		22	6	8	8	9	23	27	60	61	213	39	18	4			1
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Dry goods	M	9				1		1	1		1		2	1	2	2	4
Drug stores	M	2													8	1	8
Grocery stores	M	3									2	1	4	14	6	62	30
Hotels	M	8							1			5	2	5	4	22	
Laundries	M	3												3	2		
Miscellaneous establishments	M	2							1	1			1	2	3	3	3
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	3			1	1								8	10	6	8
Printing industry	M	4								1		1					6
Total males		34			1	2		1	3	2	3	7	9	33	35	96	59
Dry goods	F	9				1	4	3	4	6	14	13	7	5	2	1	
Drug stores	F	2									1	1	2	2			
Five and ten cent stores	F	2						1	2			2	1				
Grocery stores	F	3									1	1	3	1	1		
Hotels	F	8								2	1	3					
Laundries	F	3								2	1	3					
Miscellaneous establishments	F	2										1	4	1	1		
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	3								1		3	4	4			
Printing industry	F	4									1	1	3	1		1	
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	1									1						
Total females		37				1	4	4	6	11	20	28	24	14	4	2	
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Bakeries	M	2													1		
Candy factories	M	2													1		
Food manufacturing	M	1													1		1
Foundries and machine shops	M	3									1			3	2	4	7
Garment factories	M	2											1				2
Ice cream and dairy products	M	2													1		3
Leather goods and trunks	M	2													4		
Meat packers	M	1												1		3	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	8										1	2	2	5	5	9
Soft drink manufacturing	M	2										1				1	2
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	1											2		3	4	2

WACO—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes—Continued.																	
Textile mills	M	2										2					4
Woodworking industry	M	5										3		2	2	8	10
Total males		33									1	7	5	8	20	25	40
Bakeries	F	2										1					
Candy factories	F	2											1				
Food manufacturing	F	1											1	3	1		
Foundries and machine shops	F	3										1	1	1			
Garment factories	F	2										1					
Ice cream and dairy products	F	2												1	5	1	
Leather goods and trunks	F	2									3	1	1				
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	8				1						1	1				2
Soft drink manufacturing	F	2											1				
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	1											4				
Textile mills	F	2									1						
Woodworking industry	F	5									1			2	2		
Total females		32				1					5	5	10	7	8	1	2
Total operatives	M		1	11	22	13	24	40	56	82	219	425	329	184	209	84	51
Total office employes	M				1	2		1	3	2	4	14	14	41	55	121	99
Total males			1	11	23	15	24	41	59	84	223	439	343	225	264	205	150
Total operatives	F		6	8	19	18	109	113	198	157	340	161	53	16	7	3	1
Total office employes	F					2	4	4	6	11	25	33	34	21	12	3	2
Total females			6	8	19	20	113	117	204	168	365	194	87	37	19	6	3
Total employes all industries reporting		72	7	19	42	35	137	158	263	252	588	633	430	262	283	211	153

CITIES AND TOWNS UNDER 30,000.

Industries.	No. Est.	Investment.	Manufacturing		Total Yearly Wages Paid.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922		No. days in operation.	No. hrs. worked daily.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922	
			Cost.	Selling value.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Mercantile Establishments.											
Automobile industry	3	$ 104,368 34	.....	.....	$ 17,128 91	17	.....	308	9	10	.....
Dry goods	184	17,837,659 75	.....	.....	2,352,402 42	1022	1197	305	9	246	195
Drug stores	6	196,372 00	.....	.....	44,230 00	36	9	365	11	7	2
Five and ten cent stores	54	2,131,463 79	.....	.....	253,372 65	82	484	308	9	30	52
Grocery stores	19	3,053,602 61	.....	.....	178,238 94	190	9	308	9	150	42
Hotels	34	3,475,236 86	.....	.....	429,196 15	345	207	365	8	64	24
Laundries	68	2,031,164 22	.....	.....	1,402,903 16	402	813	292	9	101	36
Miscellaneous establishments	6	5,847,872 63	.....	.....	302,140 39	432	6	315	9	47	15
Miscellaneous mercantile	19	1,564,307 52	.....	.....	206,866 59	112	23	300	10	44	15
Printing establishments	41	1,541,402 43	.....	.....	528,943 95	340	38	313	8	197	51
Restaurants	18	180,539 07	.....	.....	127,539 09	139	52	350	10	6	.....
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	2	8,800 00	.....	.....	10,100 00	4	4	308	10	.....	.....
Total mercantile	454	37,972,789 22	.....	.....	5,853,062 25	3121	2842	309	9	902	432
Manufacturing Establishments.											
Bakeries	8	$ 115,677 92	$ 202,126 99	$ 348,834 19	$ 74,745 43	42	6	308	10	4	1
Candy manufacturing	9	377,387 20	349,029 44	547,318 73	90,835 05	64	80	281	9	9	3
Clay, cement and stone	4	386,471 40	321,367 42	636,881 35	213,990 08	298	.....	305	10	14	6
Food manufacturing	2	210,371 26	602,264 44	709,003 92	14,498 98	8	3	307	9	16	5
Foundries and machine shops	7	580,698 76	.....	.....	338,528 35	132	.....	305	10	24	4
Garment manufacturing	1	16,375 00	25,000 00	45,000 00	8,000 00	3	5	296	8	.....	.....
Ice cream and dairy products	7	118,245 02	607,204 41	778,558 50	56,262 82	48	8	365	10	19	4
Leather goods and trunks	1	11,930 81	14,728 80	20,434 97	3,579 75	3	.....	307	9	2	.....
Miscellaneous manufacturing	24	25,333,874 93	5,906,068 49	17,967,642 24	1,556,918 51	1203	149	298	9	99	45
Soft drink manufacturing	7	410,006 31	163,578 92	278,461 66	41,068 43	71	1	236	10	4	.....
Textile mills	15	8,087,092 72	5,159,940 33	7,545,900 31	1,475,634 21	1487	895	276	10	49	10
Woodworking establishments	12	2,840,544 49	1,172,941 73	2,460,347 51	822,479 19	944	38	233	10	19	7
Total manufacturing	97	38,488,675 82	14,524,250 97	31,338,383 38	4,696,540 80	4303	1185	293	9	259	85
Total all industries reporting	.....	76,461,465 02	14,524,250 97	31,338,383 38	10,549,603 05	7424	4027	301	9	1161	517

CITIES AND TOWNS UNDER 30,000—Continued.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Mercantile Establishments.																
Automobile industry	M	3	Aug.	Feb.	17	17	16	16	16	14	14	16	16	16	17	19
Dry goods	M	184	Nov.	May	1082	1134	1148	1143	1078	1066	1026	1050	1016	1033	1073	1075
Drug stores	M	6	Nov.	June	42	42	43	38	39	36	36	37	37	35	36	36
Five and ten cent stores	M	54	Dec.	Sept.	85	94	103	164	100	90	92	88	90	87	88	90
Grocery stores	M	19	Nov.	Jan.	186	185	196	184	177	177	179	184	185	190	183	188
Hotels	M	34	April	Jan.	320	305	255	293	223	319	301	410	333	332	351	316
Laundries	M	68	May	Feb.	411	415	408	402	396	386	410	404	424	422	422	419
Miscellaneous establishments	M	6	Aug.	Feb.	402	364	426	400	352	324	429	338	354	338	407	447
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	19	May	Sept.	100	106	105	100	104	103	120	108	122	114	118	117
Printing industry	M	41	Dec.	Mar.	385	378	398	398	389	372	370	376	374	385	387	392
Restaurants	M	18	Aug.	Sept.	112	117	122	123	126	127	135	133	132	132	134	136
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	2	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total males	....	454	.....	.....	3146	3161	3224	3265	3004	3018	3016	3148	3087	3088	3220	3239
Dry goods	F	184	Dec.	Feb.	1346	1451	1451	1456	1217	1158	1224	1243	1193	1219	1179	1229
Drug stores	F	6	Aug.	Jan.	9	9	10	9	8	8	9	9	8	10	10	10
Five and ten cent stores	F	54	Dec.	Sept.	243	541	555	951	482	464	463	446	265	477	452	477
Grocery stores	F	19	Jan.	July	10	10	10	10	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	9
Hotels	F	34	Sept.	April	220	215	213	214	213	215	218	212	217	215	217	219
Laundries	F	68	Sept.	Jan.	867	838	793	789	777	811	795	814	814	827	800	851
Miscellaneous establishments	F	6	Aug.	Jan.	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	5	7
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	19	Dec.	Aug.	22	27	28	38	23	20	21	23	23	24	25	20
Printing industry	F	41	Aug.	Feb.	35	26	32	32	23	21	21	22	25	36	40	44
Restaurants	F	18	Oct.	April	50	57	55	53	53	51	51	50	50	52	52	51
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total females	....	451	.....	.....	2807	3179	3153	3567	2811	2743	2819	2836	2611	2876	2792	2920
Manufacturing Establishments.																
Bakeries	M	8	Aug.	Jan.	40	44	42	43	40	41	40	40	40	42	42	45
Candy factories	M	9	Oct.	Feb.	68	71	66	67	61	54	54	60	59	59	56	63
Clay, cement and stone	M	4	May	Sept.	225	259	285	273	291	313	334	322	335	314	334	335
Food manufacturing	M	2	Sept.	Mar.	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
Foundries and machine shops	M	7	Feb.	July	396	410	415	451	501	603	499	328	190	193	169	194
Garment manufacturing	M	1	Sept.	Feb.	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Ice cream and dairy products	M	7	Sept.	Feb.	50	44	43	42	42	41	41	43	41	49	48	46
Leather goods and trunks	M	1	Mar.	Sept.	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	24	Aug.	Feb.	1214	1210	1209	1155	1150	1061	1077	1067	1084	1098	1192	1254

Soft drink manufacturing	M	7	July	Jan.	65	62	50	48	51	51	54	61	68	78	79	72
Textile mills	M	15	Mar.	Jan.	1273	1244	1236	1228	1208	1304	1463	1435	1334	1326	1393	1441
Woodworking establishments	M	12	Mar.	Sept.	848	916	988	974	974	924	1051	1021	895	959	890	994
Total males	....	97	.....	.....	4192	4275	4349	4296	4333	4406	4628	4392	4062	4134	4218	4457
Bakeries	F	8	Dec.	April	7	6	6	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
Candy factories	F	9	Nov.	Jan.	72	75	85	84	74	64	67	75	67	74	73	84
Food manufacturing	F	2	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Garment manufacturing	F	1	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ice cream and dairy products	F	7	Oct.	Jan.	9	10	9	7	7	8	9	9	10	9	9	9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	24	Jan.	June	146	206	274	417	473	405	349	264	280	113	131	131
Soft drink manufacturing	F	7	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Textile mills	F	15	Aug.	Dec.	844	822	904	822	868	851	871	870	840	838	945	1032
Woodworking industry	F	12	Mar.	May	36	51	84	91	91	92	94	91	28	42	36	34
Total females	....	85	.....	.....	1123	1179	1371	1438	1529	1435	1405	1323	1239	1090	1208	1304
Total all industries reporting	....	551	.....	.....	11,378	10,794	12,097	12,566	11,677	14,602	11,868	11,699	10,999	11,188	11,438	11,920

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments. Operatives.																	
Automobile industry	M	3					1			1	4	2	4		5	1	
Dry goods	M	184	2	9	9	11	10	5	17	33	73	168	176	240	238	68	36
Drug stores	M	6					1		3		4	3	4	3	10	2	1
Five and ten cent stores	M	54	2	5	1	11	17	10	13	7	27	32	10	9	2		
Grocery stores	M	19					1			1	2	12	7	32	69	9	23
Hotels	M	34	5	11	4	20	62	48	13	36	36	47	35	18	18	1	1
Laundries	M	68	1			1	9	2	10	24	26	65	83	81	64	19	7
Miscellaneous establishments	M	6			3			187			9	50	82	45	66	18	23
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	19				2	13	1	12	11	12	39	10	15	24	5	5
Printing industry	M	41	48	47	10	19	10	10	7	8	19	23	27	31	67	51	42
Restaurants	M	18		1			7	4	7	10	30	27	25	12	9	3	
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	2											1	1		2	
Total males		454	58	73	27	64	131	267	82	131	242	468	464	487	572	179	138
Mercantile Establishments. Operatives																	
Dry goods	F	184	1	9	3	63	34	29	60	105	260	478	243	109	50	8	7
Drug stores	F	6							1	5	1	2					
Five and ten cent stores	F	54	7	2	70	270	649	204	116	47	34	21	9	26	1		
Grocery stores	F	19				1				4	4	19	7	4	2		
Hotels	F	34	2		4	39	58	21	27	30	37	12		1			
Laundries	F	68	1	20	11	120	78	56	187	160	141	84	12	1	1		
Miscellaneous establishments	F	6						4					3				
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	19			1	2		1	2	3	21	8	2		2		
Printing industry	F	41	1			1	4	1	1	1	8	5	3	1	2	3	
Restaurants	F	18		1			2	1	6	15	11	12	2	2			
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	2										3	1				
Total females		451	12	32	89	496	825	317	400	370	517	644	282	144	58	11	7
Manufacturing Establishments. Operatives.																	
Bakeries	M	8		4		1		1		1	6	10	8	6	5	1	2
Candy manufacturing	M	9						6	5	9	15	11	13	3	4		1
Clay, cement and stone	M	4								102	68	114	13	3	7	1	2
Food manufacturing	M	2										1	2	3	3	1	
Foundries and machine shops	M	7					1		1	7	65	105	96	11	192	9	5
Garment manufacturing	M	1							3		1				1		
Ice cream and dairy products	M	7	1						1	3	2	6	14	16	6	4	
Leather goods and trunks	M	1							1				3	1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	24			3	8	9	195	57	43	194	427	170	101	119	57	57

Soft drink manufacturing	M	7					1		1	2	13	24	13	5	9		
Textile mills	M	15			18	5	23	43	71	305	429	472	177	22	49	7	
Woodworking industry	M	12				5	33	30	162	90	553	202	78	27	37	7	10
Total males		97	1	4	21	19	67	275	302	562	1346	1372	587	198	432	87	77
Bakeries	F	8		1						1	1	1	1				
Candy manufacturing	F	9			1	3	22	14	44	9	6	1					
Food products	F	2							1		1	1					
Garment manufacturing	F	1									3						
Ice cream and dairy products	F	7									2	5		1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	24		1		155	100	53	149	37	25	14	12	12			
Soft drink manufacturing	F											1	5				
Textile mills	F	15	3	16	33	21	28	23	92	227	275	208	19		5	1	
Woodworking industries	F	12		5	40	15	8				13	6					
Total females		85	3	23	74	194	158	90	286	274	324	237	37	13	5	1	
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Automobile industries	M	3									1		2	3	1	3	1
Dry goods	M	184						1	1	4	7	13	13	28	53	35	75
Drug stores	M	6											1	1	3	2	
Five and ten cent stores	M	54									12		17	12		1	1
Grocery stores	M	19			1	1		1	12	10	17	79	22	13	20	9	2
Hotels	M	34	1	1				1	1	3	4	3	10	5	17	10	6
Laundries	M	68							2	2	2	7	9	18	11	15	
Miscellaneous establishments	M	6									1	2	6	6	14	5	7
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	19						2		3	1	7	3	6	10	4	5
Printing industry	M	41	3	23	5	2	3	6	6	5	1	13	15	16	31	41	28
Restaurants	M	18								1	1					3	
Total males		452	4	24	6	3	3	11	22	28	47	124	98	108	160	128	125
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Dry goods	F	184				9	2	2	8	14	31	61	35	22	13	6	3
Drug stores	F	6									1						1
Five and ten cent stores	F	54						6	8	14	9	10	1				
Grocery stores	F	19			1	1				2	1	5		2			
Hotels	F	34						1		2	6	4	1	5	3		2
Laundries	F	68							2	3	7	13	10	3			1
Miscellaneous establishments	F	6							1			1	4	5	4		
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	19						1		1	3	2		4	2	3	
Printing industry	F	41		2		1			2	2	3	14	11	15	4	2	
Restaurants	F	18									1						
Total females		449		2	1	11	2	10	21	38	62	110	62	56	26	11	7

CITIES AND TOWNS UNDER 30,000—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Bakeries	M	8									1	1	3			1	
Candy manufacturing	M	9										1		2	4	1	1
Clay, cement and stone	M	4											1	1	2	1	2
Food manufacturing	M	2							1				3	3	2	2	6
Foundries and machine shops	M	7										2		4	6	1	11
Ice cream and dairy products	M	7				1							1	3	8	2	1
Leather goods and trunks	M	1		1									1				
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	24								2	1	6	8	11	36	13	
Soft drink manufacturing	M	7										1		1	1		1
Textile mills	M	15											6	2	4	9	28
Woodworking establishments	M	12												1	2	6	5
Total males		96		1		1			1	2	2	11	23	28	65	36	55
Bakeries	F	8									1		1				
Candy manufacturing	F	9									2			1			
Clay, cement and stone	F	4										2	1	4	4		3
Food manufacturing	F	2										1	2	1			
Foundries and machine shops	F	7									2	6	1	3			
Ice cream and dairy products	F	7			1						1		1	1	1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	24						1	11	5	4	12	4	4	7	31	
Soft drink manufacturing	F	7														1	
Textile mills	F	15										3	4	1	1		
Woodworking establishments	F	12					1				1		2	2			
Total females		95			1		1	1	11	5	11	24	16	17	13	32	3
Total operatives	M		59	77	48	83	198	542	384	693	1588	1840	1051	685	1004	266	215
Total office employes	M		4	25	6	4	3	11	23	30	49	135	121	136	225	164	180
Total males			63	102	54	87	201	553	407	723	1637	1975	1172	821	1229	430	395
Total operatives	F		15	55	163	690	983	407	686	644	841	881	319	157	63	12	7
Total office employes	F			2	2	11	3	11	32	43	73	131	78	73	39	43	10
Total females			15	57	165	701	986	418	718	687	914	1012	397	230	102	55	17
Total employes all industries reporting		551	78	159	219	788	1187	971	1125	1410	2551	2987	1569	1051	1331	485	412

Industries.	No. Est.	Investment.	Manufacturing		Total Yearly Wages Paid.	Number Wage Earners Aug. 1, 1922		No. Days in Operation.	No. Hours Worked Daily.	Number Office Employes Aug. 1, 1922	
			Cost.	Selling Value.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Automobile industry	12	$ 1,646,418 95	.....	.....	$ 353,426 52	442	8	299	9	58	6
Dry goods	297	53,846,402 60	.....	.....	9,474,591 00	3,585	5,173	305	9	733	899
Drug stores	22	3,682,695 44	.....	.....	367,686 13	319	115	339	12	121	58
Five and ten cent stores	73	3,067,653 61	.....	.....	730,754 07	215	1,146	307	9	43	103
Grocery stores	92	13,025,428 65	.....	.....	599,867 55	643	17	309	10	379	76
Hotels	70	7,926,022 85	.....	.....	2,169,672 42	1,814	1,027	365	8	227	108
Laundries	116	5,417,129 39	.....	.....	3,396,420 71	1,321	2,544	305	9	223	153
Miscellaneous establishments	30	32,225,355 83	.....	.....	3,118,256 45	2,782	55	345	9	531	94
Miscellaneous mercantile	89	64,402,962 31	.....	.....	2,651,614 17	1,569	758	307	9	402	221
Printing industry	118	12,819,628 08	.....	.....	4,129,959 67	2,210	361	317	8	1,455	424
Restaurants	89	580,234 11	.....	.....	762,006 14	691	263	352	9	27	5
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	29	1,077,277 35	.....	.....	435,797 74	270	241	309	9	40	30
Cotton compresses	58	10,108,285 33	.....	.....	1,442,541 81	1,340	4	264	10	268	17
Mines	7	1,069,346 55	.....	.....	444,861 75	483	.....	214	9	7	1
Petroleum products	32	477,776,150 39	.....	.....	36,762,710 28	22,372	11	365	8	2,832	615
Railroads	82	452,129,807 46	.....	.....	52,943,229 01	36,400	23	365	8	7,340	913
Retail lumber yards	37	15,084,098 19	.....	.....	717,103 34	717	.....	302	10	256	39
Telegraph and telephone	8	42,244,280 03	.....	.....	4,100,852 77	2,228	4,083	365	9	1,705	1,373
Total	1,261	1,198,129,177 12	.....	.....	$124,601,351 53	79,401	15,829	318	9	16,647	5,135
Manufacturing Industries.											
Bakeries	50	$ 1,946,345 39	$ 2,690,296 30	$ 4,152,386 46	$ 820,179 61	551	92	303	9	25	20
Candy manufacturing	35	2,126,956 13	1,424,522 69	3,037,338 57	520,863 14	311	531	278	9	54	31
Clay, cement and stone	12	4,873,212 21	1,663,354 88	3,097,954 26	774,625 80	874	.....	298	9	52	17
Food manufacturing	27	2,514,200 04	3,406,361 87	4,476,671 60	282,558 23	236	138	291	9	75	36
Foundries and machine shops	30	7,858,544 77	1,716,787 09	3,546,726 12	1,436,606 18	1,272	7	292	9	291	50
Garment factories	33	5,374,493 10	2,190,106 29	3,958,561 72	1,121,356 74	268	1,411	290	8	117	34
Ice cream and dairy products	26	2,796,602 12	5,073,561 60	7,170,734 86	629,205 85	547	92	365	10	130	48
Leather goods and trunks	11	2,408,555 19	502,847 44	857,690 88	218,763 10	279	29	305	9	61	13
Meat packers	14	8,681,582 40	44,101,157 13	49,131,361 73	3,392,046 78	2,784	279	322	9	525	68
Miscellaneous manufacturing	76	40,421,696 02	12,973,937 28	31,900,589 47	3,006,537 90	2,689	1,041	293	9	316	104
Soft drink manufacturing	23	7,016,210 63	1,956,261 41	4,301,844 50	283,473 06	321	3	285	9	40	15
Tent and awning	7	609,124 59	409,971 03	717,416 65	88,449 91	60	131	304	9	16	7
Textile mills	23	14,244,932 67	3,603,179 49	13,514,466 28	2,187,755 52	2,125	1,292	274	10	107	37
Woodworking establishments	48	12,793,698 92	4,929,492 39	9,118,730 06	2,546,811 03	2,530	98	278	9	190	39
Cotton oil mills	69	16,475,860 84	15,437,243 57	19,749,202 32	1,141,574 77	1,152	.....	112	12	240	31
Saw mills	47	64,328,267 09	10,655,838 62	22,573,584 52	8,422,268 82	11,758	4	257	10	481	85
Total	531	$194,470,282 11	$112,734,919 08	$181,305,260 00	$26,873,076 99	27,757	5,148	284	9	2,720	635
Total all industries reporting	1,792	1,392,599,459 23	112,734,919 08	181,305,260 00	151,474,428 52	107,158	20,977	301	9	19,367	5,770

STATE AT LARGE—Continued.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921-1922.

Industries.	Sex.	No. Est.	Month of Max. Employment.	Month of Min. Employment.	Number of Employes by Months.											
					Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Automobile industry	M	12	Sept.	Jan.	360	346	330	314	94	178	237	284	267	291	288	329
Dry goods	M	297	Dec.	April	3,713	3,832	3,881	4,068	3,743	3,572	3,577	3,550	3,591	3,707	3,649	3,705
Drug stores	M	22	Nov.	April	273	269	275	266	260	247	245	224	226	232	234	236
Five and ten cent stores	M	73	Dec.	Aug.	241	256	272	377	260	248	243	244	242	250	244	240
Grocery stores	M	92	Nov.	Mar.	624	625	636	621	609	612	601	605	606	614	608	623
Hotels	M	70	July	Sept.	1,534	1,720	1,691	1,698	1,630	1,797	1,805	1,881	1,740	1,775	1,851	1,793
Laundries	M	116	July	Feb.	1,151	1,148	1,131	1,121	1,129	1,116	1,146	1,156	1,180	1,179	1,201	1,201
Miscellaneous establishments	M	30	Mar.	Oct.	2,712	2,231	2,649	2,714	2,670	2,700	2,904	2,876	2,819	2,857	2,847	2,827
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	89	Oct.	Feb.	1,626	1,725	1,689	1,691	1,567	1,486	1,521	1,522	1,573	1,566	1,592	1,612
Printing industry	M	118	May	Oct.	2,225	2,197	2,230	2,246	2,206	2,212	2,223	2,252	2,286	2,243	2,244	2,254
Restaurnats	M	89	Feb.	Dec.	669	671	704	601	727	743	732	723	721	714	713	727
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	29	Oct.	Aug.	258	261	253	240	237	248	243	243	248	252	249	237
Cotton compresses	M	58	Oct.	July	3,606	3,739	3,417	2,780	2,529	2,068	2,154	2,046	2,859	1,841	1,752	2,000
Mines	M	7	Aug.	Oct.	424	335	389	407	421	431	445	455	473	449	442	475
Petroleum products	M	32	Jan.	Oct.	22,413	21,556	22,002	24,302	25,471	24,919	23,085	21,666	21,694	21,583	21,951	22,277
Railroads	M	82	Nov.	July	38,753	39,380	41,024	39,265	37,995	36,699	37,097	36,781	35,960	36,129	32,714	35,210
Retail lumber yards	M	37	April	Sept.	664	742	860	774	834	784	908	918	846	911	911	731
Telegraph and telephone	M	8	Aug.	April	1,961	1,961	1,978	1,981	1,919	1,876	1,881	1,869	1,935	2,001	2,094	2,038
Total males	....	1,261	Dec.	July	83,187	82,994	85,411	85,466	84,301	81,936	81,047	79,295	79,266	78,594	75,584	78,515
Automobile industry	F	12	.....	.....	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Dry goods	F	297	Dec.	Aug.	4,044	4,238	4,278	4,718	4,084	3,874	4,054	4,033	4,181	4,210	3,893	3,788
Drug stores	F	22	July	Mar.	46	42	41	36	37	37	35	41	37	47	91	85
Five and ten cent stores	F	73	Dec.	Feb.	586	629	690	1,046	577	566	599	661	601	659	596	628
Grocery stores	F	92	Aug.	July	17	17	18	17	19	19	17	17	17	16	15	29
Hotels	F	70	Feb.	Sept.	938	1,081	1,062	1,069	1,085	1,129	1,116	1,122	1,105	1,083	1,047	1,043
Laundries	F	116	June	Jan.	2,742	2,677	2,563	2,538	2,515	2,576	2,615	2,682	2,704	2,799	2,771	2,776
Miscellaneous establishments	F	30	Aug.	Sept.	64	73	73	81	80	79	77	79	74	75	80	84
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	89	Oct.	April	822	894	879	859	779	705	680	625	696	686	746	739
Printing industry	F	118	July	May	323	343	349	336	325	345	300	314	299	345	359	358
Restaurants	F	89	Sept.	April	261	295	298	291	286	289	296	318	309	310	301	285
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	29	Oct.	Feb.	158	159	149	131	125	123	126	127	138	136	134	130
Cotton compresses	F	58	June	Oct.	38	43	27	21	20	19	19	22	19	17	17	21
Petroleum products	F	32	Sept.	July	416	404	362	375	359	316	292	285	266	259	253	258
Railroads	F	82	Sept.	Nov.	20	18	17	19	20	19	20	19	17	19	19	18
Telegraph and telephone	F	8	July	Mar.	4,050	4,065	4,009	3,924	3,827	3,754	3,742	3,827	3,953	4,112	4,204	4,202
Total females	....	1,217	Dec.	Feb.	14,534	14,987	14,823	15,469	14,146	13,858	14,996	14,180	14,424	14,781	14,534	14,452

Manufacturing Industries.																
Bakeries	M	50	Aug.	Feb.	428	415	406	427	436	367	504	522	518	530	536	563
Candy manufacturing	M	35	Oct.	Feb.	314	337	317	292	267	266	278	278	278	281	280	307
Clay, cement and stone	M	12	July	Sept.	659	845	827	810	832	924	973	972	995	954	1,025	1,008
Food manufacturing—miscellaneous	M	27	Sept.	Feb.	252	246	253	218	214	212	241	221	241	227	236	248
Foundries and machine shops	M	30	Nov.	Oct.	800	765	1,030	893	827	823	949	916	977	955	909	921
Garment factories	M	33	Oct.	July	277	315	303	263	261	266	270	267	272	257	240	274
Ice cream and dairy products	M	26	July	Jan.	488	454	419	406	387	426	448	504	405	556	570	556
Leather goods and trunks	M	11	June	Sept.	200	205	233	236	216	160	222	212	232	275	260	267
Meat packers	M	14	Oct.	April	3,162	3,171	2,959	2,598	2,751	2,895	2,772	2,538	2,593	2,620	2,744	2,774
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	76	Aug.	Feb.	2,348	2,349	2,346	2,310	2,408	2,138	2,220	2,156	2,188	2,231	2,304	2,440
Soft drink manufacturing	M	23	July	Jan.	266	253	232	220	219	220	237	255	291	318	334	299
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	7	June	Dec.	34	34	33	25	32	30	37	43	50	108	55	49
Textile mills	M	23	Aug.	Dec.	1,858	1,830	1,810	1,802	1,657	1,864	2,054	1,996	1,933	1,947	2,019	2,107
Woodworking industry	M	48	Nov.	May	2,458	2,516	2,693	2,592	2,459	2,446	2,567	2,524	2,397	2,528	2,460	2,614
Cotton oil mills	M	69	Oct.	May	2,185	2,328	1,718	1,510	1,245	1,471	1,192	747	547	593	731	1,352
Saw mills	M	47	Aug.	June	10,112	10,389	10,678	10,236	10,338	10,243	10,251	10,258	10,467	10,096	11,033	11,205
Total males	....	531	Aug.	May	25,841	26,452	26,257	24,838	24,549	24,751	25,215	24,409	24,384	24,476	25,736	26,984
Bakeries	F	50	May	Oct.	79	75	78	79	81	83	101	105	110	109	101	96
Candy manufacturing	F	35	Dec.	Aug.	382	612	650	698	562	560	589	541	513	516	505	344
Food manufacturing	F	27	Sept.	June	169	167	155	119	142	145	123	148	129	117	146	142
Foundries and machine shops	F	30	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
Garment factories	F	33	Oct.	Feb.	1,378	1,605	1,535	1,428	1,309	1,184	1,290	1,256	1,254	1,248	1,260	1,319
Ice cream and dairy products	F	26	April	Dec.	46	47	46	37	40	54	71	73	70	58	54	52
Leather goods and trunks	F	11	Feb.	Sept.	16	17	17	17	80	81	19	19	21	26	26	26
Meat packers	F	14	Oct.	May	332	346	311	258	267	273	254	246	237	257	257	280
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	76	Jan.	Aug.	1,029	1,098	1,208	1,355	1,403	1,330	1,277	1,175	1,175	1,016	1,022	1,015
Soft drink manufacturing	F	23	.....	.....	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	3
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	7	Oct.	Jan.	62	136	63	44	41	41	85	70	103	101	103	88
Textile mills	F	23	Aug.	May	1,288	1,243	1,320	1,251	1,231	1,265	1,272	1,239	1,193	1,325	1,460	1,588
Woodworking industry	F	48	Aug.	Dec.	91	111	169	189	166	175	176	171	106	110	91	90
Cotton oil mills	F	69	Dec.	April	8	9	8	12	5	5	6	1	1	2	2	2
Saw mills	F	47	.....	.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Total females	....	519	Nov.	Sept.	4,890	5,477	5,574	5,501	5,341	5,210	5,276	5,057	4,926	4,898	5,041	5,054
Total all industries reporting	....	1,792	Nov.	July	128,452	129,910	132,065	131,274	128,337	125,755	126,534	122,941	123,000	122,749	120,895	125,005

STATE AT LARGE—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–$5	$5–$6	$6–$7	$7–$8	$8–$9	$9–$10	$10–$12	$12–$15	$15–$20	$20–$25	$25–$30	$30–$40	$40–$50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments. Operatives.																	
Automobile industry	M	12	.....	1	2	1	2	1	.....	5	19	12	17	12	136	145	11
Dry goods	M	297	2	11	32	67	96	78	85	163	354	841	675	605	839	308	285
Drug stores	M	22	.....	2	3	2	14	16	9	12	39	62	59	19	38	11	7
Five and ten cent stores	M	73	2	5	2	14	23	13	25	10	38	97	63	35	10	.....	1
Grocery stores	M	92	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	2	10	40	344	30	59	78	13	23
Hotels	M	70	7	51	76	49	207	94	156	213	229	229	179	121	101	35	20
Laundries	M	116	.....	.....	.....	3	11	6	16	46	82	217	234	191	215	59	31
Miscellaneous establishments	M	30	1	11	8	4	16	192	16	9	422	233	665	318	878	143	43
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	89	.....	1	3	11	22	41	32	109	152	507	330	202	170	86	48
Printing industry	M	118	49	50	17	41	24	32	32	57	95	231	182	178	456	503	412
Restaurants	M	89	.....	1	4	4	24	15	48	110	146	113	133	59	48	19	2
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	29	.....	.....	15	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	34	51	57	56	20	11
Cotton compresses	M	58	15	44	7	29	27	19	93	150	728	1529	617	199	83	3	4
Mines	M	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	34	109	22	171	16	3	74	.....
Petroleum products	M	32	.....	7	14	21	32	38	89	150	385	1,266	4,182	5,539	12,154	3,343	2,824
Railroads	M	82	.....	3	5	2	75	5	244	224	8,632	7,573	5,602	6,135	9,001	3,023	1,506
Retail lumber yards	M	37	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	7	30	260	370	131	26	33	16	4
Telegraph and telephone	M	8	.....	.....	1	8	8	10	14	30	75	207	188	280	403	262	128
Total males	....	1,261	76	189	191	261	583	577	868	1,362	11,809	13,887	13,509	14,051	24,702	8,063	5,360
Mercantile Establishments. Operatives.																	
Automobile industry	F	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dry goods	F	297	1	10	37	133	369	236	367	941	1,792	2,416	813	323	241	76	45
Drug stores	F	22	.....	1	76	19	5	3	2	12	9	14	5	1	2	.....	.....
Five and ten cent stores	F	73	7	3	72	275	790	471	670	291	94	58	14	29	1	.....	.....
Grocery stores	F	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	20	9	5	2	.....	.....
Hotels	F	70	2	.....	12	50	191	163	248	268	157	142	35	39	2	.....	.....
Laundries	F	116	1	20	55	199	288	477	576	590	404	247	79	11	7	3	1
Miscellaneous establishments	F	30	.....	.....	.....	12	5	9	6	3	1	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	89	.....	.....	5	15	23	51	113	230	282	119	44	29	12	1	.....
Printing industry	F	118	.....	3	4	2	9	5	38	45	80	153	53	9	6	5	2
Restaurants	F	89	.....	3	5	10	8	8	18	64	52	59	32	2	.....	.....	.....
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	4	26	80	32	19	2	.....	.....
Cotton compresses	F	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petroleum products	F	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12	4	43	161	160	12	8	3	1	.....
Railroads	F	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	.....	2	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone	F	8	.....	.....	1	4	1	5	11	45	105	499	417	301	52	4	.....
Total females	....	1,217	11	40	267	719	1,696	1,444	2,065	2,548	3,178	3,979	1,558	777	330	90	48

Manufacturing Establishments.																
Operatives.																
Bakeries	M	50	1	6	.....	1	2	1	2	42	53	94	82	88	101	43	18
Candy manufacturing	M	35	.....	2	3	4	9	7	17	33	75	60	46	39	23	14	4
Clay, cement and stone	M	12	.....	.....	.....	1	3	78	7	149	152	385	105	74	80	22	29
Food manufacturing, miscellaneous	M	27	.....	2	1	3	3	18	16	19	49	77	34	37	15	5	1
Foundries and machine shops	M	30	3	6	7	12	5	15	15	72	188	403	318	192	399	90	16
Garment factories	M	33	.....	1	.....	6	3	3	11	21	56	86	39	30	35	15	5
Ice cream and dairy products	M	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	159	218	118	58	11	5
Leather goods and trunks	M	11	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	10	9	41	49	50	109	18	1	1
Meat packers	M	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30	117	746	1,354	505	373	70	68
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	76	.....	3	5	8	15	199	62	80	291	931	528	289	274	106	82
Soft drink manufacturing	M	23	.....	.....	.....	5	7	3	14	23	44	49	60	45	52	25	6
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	9	20	10	11	9	4	2
Textile mills	M	23	.....	.....	18	5	30	55	111	370	571	687	279	55	76	13	5
Woodworking industry	M	48	.....	2	3	5	43	37	211	158	747	627	401	283	390	66	18
Cotton oil mills	M	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	72	6	857	1,075	433	60	69	16	9
Saw mills	M	47	.....	.....	.....	10	8	35	257	1,788	3,931	3,775	1,155	357	278	132	301
Total males	....	531	4	22	38	62	133	462	808	2,809	7,189	9,223	5,112	2,292	2,250	633	570
Bakeries	F	50	2	.....	3	1	5	5	10	31	29	20	13	2	8	.....	1
Candy manufacturing	F	35	17	55	44	67	95	126	96	77	58	54	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food manufacturing, miscellaneous	F	27	.....	15	68	11	4	9	22	23	27	20	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Foundries and machine shops	F	30	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garment factories	F	33	22	60	52	54	60	102	64	148	321	373	224	57	43	7	1
Ice cream and dairy products	F	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	12	15	16	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Leather goods and trunks	F	11	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	1	10	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Meat packers	F	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	21	139	137	27	2	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	76	.....	1	15	214	112	122	179	70	745	43	15	12	1	.....	1
Soft drink manufacturing	F	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	9	20	11	39	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile mills	F	23	3	19	36	37	97	72	171	369	383	290	26	4	5	.....	1
Woodworking industry	F	48	.....	5	40	20	15	7	3	13	38	23	3	3	1	.....	.....
Cotton oil mills	F	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	16	4	2	2	1	.....
Saw mills	F	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total females	....	519	44	156	259	406	411	456	571	789	1,809	1,009	342	85	60	8	4
Mercantile Establishments.																	
Office Employes.																	
Automobile industry	M	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	6	13	25
Dry goods	M	297	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	6	17	36	69	78	78	123	93	225
Drug stores	M	22	.....	3	2	1	3	6	.....	2	1	7	12	7	29	30	22
Five and ten cent stores	M	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	19	1	13	5	1	1
Grocery stores	M	92	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	12	11	22	89	36	45	47	86	52
Hotels	M	70	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	4	14	31	37	53	55	32
Laundries	M	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4	27	24	31	39	35	33
Miscellaneous establishments	M	30	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	9	32	34	27	99	60	66
Miscellaneous mercantile	M	89	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	2	7	14	38	51	91	115	86	109
Printing industry	M	118	4	24	5	7	13	22	19	37	31	157	108	110	211	245	323

STATE AT LARGE—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes—Continued.																	
Restaurants	M	89								1	1	7	4	1	2	5	2
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	29									1	2	15	5	10	7	5
Cotton compresses	M	58								2	1	16	39	52	74	107	78
Mines	M	7										1	1	1	4		1
Petroleum products	M	32				2	9	5	18	48	46	89	146	252	1,181	931	1,145
Railroads	M	82	7	14	10	23	3	15	5	36	129	314	731	2,663	3,579	1,033	1,152
Retail lumber yards	M	37			1	1			1	1	4	18	32	19	74	44	82
Telegraph and telephone	M	8	3	99	78	77	50	61	74	63	221	283	252	316	440	45	12
Total males		1,261	15	144	98	116	78	125	144	242	537	1,183	1,598	3,753	6,092	2,874	3,365
Automobile industry	F	12										1			5		
Dry goods	F	297		1	1	13	12	13	23	75	204	360	167	79	48	21	20
Drug stores	F	22		1						3	12	16	10	5	1		1
Five and ten cent stores	F	73						8	13	23	23	29	9	6			
Grocery stores	F	92			1	1				3	2	12	12	3	1		
Hotels	F	70					1	2	2	10	27	34	17	8	8	3	2
Laundries	F	116							3	13	31	47	37	17	5	4	2
Miscellaneous establishments	F	30					1		1	1		9	31	21	28	3	
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	89				1		1		8	35	48	68	38	15	4	
Printing industry	F	118			1	1		1	2	11	41	114	124	80	86	8	21
Restaurants	F	89				3					4	1	3	1			
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	29							1	3	5	12	4	2	2		
Cotton compresses	F	58									1	4	12	13	9		3
Mines	F	7									1	1					
Petroleum products	F	32								2	8	93	182	200	202	26	7
Railroads	F	82	1	2		2	1	2	3	3	20	52	208	354	288	11	2
Retail lumber yards	F	37									1	11	6	4	5		
Telegraph and telephone	F	8		2	7	4	21	106	259	713	1,432	1,191	249	25	15		
Total females		1,261	1	6	10	25	36	133	308	868	1,847	2,035	1,139	856	718	80	58
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Bakeries	M	50								1	2	2	3	3	4	5	7
Candy manufacturing	M	35				1		1		2	3	14	5	5	11	8	9
Clay, cement and stone	M	12										1	3	3	8	9	15
Food manufacturing, miscellaneous	M	27							1		2	2	7	8	13	14	24
Foundries and machine shops	M	30		1	1		2	1	2	2	6	14	15	34	69	50	105
Garment factories	M	33			1		1			2	2	6	11	14	29	25	35
Ice cream and dairy products	M	26					3			2		5	14	30	33	10	10
Leather goods and trunks	M	11				1				2	2	8	12	23	12	10	2

Meat packers	M	14								3	15	29	29	57	184	111	93
Miscellaneous manufacturing	M	76							2	5	4	18	27	46	85	60	52
Soft drinks manufacturing	M	23								2	3	4	4	8	11	7	12
Tent and awning manufacturing	M	7												3	1		2
Textile mills	M	23						1			1		10	11	14	19	46
Woodworking industries	M	48									1	6	2	20	41	30	83
Cotton oil mills	M	69								1	2	14	27	31	75	43	67
Saw mills	M	47	1	2	4			1	4	10	9	48	35	45	45	97	64
Total males		531	1	3	6	2	6	4	9	32	52	171	204	341	635	534	632
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes																	
Bakeries	F	50				1					3	3	8	3	2		
Candy manufacturing	F	35								5	7	4	7	3		1	
Clay, cement and stone	F	12									1	4	9	6	9		3
Food manufacturing, miscellaneous	F	27			1				1	1	2	3	5	12	6	6	10
Foundries and machine shops	F	30					2	1	2	1	9	22	19	33	38	25	33
Garment factories	F	33								3	6	13	4	8	3	1	
Ice cream and dairy products	F	26			1						2	17	15	4	9	2	
Leather goods and trunks	F	11			1	1			3		3	4	10	12	14		
Meat packers	F	14								1		13	5	31	14	13	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	F	76				2		2	11	5	8	26	16	17	11	34	4
Soft drink manufacturing	F	23									1		3	4	1	1	
Tent and awning manufacturing	F	7										2			1		1
Textile mills	F	23									2	15	16	6	2		
Woodworking industry	F	48									4	4	7	10	4	1	2
Cotton oil mills	F	69						1			2	6	4	8	1		
Saw mills	F	47					1		2	4	4	15	29	16	48	1	
Total females		531			3	4	3	4	19	20	54	151	157	173	163	85	53
Total operatives	M		80	211	229	323	716	1,039	1,676	4,171	18,998	23,110	18,621	16,343	27,950	8,696	5,930
Total office employes	M		16	147	104	118	84	129	153	274	589	1,354	1,802	4,094	6,727	3,408	4,997
Total males			96	358	333	441	800	1,168	1,829	4,445	19,587	24,464	20,423	20,437	34,677	12,104	10,927
Total operatives	F		55	196	526	1,125	2,107	1,900	2,636	3,337	4,987	4,988	1,900	862	390	98	52
Total office employes	F		1	6	13	29	39	137	327	888	1,901	2,186	1,296	1,029	881	165	91
Total females			56	202	539	1,154	2,146	2,037	2,963	4,225	6,888	7,174	3,196	1,891	1,271	263	143
Total employes reporting for all industries			152	560	872	1,595	2,946	3,205	4,792	8,670	26,475	31,638	23,619	22,328	35,948	12,367	11,070

Total males for week of greatest employment	152,089
Total females for week of greatest employment	34,148
Total employes	186,237

STATE AT LARGE—Continued.

Industries.	Sex	No. Est.	Wages Paid for Week of Greatest Employment During the Year.														
			0–$3	$3–5	$5–6	$6–7	$7–8	$8–9	$9–10	$10–12	$12–15	$15–20	$20–25	$25–30	$30–40	$40–50	$50-up
Mercantile Establishments. Office Employes—Continued.																	
Restaurants	M	89								1	1	7	4	1	2	5	2
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	M	29									1	2	15	5	10	7	5
Cotton compresses	M	58								2	1	16	39	52	74	107	78
Mines	M	7										1	1	1	4		1
Petroleum products	M	32				2	9	5	18	48	46	89	146	252	1,181	931	1,145
Railroads	M	82	7	14	10	23	3	15	5	36	129	314	731	2,663	3,579	1,033	1,152
Retail lumber yards	M	37			1	1			1	1	4	18	32	19	74	44	82
Telegraph and telephone	M	8	3	99	78	77	50	61	74	63	221	283	252	316	440	45	12
Total males		1,261	15	144	98	116	78	125	144	242	537	1,183	1,598	3,753	6,092	2,874	3,365
Automobile industry	F	12										1			5		
Dry goods	F	297		1	1	13	12	13	23	75	204	360	167	79	48	21	20
Drug stores	F	22		1						3	12	16	10	5	1		1
Five and ten cent stores	F	73						8	13	23	23	29	9	6			
Grocery stores	F	92			1	1				3	2	12	12	3	1		
Hotels	F	70					1	2	2	10	27	34	17	8	8	3	2
Laundries	F	116							3	13	31	47	37	17	5	4	2
Miscellaneous establishments	F	30					1		1	1		9	31	21	28	3	
Miscellaneous mercantile	F	89				1		1		8	35	48	68	38	15	4	
Printing industry	F	118			1	1		1	2	11	41	114	124	80	86	8	21
Restaurants	F	89				3					4	1	3	1			
Tailors, cleaners and pressers	F	29							1	3	5	12	4	2	2		
Cotton compresses	F	58									1	4	12	13	9		3
Mines	F	7									1	1					
Petroleum products	F	32								2	8	93	182	200	202	26	7
Railroads	F	82	1	2		2	1	2	3	3	20	52	208	354	288	11	2
Retail lumber yards	F	37									1	11	6	4	5		
Telegraph and telephone	F	8		2	7	4	21	106	259	713	1,432	1,191	249	25	15		
Total females		1,261	1	6	10	25	36	133	308	868	1,847	2,035	1,139	856	718	80	58
Manufacturing Establishments. Office Employes.																	
Bakeries	M	50								1	2	2	3	3	4	5	7
Candy manufacturing	M	35				1		1		2	3	14	5	5	11	8	9
Clay, cement and stone	M	12										1	3	3	8	9	15
Food manufacturing, miscellaneous	M	27							1		2	2	7	8	13	14	24
Foundries and machine shops	M	30		1	1		2	1	2	2	6	14	15	34	69	50	105
Garment factories	M	33			1		1			2	2	6	11	14	20	25	35
Ice cream and dairy products	M	26					3			2		5	14	30	33	10	16
Leather goods and trunks	M	11				1				2	2	8	12	23	12	46	2